苏美达
SUMEC

2023年
年度报告

苏美达股份有限公司



融汇全球资源　　共创美好未来

Going into the new journey with confidence and the courage to make a new chapter in the tide.

I_Letter to Investors

Dear Investors.

See the words!

Time passes, years change, and after a lapse of ... years, we are delivering the company's operational answer sheet to you for the second time. In the year 2023, the game of big countries will intensify, the world economy will recover slowly, and c o m m o d i t i e s and exchange rates will fluctuate sharply.

In the face of changes and challenges, under the decision-making and deployment of the Party Committee and the Board of Directors of the company, and the hard work of the management team, all Sumida people are united in their endeavours and move forward with courage.

In the past year, we adhered to the 12-word policy of "seeking progress amidst stability, putting quality first and innovation first", and took it as our belief to overcome difficulties and win the battle, and did the "difficult but right thing" by exploring emerging markets to promote growth on the one hand, and focussing on mainstream customers to increase efficiency on the other, At the same time, we seize the domestic opportunities to stabilise the scale of the company, and enhance the resilience by optimising the structure, increasing the efficiency and stabilising the market, and continuously optimising the layout, so that the company's profits continue to grow, with a compound growth rate of three-year net profit of 23%, and the quality of the company's economy is further improved, and we have achieved remarkable results in the two-way expansion of both domestic and international markets, and optimisation of both the industrial chain and the supply chain. "The optimisation of the industrial chain and supply chain is accelerating. In 2023, we will stand up to external pressures and make no less effort than anyone else to move forward steadily and live up to the trust of our investors!

This year, we revised the medium-term plan with high quality to lead the development. In order to fully implement the new development concept, accelerat

e the construction of a new development pattern, and endeavour to promote the high-quality development of the Company, we took the situation into consideration and conducted a mid-term revision of the Company's "14th Five-Year Plan". Taking the integration and service of major national strategies as the starting point of the plan revision, focusing on major national strategies such as manufacturing power, trade power, etc., we have made a mid-term revision of the company's "14th Five-Year Plan".

We recognise the two main directions of the new quality productivity, namely, the digital tooth dagger and the countryside recording colour (7), to find opportunities and seek development. We reassess the strategic environment, adhere to the problem-oriented and goal-oriented, summed up the experience and strategic thinking in the past two years, the "five stone corner qualitative" (double-cycle development, digital transformation, scientific and technological innovation, green and low-carbon and brand building) as a strategic focus and key tasks, put forward the development of aggressive goals, leading the subsidiary The company has been planning, transforming and upgrading its subsidiaries, and accumulating new energy for a new round of leapfrog development.

This year, we can efficiently grasp the research and development to promote the transformation and innovative development. Accelerate the implementation of innovation-driven development strategy, and continue to create "no one has what I have, others have what I have" differentiated core competitiveness. Scientific and technological research and development, digital transformation, green development and brand building are the distinctive features that differentiate us from general trading enterprises, and are also the core competitiveness of our company.

"I'll be right back."

Yin

The company's "hard power" and new impetus for development. We will maintain our strategic strength and continue to develop our business in the above areas.

We have launched a number of "digital green" products and nurtured a number of "digital" products in various industries.

We will also create an industrial chain and supply chain with higher value-added, more secure, reliable and resilient. The kinetic energy of innovation is gathering into a river and surging!

During the year, we made steady progress in improving governance and controlling risks. We continued to improve the depth and breadth of corporate governance, further clarified the boundaries of each governance body, and endeavoured to enhance the level of corporate governance of secondary enterprises. We adhered to the principle of "Stability and Prosperity" and pursued high-quality and sustainable development. In a fully competitive market environment, we have continuously identified risks, prevented risks, managed and controlled risks, established a comprehensive risk management system and strictly implemented it. In recent years, we have continued to "strengthen our body", enhance the awareness of compliance of all staff, and continuously improve the company's risk control system, so that we can always move forward steadily and steadily in the midst of great storms and waves.

We are fully aware that as a listed company, we cannot do without the trust and support of our investors.

We are committed to building a culture of trust and integrity, and we do what we say we will do. Over the past three years, we have put into practice our Shareholder Return Plan for 2021-2023, and we have rewarded our investors with tangible results, and we will continue to do so.

We will continue to strive to achieve the goal of "firmness and innovation, progress and stability". Standing on the new starting line, we will adhere to the l2-word working policy of "firm heart, correctness and innovation, and progress for stability", continue to stimulate the potential of the organisation, and strive to achieve "effective qualitative

improvement and reasonable quantitative growth".

We are full of confidence, brave to stand on the tide, fully implement the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress, and strive to build a digitally-driven international industrial chain and supply chain, and strive for the construction of a domestic and international mutually reinforcing dual-cycle benchmark enterprise, and a highly respected listed company by investors!

Finally, we thank all our shareholders and friends for their longstanding support of Sumida! We are willing to work with the Fire Family].

Growing together, hand in hand!

Sumida Corporation
Chairman:
Yang Yongqing



Company Code: 600710 Company Abbreviation: Sumida

Sumida Corporation Annual Report 2023

Important Notes

I. The Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the Directors, Supervisors and senior management of the Company guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the annual report, and that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions, and that they shall bear individual and joint legal liabilities.

II. All directors of the Company attended the meeting of the Board of Directors.

C. Baker Tilly International CPAs (Special General Partnership) has issued a standard unqualified audit report for the Company.

Fourth, the head of the company Yang Yongqing, responsible for accounting work Zhang Xin and the head of the accounting organisation (accounting supervisor)Zhang Xin statement: to ensure that the annual report of the financial report is true, accurate and complete.

V. Proposals for profit distribution or capitalisation of provident fund for the reporting period adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors

The proposed profit distribution for the year 2023 is based on the total share capital registered on the date of the share register for the implementation of the equity distribution, with every 10 shares to be distributed as one share for every 10 shares. Cash dividend of RMB3.30 (including tax), the total share capital of the Company will be 1,306,749,434 shares as at 31 December 2023, as follows A total profit of RMB431,227,313.22 (including tax) will be distributed on this basis, with the remaining undistributed profit to be carried forward to the next year. This proposal is subject to the approval of the general meeting of shareholders.

vi. risk statements for forward-looking statements

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has described the existence of risk matters in this report, please inquire. The forward-looking descriptions of future plans, development strategies, etc. covered in this report do not constitute a commitment to investors, and investors are urged to invest rationally and pay attention to investment risks.

VII. Whether there is any non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related parties

clogged

VIII. Whether there is any violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures for the provision of external guarantees

clogged

IX. Whether more than half of the directors are unable to guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the annual report disclosed by the Company

clogged

X. Significant Risk Warning

During the reporting period, the Company did not have any significant risks. Please refer to "Section III. Management Discussion and Analysis / VI. Discussion and Analysis of the Company's Future Development / (IV) Possible Risks" for a reminder of the possible risks of the Company.

Eleven, Other

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Any discrepancies in the data in this report are due to rounding.

directory (on computer hard drive)

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Catalogue of documents available for review	Containing the signatures and seals of the legal representative, the person in charge of accounting, and the head of the accounting organisation. statement of assets, liabilities and reserves and fund balances
	Original audit report containing the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant
	publicly disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) during the Reporting Period Original copies of company documents and announcements are available.

Section I Interpretation

I. Interpretation

In this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the meanings set out below:

Interpretation of commonly used words		
China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)	depend on	China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)
the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)	depend on	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)
Company, the Company, Sumida	depend on	Sumida Co., Ltd., formerly known as "Changlin Co., Ltd."
Sumida Group	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.
State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	depend on	China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.
Jiangsu agricultural land reclamation	depend on	Jiangsu Nongken Group Co.
Formosa Group	depend on	China Formosa Machinery Group Co.
State-owned machinery assets	depend on	SINOMACH Asset Management Co.
Zhengzhou Guoji Precision Industry	depend on	Zhengzhou Guoji Precision Industry Development Co.
Hefei Research Institute	depend on	Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Co.
China Electric Research Institute (CERI)	depend on	China Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co.
Changlin Limited	depend on	SINOMACH Group Changlin Co.
technology company	depend on	Sumida International Technology Trading Co.
hardware company	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Hardware Tools Co.
Mechatronics	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Mechanical & Electrical Co.
Light Textile Company	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile International Trading Co.
Textile Company	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Textile Co.
Eaton Gideon	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Eaton Gideon Management Consulting Co.
shipping company	depend on	Sumida Shipbuilding Co.
company providing a complete set	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co.
energy company	depend on	Jiangsu Sumida Energy Holding Co.
Meda Asset	depend on	Jiangsu Meida Asset Management Co.

Section II Company Profile and Key Financial Indicators

I. Company information

Chinese name of the company	Sumida Co.
Chinese abbreviation of the company	Sumida
Foreign name of the company	SUMEC CORPORATION LIMITED
Abbreviation of the company's foreign name	SUMEC
Legal representative of the company	Yang Yongqing

II. Contact person and contact information

	secretary to the board	Securities Representative
name and surname	Wang Jian (1910-1989), Chinese medical scientist and surgeon	Yang Yong (1974-), Chinese-American physicist, 1965 Nobel laureate
Contacts	198 Changjiang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province	198 Changjiang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
telephones	025-8453 1968	025-8453 1968
telex	025-8441 1772	025-8441 1772
electronic mailbox	tzz@sumec.com.cn	tzz@sumec.com.cn

III. Basic Fact Sheet

Company registered address	198 Changjiang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Historical changes in the company's registered address	On 18 November 2019, the company's registered address was changed from "Huashan, Xinbei District, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China" to "Huashan, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China". No. 36 Middle Road" to "No. 198 Changjiang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province".
Company Office Address	198 Changjiang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province
Postal code of the company's office address	210018
Company Website	www.sumec.com
electronic mailbox	tzz@sumec.com.cn

IV. Disclosure of information and place of availability

Name and website of the media in which the company discloses its annual report	Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal Securities Times, Securities Daily
Website of the stock exchange where the company discloses its annual report	www.sse.com.cn
Place where the company's annual report is filed	Office of the Board of Directors of the Company

V. Brief description of the company's shares

Company stock profile				
Stock Type	stock exchange	stock short name	stock code (computing)	Stock name before change
A-share	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)	Sumida	600710	-

VI. Other relevant information

Accounting firm engaged by the Company (internal)	name (of a thing)	Baker Tilly International (special general partnership)
	business address	A-1, Building 68, No. 19 Chegongzhuang West Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China and A-5 regions
	Name of signatory accountant	Wang Jinfeng, Li Liya
Financial advisers who performed ongoing supervisory duties during the reporting period	name (of a thing)	CITIC Capital Securities Co.
	business address	3, Block E, Kaiheng Centre, No. 2 Chaonei Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China floor (of a building)

	Signatory financial advisers Name of Organiser	Cuckoo, Jia Yifan
	Period of continuous supervision	From the completion of the Material Asset Reorganisation in 2016 to the use of the Proceeds run out

VII. MAJOR ACCOUNTING DATA AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS (i) Major accounting data

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Key accounting data	2023	2022		Increase/decrease for the period over the same period of the previous year (%)	2021
		adjusted	pre-adjustment		
revenue	12,298,080.96	14,114,791.27	14,114,458.02	-12.87	16,868,199.56
Attributable to shareholders of the listed company net profit	102,967.48	91,284.56	91,585.03	12.80	76,707.00
Attributable to shareholders of the listed company net of non-recurring gains and losses net profit	83,226.93	76,320.12	76,620.58	9.05	62,783.68
Net cash flow from operating activities	278,015.47	618,306.14	617,880.29	-55.04	571,833.42

(ii) Key financial indicators

Main financial indicators	2023	2022		Increase/decrease in the current period over the same period of the previous year (%)	2021
		adjusted	pre-adjustment		
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	0.79	0.70	0.70	12.86	0.59
Diluted earnings per share ($/share)	0.79	0.70	0.70	12.86	0.59
Basic earnings per share after extraordinary gains and losses ($/share)	0.64	0.58	0.59	10.34	0.48
Attributable to shareholders of the listed company net assets	688,448.14	625,294.90	625,694.75	10.10	566,058.99
Weighted average return on net assets	15.73	15.53	15.57	Increase of 0.20 percentage point	14.28
Weighted average net assets after extraordinary gains and losses Yield on production (per cent)	12.73	12.81	12.86	Decrease of 0.08 percentage point	11.64

Description of the Company's principal accounting data and financial indicators for the previous three years at the end of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VIII. Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards

(i) Difference between net profit and net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed company in financial reports disclosed in accordance with both IAS

	End of 2023	late 2022		End 2021
		adjusted	pre-adjustment	
total assets	5,231,164.72	5,301,610.53	5,298,829.92	5,458,705.39

and PRC accounting standards

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Difference in net profit and net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed company between financial reports disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and those disclosed in accordance with PRC accounting standards at the same time

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) A description of the differences between domestic and foreign accounting standards:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

IX. Key Financial Data by Quarter 2023

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

	first quarter (of financial year) (January-March)	second quarter (of financial year) (April-June)	third quarter (of financial year) (July-September)	fourth quarter (of financial year) (October-December)
revenue	3,100,125.05	3,350,302.22	3,155,720.20	2,691,933.49
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies	25,268.25	25,948.46	38,297.37	13,453.40
Net profit after recurring gains and losses attributable to shareholders of the listed company net of non	22,022.79	20,944.31	27,345.35	12,914.48
Net cash flows from operating activities	-103,371.35	177,052.55	-38,870.29	243,204.56

Explanation of differences between quarterly data and data from disclosed periodic reports

□Applicable √ Not applicable

X. Items and amounts of non-recurring gains and losses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Non-recurring items of profit or loss	2023	Note (if applicable) (used)	2022	2021
	Amount		Amount	Amount
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets, including provision for impairment of assets	9,284.86		22,254.07	1,900.88
Eliminated portion of Government grants recognised in profit or loss for the current period, but closely related to the Company's normal business operations, in line with national policies, and in accordance with the determined criteria. Yes, except for government grants that have a continuing effect on the company's profit or loss	10,993.28		11,107.57	7,286.91
Effective hedging operations other than those related to the Company's normal business operations	2,539.05		3,357.97	6,179.06
Gains and losses on fair value changes arising from financial assets and liabilities held by non-financial corporations and from the disposal of financial assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. profit and loss				
Gains and losses on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss for the period				1,834.00
Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables individually tested for impairment	20,333.34		13,448.84	7,864.41
Subsidiaries resulting from business combinations under the same control from the beginning of the period to the date of the combination	529.84			
Net gain or loss for the period				
Debt restructuring gains and losses	350.20			
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	25,659.45		11,181.49	-3,031.90
Other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss			86.85	712.99
Less: income tax effect	13,812.17		11,789.39	5,136.02
Effect of minority interests (after tax)	35,084.12		34,682.96	3,747.01
add up the total	19,740.55		14,964.45	13,923.32

Recognition of items not listed in "Interpretative Announcement for Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities No. 1 – Non-recurring Gains and Losses" by the Company Non-recurring profit and loss items that are defined as such and the amount is material, as well as non-recurring profit and loss items that are defined as recurring profit and loss items as listed in "Explanatory Announcement for Disclosure of Information by Companies Issuing Securities No. 1 – Non-recurring Profit and Loss," shall explain the reasons for such definition.

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount involved	rationale
Fiscal special fund - electricity subsidy	8,141,592.92	Closely related to the Company's normal business operations

XI. Items measured using fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Project name	Opening balance	Closing balance	Current period changes	Effect on current profit horizontal tablet or inscribed board
Changes in fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of financial position. Financial assets in profit or loss for the period	40,365.93	11,412.78	-28,953.15	-5,230.96
Changes in fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of financial position. Financial assets in other comprehensive income	29,022.63	30,218.22	1,195.59	
Changes in fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of financial position. Financial liabilities in profit or loss for the period	14,988.53	20,119.42	5,130.89	1,769.26
add up the total	84,377.10	61,750.42	-22,626.68	-3,461.71

XII. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section III Management discussion and analysis

I. Discussion and analysis of operations

In 2023, the global macro situation will remain complicated and severe. In the face of challenges and uncertainties, the Company adheres to the management policy of "seeking progress amidst stability, quality first, innovation first", calibrates the direction, anchors the target, grasps the key points, and makes every effort to promote the high-quality and sustainable development of the Company by proactively optimising the product structure, market structure and customer structure.

During the reporting period, affected by the macroeconomic situation, the Company achieved operating revenue of RMB 122,981 million, a year-on-year decrease of 12.87% (three-year compound growth rate of 7.65%), the Company's profit remained stable and progressive, and the quality of operation was steadily improved, with net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company of RMB 1,030 million, a year-on-year increase of 12.80% (three-year compound growth rate of 23.53%).

(i) High resilience, stable markets and favourable structures to embrace change

In 2023, the Company will implement the "double-cycle" strategy, drive by the "supply chain + industrial chain", endeavour to stabilise the market, optimise the structure, increase the efficiency, and continue to enhance the resilience of the business.

Table: Main business of the company

Main business	Revenue from main operations ($ million)	Year-on-year (%)	total profit ($ million)	Year-on-year (%)
industry chain	3,131,805.18	3.27 per cent	250,541.62	15.02 per cent
macro-environmental	658,642.14	-11.53 per cent	62,892.23	4.13 per cent
clean energy	464,251.09	-14.76 per cent	42,406.27	9.17 per cent
eco-friendly	194,391.05	-2.69 per cent	20,485.96	-4.95 per cent
advanced manufacturing	903,743.39	8.15%	69,463.33	-3.34 per cent
Outdoor Power Equipment (OPE)	346,836.00	-15.62 per cent	22,027.85	-20.44 per cent
diesel generator set	112,595.00	88.79 per cent	6,456.00	55.38 per cent
Shipbuilding and shipping	444,312.39	21.74 per cent	40,979.48	2.39 per cent
big spending	1,107,467.21	3.97 per cent	107,644.37	21.68 per cent
outfits	673,988.41	-2.42 per cent	61,637.44	28.18 per cent
home textiles	322,537.00	15.35 per cent	30,847.27	18.55 per cent
Branded School	110,941.80	16.94 per cent	15,159.66	5.57 per

During the reporting period, the industry chain segment of the Company achieved a main business revenue of RMB31.318 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 3.27% profit of RMB2.505 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 15.02% and accounting for 65.30% of the Company's total profit.

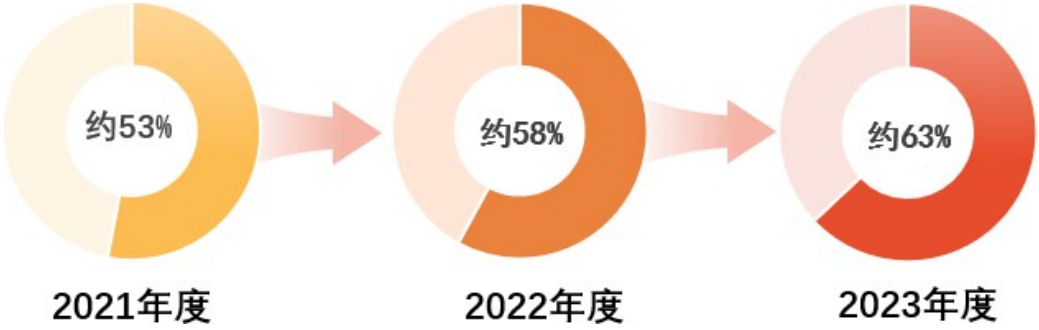

约53%
约58%
约63%
2021年度
2022年度
2023年度

Figure: Changes in the proportion of total profits of industry chain segments

Firstly, to explore emerging markets for growth. 2023 is the 10th anniversary of General Secretary Xi Jinping's initiative of "Belt and Road", and the company has actively responded to it and firmly put it into practice. 2023, the company's total import and export amounted to about 12.6 billion US dollars, with 5.06 billion US dollars of total import and export amounted to countries and regions where the Belt and Road is being built, accounting for about 40% of the total import and export amount. In 2023, the Company's total import and export volume will be about USD 12.6 billion, and the total import and export volume to countries and regions under the "Belt and Road" initiative will be USD 5.06 billion, accounting for 40% of the Company's total import and export volume.

The import and export business of electromechanical equipment actively explores the opportunities of industrialisation in emerging economies, and actively explores the opportunities of electromechanical export business by strengthening overseas market research visits; focuses on hot industries such as new energy lithium-ion battery, photovoltaic, automobile, etc., and takes into account the traditional industries such as home appliances and textile, etc., and prioritises the development of the markets of Southeast Asia, ASEAN, and the member countries of the RCEP, etc., so as to provide comprehensive business solutions for the Chinese customers to go to the sea and the overseas customers to purchase equipment. We provide comprehensive business solutions for Chinese-funded customers going abroad and overseas customers' equipment procurement. During the reporting period, the newly signed mechanical and electrical export contracts exceeded USD 630 million, representing a year-on-year growth of 404%.

The clean energy business adheres to the principle of "building a project, building a monument" and vigorously develops emerging markets such as Southeast Asia. The company has carried out localised cultivation, won the EPC bid for 137MW Karatrawa and 550MW Lasso PV power plants, and signed contracts for Samburano 93MW and Talim 200MW wind power auxiliary facilities equipment turnkey projects and Marwar rooftop PV project. Re-signed the Ministry of Ecology and Environment's South-South cooperation material assistance project for addressing climate change - Cambodia's solar energy LED street light and household PV power generation system. 2023, newly signed international PV engineering orders of 470 million US dollars, a year-on-year growth of 200%.

Secondly, we focus on mainstream customers to increase efficiency. The Company firmly adheres to the strategy of excellent customers, and has achieved remarkable results by strengthening interaction and communication with mainstream customers and conducting in-depth analyses of mainstream customers to explore their potential needs. The company's apparel business seized the trend of "national trend" consumption continues to heat up, and continued to deepen cooperation with brands such as Anta, Li Ning, Senma, etc., and achieved a total profit of about 620 million yuan in 2023, an increase of about 28% year-on-year. The home textile business, by leveraging the value of the American BERKSHIRE and NVM platforms and promoting the entry of all main home textile products into the head retailers in the United States, will achieve a total profit of about

310 million yuan in 2023, an increase of about 19% year-on-year, and the sales of BERKSHIRE and NVM will double over the next three years.

The shipping business continued to deepen its co-operation with high-quality customers, signing a contract with Cargill, a leading company in the global bulk trade industry, for 12 vessels of Crown Vessels.

63 3.0 newbuilding long-term time charter agreements, and signed a long-term time charter agreement with Canon for 10 Crown 63 3.0 newbuildings, becoming a core capacity provider to mainstream customers.

Thirdly, we have seized domestic opportunities to stabilise our scale. The company implements national strategies such as "Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt" and "Construction of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Bay Area", and seizes opportunities to set up new molecular companies in more than ten cities such as Wuhan, Foshan, Shenzhen, Xuzhou, Lianyungang and Wuxi, so as to strengthen the endogenous power of domestic large-scale circulation. By 2023, the company's revenue in the domestic market will account for 57% of the company's revenue.

Based on the domestic market demand, **the bulk commodity supply chain business** continuously optimised the structure of customers, markets and varieties, and actively carried out trade of high value-added products, with the domestic trade volume of petrochemical products reaching RMB 18.61 billion, a year-on-year increase of 15%; the annual cumulative total of commodities operated by the Company exceeded 48 million tonnes of coal, steel, minerals, petrochemicals, forest pulp and paper, textile raw materials, agricultural products, etc., and, through the import of rare resources and energy, it was able to provide strong service to the real economy and guarantee the security and resilience of supply chain. By importing scarce resources and energy, the company strongly serves the real economy, ensures the security and resilience of the supply chain, and demonstrates the role of a central enterprise.

Large diesel generator business closely follow the domestic new infrastructure, "East counts, West counts" and high-end equipment manufacturing upgrading industry trends, around the customer and market demand, in the domestic operators, data centres, power plants, mining and minerals, large-scale integrated commercial projects, high-end equipment manufacturing and other industries won a number of landmark projects, the year a total of 10 undertakings Throughout the year, we undertook various projects in more than 50 prefectural cities and more than 10 provinces.

(ii) Highly effective research and development for transformation and innovative development

The company adheres to the market demand-oriented, accelerate the implementation of scientific and technological innovation development, digital development, green development, brand development, to add new kinetic energy for the development of the company.

Firstly, the company is firmly driven by scientific and technological innovation. The company has condensed the key index system of scientific and technological innovation, continuously consolidated the foundation of scientific and

technological innovation, and promoted the formation of differentiated core competitiveness of "no one has what I have, and others have what I have".2023, the company invested 504 million yuan in research and development, and 122 new patents were authorised, of which 58 were invention patents. As of the end of the reporting period, the company has established 6 national technology platforms, 14 national technology platforms, 14 national technology platforms, 14 national technology platforms and 14 national technology platforms.

Provincial technology platform, successfully developed a number of technologically advanced and beneficial scientific and technological achievements, including tri-fuel inverter generator sets, lithium cleaning machinery, waterless dyeing process, green new ship models, etc.

Outdoor Power Equipment (OPE) business promotes technological innovation with efficient R&D investment, focuses on intelligent outdoor ecological scene, develops innovative products such as fast-charging lithium lawn tool carts, and enters domestic and international mainstream sales channels, YARDFORCE portable energy storage products won the German Red Dot Design Award; approved to set up the key technologies of the new energy power equipment in Jiangsu Province, high-value patent cultivation centre; Virtual Boundary Lawn Robots Virtual Border Lawn Robot was selected as Jiangsu Province Artificial Intelligence Integration and Innovation Product, and its company was evaluated as national speciality, speciality and new small giant.

Textile and apparel business to accelerate the construction of "industry-academia-research-use" docking platform, 2023 and Nanjing University of Technology and other partners signed a "bio-based spandex research and development, industrialisation and promotion" cooperation project, through the development and promotion of bio-based spandex, instead of non-renewable petroleum-based raw materials, to accelerate the transformation of scientific research results. Through the R&D and promotion of bio-based spandex, we will replace the non-renewable petroleum-based raw materials and accelerate the transformation of scientific research results.

The shipbuilding business focuses on upgrading ship models, optimising hull lines, adopting energy-saving and consumption-reducing designs, and launching the new green and energy-saving ship model Crown 63 Upgrade 3.0, which meets the requirements of the International Maritime Organization's IMO's Energy Efficiency Design Index EEDI 3 and the Tier 3 emission standards.

With a cumulative order intake of 62 vessels since its launch, it continues to maintain its leading position in the mid-sized bulk carrier segment. By the end of 2023

The shipbuilding business has 66 vessels on order, with orders scheduled until the end of 2026. Meanwhile, the shipbuilding business focused on the production process, actively optimised the construction process and balanced production through personnel adjustment and production organisation optimisation, further releasing the capacity of the shipyards, and achieved good results, with the number of vessels delivered reaching a record high in the past five years.

Second, accelerating digital transformation adds momentum. The Company is focusing on building a digital-driven international industrial chain and supply chain to add momentum for high-quality development. In terms of top-level design, the Company has formulated the "Special Plan for Digital Transformation (2023-2025)" and the "Guidelines for Digital Construction and Evaluation" to promote digital transformation into a new stage. In terms of transformation practice, the subsidiaries have continued to

make efforts in the "five" areas of management informatisation, operation intelligence, product digitalisation, model platformisation and digital industrialisation.

During the reporting period, **"Sumida World"** was successfully shortlisted as a provincial digital trade platform, and went online with new functions such as digital exhibition, digital investment promotion and live broadcasting of Dada meetings. Based on the successful practice of the construction and operation of the "Digital Expo" platform, Sumida independently built and launched the digital exhibition platform, and completed 24 online exhibitions and conferences throughout the year, helping supply chain service innovation with the new mode of "combining exhibition and trade". **"Sumida Wisdom Chain+** platform continues to build the integrated service capacity of the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, focusing on promoting the cooperation of logistics warehouses, and has completed the promotion of nearly one hundred warehouses on line throughout the year.

Home textile business independently constructed the "Supply and Enjoyment Cloud" platform to realise online management of suppliers and online execution of contracts, improve the accuracy of fund use plan, transparency of payment process and efficiency of supply chain operation, and enhance the cooperation and adhesion with upstream enterprises. Since its launch, the platform has covered the home textile business' own industry and some core suppliers, with more than 5,000 contracts signed online, and the online payment amount accounting for nearly 50% of the textile company's total procurement amount. On this basis, the home textile business cooperates with Jiangsu Province financial assets trading platform, according to the "supply and enjoy cloud" platform orders and billing information, to create the first digital asset certificate in Jiangsu Province, to further empower the supply chain partners. **Third, ploughing the new track of green development.** The company actively responds to the "double carbon" goal, through the development of green products, innovation and green technology, Promoting green technological reform, obtaining green certification and other ways to take a multi-pronged approach to vigorously develop clean energy, ecological and environmental protection business, and continue to polish the "green" colour.

The clean energy business focuses on the PV industry chain, providing customers with system solutions integrating PV products, EPC engineering, power plant operation and dual-carbon operation. Among them, the PV products business adhered to the differentiation strategy, continued to enhance the ability of differentiated products and services, and followed the market trend of launching N-type TOPCON and HJT products to seize the high ground of the new product market. On the basis of continuous development of international market, PV EPC engineering business has achieved record high scale of domestic project commencement and settlement, signing contracts for PV projects such as Qinghai Dachaidan Phase II 100MW, Tianjin Xinyu 18MW and Tibet Tsomei 30MW, etc. As of the end of 2023, the scale of grid-connected and on-going projects in the domestic market will be 623MW, representing a year-on-year growth of 78%. The integrated energy service business further strengthened the development capability of operation and maintenance business, with a net increase of 373MW in the contracted operation and maintenance projects, and the total capacity of

operation and maintenance projects grew by 78% year-on-year.

The company launched the Sumida Energy Carbon Management Platform, which has the function of corporate carbon account, and makes use of digital technology to realise the visualisation of the whole process of corporate energy and carbon operation and management and carbon emission, and provides support in the purchase of green power, application for green certificates, trading and underwriting, etc., so as to plan a roadmap of carbon reduction for the customer's carbon emission reduction and carbon neutrality plan; Based on the application of this platform, Phono Solar's Nanjing plant has obtained 100% green energy consumption certification issued by China Quality Certification Centre and TÜV Süd's carbon neutral certification, providing practical case support for business development.

Eco-environmental protection business continued to consolidate traditional business such as water treatment, and vigorously develop new business such as solid waste disposal, soil remediation, degradable new materials, kitchen waste treatment, etc., with remarkable results. The company signed 17 new water treatment projects and won the bid again for the expansion of Shanghai Bailonggang Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase III. Based in Jiangsu, ploughing into the "Yangtze River Delta", while actively going out to expand new markets. We signed a contract for the food waste resource treatment project in Yichang City, expanding our solid waste disposal business beyond the "Yangtze River Delta" region. The environmental remediation business made great progress in regional expansion by winning the bidding for the land contamination treatment project for Lot 3 of Dingjiayan in Ningbo. 2.2 billion yuan of new eco-environmental protection projects were signed in 2023, representing a year-on-year growth of 28%.

Fourth, the accumulation of brand potential to build the future. Behind the brand is quality and trust, and behind the quality and trust is the market. The company adheres to long-termism and continues to explore brand building. 2023, the company was successfully awarded the "Excellent Enterprise of Jiangsu Province" and the AAA rating for long-term credit of the main body of the enterprise, which continues to enhance the influence of the "Sumida" brand.

Two of the company's brands were selected as typical cases of state-owned enterprise brands and excellent brand stories by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC), and 10 brands were evaluated as internationally renowned brands to be cultivated in Jiangsu Province. The home textile business adheres to the brand development strategy of diversified product coverage, green and low-carbon support, and comprehensive service support, and the market competitiveness of the BERKSHIRE brand continues to strengthen, and the revenue of its own brand has increased by 14% year-on-year, accounting for 52% of the revenue of the home textile business. Eaton Gide, as a leading brand in the school uniform industry, adheres to the brand positioning of "a like-minded person for headmasters, an opinion leader in education for parents and an aesthetics initiator for students", leads the change of Chinese school apparel, conveys the connotation of education with school apparel, and continues to accumulate brand potential, and the revenue achieved a growth of 16.9% during the reporting period. FIRMAN

brand generators continue to plough into the African market, taking quality as the core of the brand, actively carrying out technological innovation and process improvement, providing customers with more efficient and energy-saving power solutions, and winning the "Best World Quality Generator Brand in Africa".

II. Industry in which the company operated during the reporting period

(i) Industrial chain

The Company's industry chain segment involves subsectors including clean energy, eco-environmental protection, outdoor power equipment (OPE), diesel generator sets, shipbuilding and shipping, textile and garment, etc., and the industries in which they are located are described below:

1. macro-environmental

The company's "big environmental protection" segment includes clean energy and eco-friendly environment protection mainly based on photovoltaic.

Clean Energy (PV): During the reporting period, the global PV industry continued to grow strongly. According to the data released by the International Energy Agency, the National Energy Administration, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, and the China Photovoltaic Industry Association, the global installed capacity of PV will reach 420GW in 2023, representing a substantial increase of 85% over the 228GW in 2022; among which, China's new installed capacity of PV will be 216.88GW, representing an increase of 148% over the 87.41GW in 2022, and contributing to 89% of the growth of the global new PV installed capacity. China's newly installed PV capacity is 216.88GW, up 148% from 87.41GW in 2022, contributing 89% to the global newly installed PV capacity. The new grid-connected capacity was 216.3GW, of which 120GW was centralised PV, up 230% year-on-year, and 96.29GW was distributed PV, up 88% year-on-year. During the reporting period, China's PV manufacturing industry showed an increase in volume and decrease in price, with the total output value exceeding 1.75 trillion yuan, up 17.1% year-on-year, of which the output of polysilicon, silicon wafers, batteries and modules increased by 66.9%, 67.5%, 64.9% and 69.3% respectively. The total export volume of PV products was US$48.48 billion, down 5.4% year-on-year; of which the export volume of wafers, cells and modules increased by 93.6%, 65.5% and 37.9% respectively. The export market further diversified. The downward trend in the price of photovoltaic modules drove the investment cost per watt of photovoltaic power generation systems to continue to fall.

Eco-environmental protection: In 2023, the State continued to vigorously promote the construction of a beautiful China. During the reporting period, relevant ministries and commissions of the State issued and implemented a series of policy documents, such as the "Key Basin Water Ecological Environmental Protection Plan", "Action to Improve the Level of Environmental Infrastructure Construction (2023-2025)", "Implementation Programme on Promoting the Construction and Management of Living Sewage and Garbage Treatment Facilities in Established Towns", and "Guiding Opinions on Promoting Soil Pollution Risk Control and Green, Low-Carbon Remediation", among others. A series of policy documents such as "Guidelines on Promoting Soil Pollution Risk Control and Green, Low-Carbon Remediation" will effectively expand the demand for ecological and environmental protection industry. According to the fiscal revenue and expenditure for 2023 announced by the Ministry of Finance, the national fiscal expenditure for energy conservation and environmental protection in 2023 will be RMB563.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 4.1%. Among them, in the field of wastewater treatment, according to the statistics of China Business Industry Research Institute, the number of urban and county wastewater treatment plants will increase by 4.1% year-on-year in 2023, and the market size will increase by 4.4%, continuing to maintain the growth trend.

2. advanced manufacturing

(1) Outdoor Power Equipment (OPE): mainly includes lawn service robots and equipment using small motors or engines such as lawn mowers, pine mowers, power saws, pruning shears and petrol generators.

Gardening and cleaning machinery: gardening equipment can be divided into handheld, hand-push and ride-on according to the product type. ope products are mainly consumed in North America and Europe, accounting for more than 85% of the overall market, the demand is more rigid, the industry has a stable market space, and at the same time affected by the inventory cycle, the real estate cycle is more influential. in 2023, affected by the U.S. dollar interest rate hike, the head of the retailers to go to the inventory. In 2023, due to the impact of the US dollar interest rate hike, head retailers de-stocking, etc., the OPE industry as a whole is relatively sluggish, according to the data of Global Market Insights, it is estimated that the global garden machinery market will be nearly USD 40 billion in 2023. Under the background of global "double carbon", environmental protection legislation is more stringent than before, fuel products will be cleared out, and lithium OPE is gradually becoming the mainstream.

Petrol generator sets: smaller in size, mostly used as a backup power source for homes, small restaurants and other scenarios, there is also a more stable demand in countries and regions where the power infrastructure is not perfect. China is the world's leading producer of small gasoline generators, about 80% of the production capacity for export, the target market is mainly developed countries in Europe and the United States, as well as power infrastructure to be improved in Southeast Asia, Africa, Oceania and the Middle East.

(2) Diesel generator sets: diesel generator sets belong to supporting engineering

construction (engineering support) project use as well as standby power, with scale, sustainable, rigid demand characteristics. Its wide range of application scenarios, can be used for communications operators, data centres, banks, medical and health care, manufacturing plants, breeding bases, oil fields and mines, mining and project construction sites. China's diesel genset market is a rapidly developing emerging market, the country's "new infrastructure", "east counts west counts" project implementation, for the genset market to provide new opportunities for development, driven by substantial growth. According to Hengzhou Bozhi research data, the domestic market size of more than 30 billion yuan in 2022, the global diesel genset market revenue of about 15 billion U.S. dollars, China currently accounts for about 28% of the global market share.

(3) Shipbuilding and shipping

Shipbuilding: In 2023, China's shipbuilding industry as a whole showed a good development trend, with the three major shipbuilding indicators growing simultaneously and the benefits of shipbuilding enterprises increasing significantly. Among them, the national shipbuilding completion volume was 42.32 million DWT, an increase of 11.8% year-on-year; the new order volume was 71.2 million DWT, an increase of 56.4% year-on-year; the order volume in hand at the end of December was 139.39 million DWT, an increase of 32.0% year-on-year; the China Shipbuilding Capacity Utilisation and Monitoring Index (CCI) rose to 894 points, an increase of 17% year-on-year. Shipbuilding industry enterprises above the national scale achieved main business income of RMB 623.7 billion, up 20% year-on-year; total profit of RMB 25.9 billion, up 131.7% year-on-year.

Shipping: After stagnating in 2022global seaborne trade increased by 3% year-on-year to 12.4 billion tonnes in 2023, with tonne-nautical mile demand growth expanding to 5.2%. In terms of cargo types, most of the seaborne trade volume has achieved positive growth stimulated by the supply side of the production, among which automotive, LPG and dry bulk are the strongest performers, with year-on-year growth of 15 per cent, 6 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively. In terms of freight, the overall trend of "low before and high after", by the supply and demand fundamentals weakened, the average value of BDI in 2023 was 1,378 points, a year-on-year decline of 28.7%, slightly higher than the level of 2019, and at the end of the year due to the emergence of short-term mismatches sharply rose, the average value of the fourth quarter of 2,033 points, or as much as 70%.

3. big spending

The textile and garment industry is China's traditional pillar industry, an important livelihood industry and an industry that creates new advantages in internationalisation, and maintains an important and stable position in the national economy.

Clothing industry: according to China Customs statistics, in January-December 2023, China's cumulative exports of clothing (including clothing accessories, the same below) amounted to $159.14 billion, a year-on-year decline of 7.8% on the high base of 2022, and an increase of 8.5% over the same period in 2019. Subdivision, woven, knitted clothing export quantity basically the same as last year, leading to the decline in total exports is mainly due to a larger decline in export prices; chemical fibre clothing has become China's dominant product in clothing exports, the export amount of cotton clothing 1.7 times, and the rate of decline is lower than that of cotton garments; the main categories of apparel exports, coats/cold-weather clothing, sweaters, sportswear, baby clothes and other categories of merchandise export was a Double-digit decline, down 18.2%, 10.3%, 13% and 20.7%; China's exports to the developed economies in the West (the United States, Canada, Europe, Britain, Japan, Australia and New Zealand) fell across the board, exports amounted to 86.08 billion U.S. dollars, a year-on-year drop of 14.7%, China's market share in the United States and Canada slowed down compared to the previous year, in the European Union, Japan, Britain, Australia, accelerating the decline in the share of the previous year; from the emerging markets, to Central Asia, Russia and the United States, the United States and the United States of America. From the perspective of emerging markets, exports to Central Asia, Russia and Africa grew significantly.

Home textile industry: According to China Customs statistics, in January-December 2023, the cumulative export of home textiles 32.74 billion U.S. dollars

Yuan, up 0.1% year-on-year, and up 16.2% over the same period in 2019, a more solid performance. Since August, there are four months to achieve a single month of positive year-on-year export growth, of which the December single-month export is 9.3% year-on-year growth, stabilisation momentum is further consolidated. Breakdown, bedding exports 13.83 billion U.S. dollars, a slight decline of 1.6%, blanket exports 4.4 billion U.S. dollars, a slight increase of 0.1%; our textile exports of the top five markets were the United States, ASEAN, the European Union, Japan and Australia, of which, exports to the United States of 10.24 billion U.S. dollars, a year-on-year increase of 0.4%, reversing the trend of cumulative export decline, the emerging markets overall stable.

Branded school uniforms: In recent years, a new pattern has gradually emerged in the domestic school uniform market, and quality school uniforms are more and more welcomed by schools and parents. According to the "Survey on the Current Procurement Situation of School Uniforms in China" released by the China School Uniform Industry Research Centre in January 2022, China's school uniform market suffers from low market concentration, uneven quality, non-transparent procurement process, and incomplete product standards, but it also shows a trend of marketisation and branding.

(ii) Supply chain

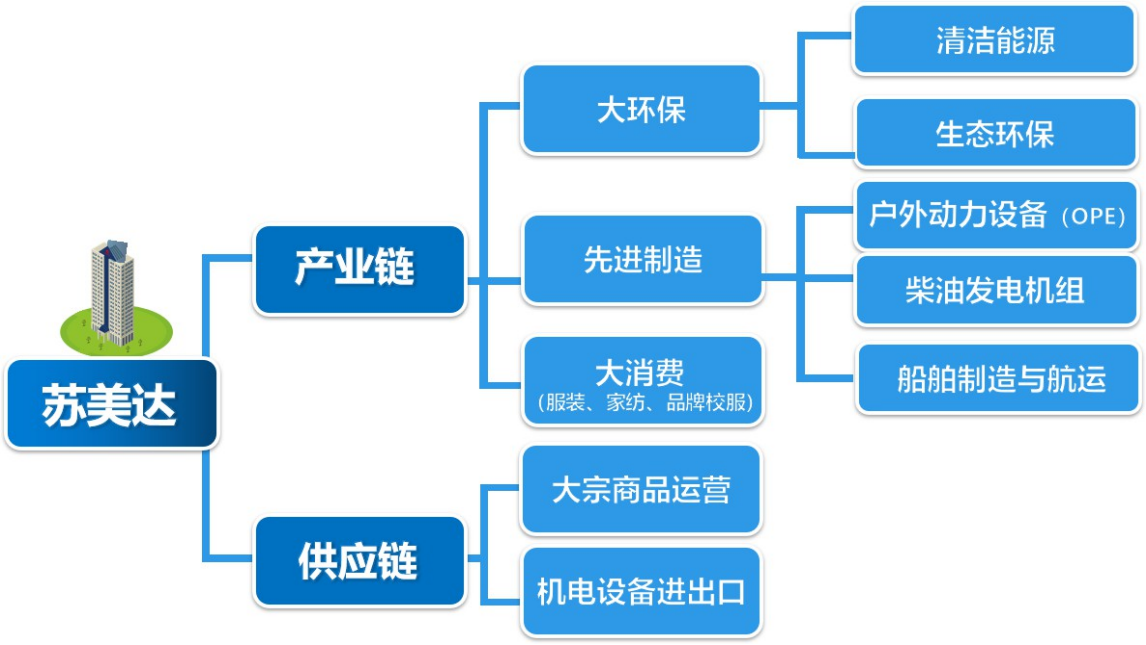
In 2023, the state further raised the importance of the supply chain operation industry from the policy level.2023 In February 2023, the State Council issued the Outline for Building a Quality Country, which involved logistics and supply chain in four aspects, including vigorously developing green supply chain, coordinating and pushing forward the development of supply chain finance, etc.2023 In December 2023, the Central Economic Work Conference put forward the need to enhance the resilience of industry chain supply chain and safety In December 2023, the Central Economic Work Conference proposed to enhance the resilience and security of industrial supply chain and accelerate the creation of green and low-carbon supply chain. In the same month, the General Office of the State Council issued Several Measures on Accelerating the Integrated Development of Domestic and Foreign Trade, mentioning the need to cultivate a batch of leading enterprises with international competitiveness and equal emphasis on domestic and foreign trade, to enhance the ability of global resource integration and allocation, and to support the core enterprises of the supply chain to drive the upstream and downstream enterprises to collaborate in exploring the domestic and international markets.2024 In February, General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the fourth meeting of the Central Financial and Economic Affairs Commission, stressing the need to Promote a new round of large-scale equipment renewal and consumer goods trade-in, and effectively reduce the logistics costs of the whole society.

In 2023, the global economic growth momentum is insufficient, the market is complex and volatile, the risks are intertwined and superimposed, superimposed on the domestic cyclical structural contradictions occur frequently, the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission on the regulation of the central enterprise trade management requirements more stringent and other factors, the supply chain industry as a national economy, the basic industry, scale growth and operating efficiency is facing serious challenges, market competition intensified, model innovation speed, some vulnerable small and medium-sized enterprises were forced to exit. The supply chain industry in China, as a basic industry of the national economy, is facing serious challenges in terms of scale growth and operational efficiency. However, relative to developed countries, the concentration of China's supply chain industry is generally low, the head of the enterprise in the future in the region, customers, category expansion still has a broad space for epitaxial development.

III. Businesses in which the Company was engaged during the reporting period

(i) Main operations

The company's main business includes two categories: industrial chain and supply chain. The main products or services of the industry chain include: clean energy (including photovoltaic products, engineering, integrated energy management), ecological and environmental protection (including sewage treatment, rubbish treatment, soil remediation, kitchen waste treatment, biodegradable plastics industrial engineering, etc.), outdoor power equipment (OPE), diesel generator sets, shipbuilding and shipping, and textile and garment (apparel, home textile and branded school uniforms). Supply Chain, i.e. Supply Chain Integration Service, refers to bulk commodity operation and import and export of electromechanical equipment.



(ii) Business model

1. industry chain

（1） macro-environmental

Clean energy: the company's clean energy business mainly includes "Phono" brand photovoltaic module production and trade, development and construction of clean energy projects, power station operation and maintenance services and integrated energy management. The comprehensive energy management business provides "wind, diesel, storage and charging, green power, green certificate, energy saving and emission reduction integrated comprehensive energy solutions", including distributed photovoltaic and wind power, power station asset operation and maintenance, energy storage, diesel power generation, charging pile, carbon asset management and other professional services. During the reporting period, Phono modules won the "Top PV Brand" award from EUPD Research for the sixth consecutive year.

Eco-environmental protection: the company has a number of general

contracting qualifications in the field of eco-environmental protection business, providing customers with full or partial services such as project consulting, engineering design, equipment set supply, construction and operation management, etc. The company has successfully constructed hundreds of first-class quality, safe and reliable, technologically advanced and environmentally friendly projects in more than 30 countries and regions at home and abroad, involving areas such as water treatment, wastewater treatment, industrial wastewater treatment, domestic waste treatment, solid waste disposal and soil remediation, and degradable plastics industrial engineering.

（2）advanced manufacturing

Outdoor power equipment: garden machinery and cleaning machinery: mainly engaged in the research, development, manufacture and sales of lawn mowers, looseners, high-pressure cleaners, lawn service robots and other garden and outdoor machinery, cleaning machinery. Ltd. and Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. are national high-tech enterprises. The market covers more than 30 countries around the world, and has established in-depth strategic cooperation with the world's top household supermarket chains, distributors and power tool brand manufacturers. Our own brand YARDFORCE has been selected as a typical case of brand internationalisation of state-owned enterprises by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council in 2023.

Gasoline generator sets: the business covers the R&D, production and sales of gasoline generator products, its own brand FIRMAN was selected as one of the 100 Typical Cases of Brand Building of State-owned Enterprises in the year of 2021, and its small gasoline generator products have occupied the high position of exporting its own brand in the same industry for 16 consecutive years, which are mainly exported to Africa, North America, Southeast Asia, etc. The ZERO E portable energy storage products of the brand of FIRMAN won the 2023 American IDEA Design Award; FIRMAN generators won the "Best World Quality Generator Brand in Africa" award. FIRMAN ZERO E portable energy storage product won the 2023 IDEA Design Award of the United States; FIRMAN generator won the award of "The Best World Quality Generator Brand in Africa".

Diesel Genset: Relying on the professional project experience in domestic and international, we are deeply engaged in the global communication operators, data centres, advanced manufacturing, oil field and mining, electric power plants, public services and facilities and other market areas, providing safe and reliable diesel genset products. At present, the business footprint in more than 40 countries, for China Mobile, China Unicom, Microsoft, Jingdong data centres, etc. to provide generator sets
The company has completed more than a thousand projects. Relying on the advantages of the global industrial chain and supply chain in the genset industry for nearly 20 years, the company continuously strengthens the scientific and technological innovation and the ability of the whole process service, and is committed to providing more professional, more reliable and more environmentally friendly diesel power solutions for the global users.

Shipbuilding and Shipping: The shipbuilding business focuses on medium-sized ships, taking design as the lead, construction as the foundation and shipping as the support, following the path of green development and differentiated competition, strengthening the synergistic development mode of "shipbuilding + shipping", and striving to become a leading green shipbuilding and shipping enterprise in China. (hereinafter referred to as "Xindayang Shipbuilding") as the centre of the shipbuilding segment, focusing on the R&D and construction of medium-sized ships, and consolidating the comprehensive competitiveness of the business model integrating "ship branding, ship R&D and ship construction"; The shipping segment is based on building a green and efficient dry bulk cargo fleet, focusing on ship management and operation, and is committed to providing high-standard marine transport services for domestic and overseas customers. The upstream and downstream linkage of shipbuilding and shipping business realises the interoperability between the front-end market demand and the back-end ship type research and development. Meanwhile, both of them develop synergistically in the fluctuation of the ship market to resist the cyclical fluctuation of the industry and ensure the order and stability of the ship business.

（3）big spending

Apparel business: integrating apparel science and technology innovation, R&D and design, intelligent manufacturing, and trade services, we continue to build a strong

supply chain integration capability and industrial chain operation capability, with 12 wholly-owned industrial factories and 5 holding industrial factories at home and abroad, and a team of more than 600 apparel R&D, design and sampling talents, and have established a solid strategic cooperation with many middle and high-end famous brand customers in major economies around the world. We are committed to becoming a digitally-driven, industry-leading textile and apparel company.

Household textiles: With domestic factories with reasonable production capacity and overseas companies with mature channels, the company has formed a whole industry chain operation mode integrating design and R&D, industrial manufacturing, trade service and independent brand construction, and created an industrial ecology centred on orders and based on digital links; the export value of core products such as blankets, quilts, bed sheets and pet products all ranked the leading position in the industry, and it has obtained the first "same line, same standard, same quality" product certification in the textile industry in the country. It has obtained the first "same line, same standard, same quality" product certification in the textile industry, and its own brands BERKSHIRE and JINGBEI have been selected as internationally renowned brands to be cultivated and developed in Jiangsu Province, and it has grown into a textile industry comprehensive service provider with a complete international business system, outstanding industry chain integration capability and obvious differentiated competitive advantages.

Brand School Uniform: Eaton Gide takes "leading the change of Chinese campus clothing and promoting the reconstruction of common educational values" as its mission, and has cumulatively served nearly 5,000 schools such as Tsinghua Elementary School, Fudan Middle School, Nanyang Model, Chongqing Eighth Middle School, and Nanshijiang Middle School, etc, and provided systematic solutions for campus clothing. Through the innovative creation of the "Yixueguan" college life online service platform and the first intelligent warehousing and logistics complex in the domestic school uniform industry, the company provides parents with digital and convenient school uniform services, multiple products for college uniforms, and high-quality content for family education, building a collaborative education ecosystem of home-school-society, so that it can work together with millions of Chinese families and children to Explore beauty and create beauty.

2. supply chains

The supply chain operation segment includes bulk commodity operation and import and export business of electromechanical equipment.

Commodity operation: the company operates in bulk commodities, including metals and minerals, energy and chemicals, agricultural and forestry products, textile raw materials, etc. Upstream, it establishes long-term purchasing contracts with major producers to form a resource network across the world, and downstream, it focuses on the core quality customers to provide the best services in raw materials.

Material organisation, logistics planning and other distribution services. The business model is mainly divided into two modes: self-operated and agency, with self-operated mode as the main mode. The self-operated mode can be divided into turnkey distribution and self-operated distribution, of which the turnkey distribution business accounts for a relatively high proportion. Under the turnkey distribution model, the Company collects orders from downstream customers, consolidates the scale and specifications of the products required by different customers, and concentrates on bulk purchase from upstream suppliers for distribution to downstream customers. Prior to procurement, the Company ensures timely sales of the purchased products by collecting deposits from downstream customers in advance, and at the same time locks down the downstream sales channels through order collection, which effectively reduces the storage cost and risk of inventory backlog due to the hoarding of commodities. Under the self-managed distribution mode, the company purchases products when prices are at a stage of low according to its judgement of market conditions, and sells them when prices rise to earn the difference between purchase and sale prices. At the same time, the Company actively carries out the digital transformation of "Supply Chain +" to enhance operational efficiency and effectively prevent operational risks.

Import and export of electromechanical equipment: the company's import and export business of electromechanical equipment mainly adopts the agency model, providing customers with "technology introduction, resource supply, product distribution, logistics services" four-in-one business solutions, and adhere to the international and domestic markets, solid imports of the basic plate, expanding the growth pole of exports, the formation of domestic and international parallel development pattern. The company is mainly engaged in the textile, light industry, machinery, and other industries. Mainly in the textile, light industry, machinery processing, electronics, metallurgy, photovoltaic, paper, food processing, building materials processing, construction machinery, medical equipment and other segments, the company according to the procurement intention locked with the downstream customers, the "one-to-one" approach will be the downstream customers and upstream suppliers to match, in the receipt of the customer's full deposit After collecting sufficient deposits from customers, the Company will act as an agent for customers to purchase from upstream suppliers and adjust the deposits collected in a timely manner according to the fluctuation of commodity prices, so as to hedge against the business risks arising from price fluctuations. At present, the Company is orderly promoting the innovation of equipment direct sales, after-sales maintenance, spare parts service and other modes, and vigorously promoting the digital transformation of the import business of electromechanical equipment, creating the "Sumida World" platform, using information technology and digital platforms, to provide equipment showrooms, financial leasing showrooms, logistics platforms, online contracting and bid purchasing, and other functions, providing advanced equipment manufacturers, financial leasing manufacturers, and other suppliers with the opportunity to purchase equipment. Using information technology and digital platform, it provides equipment showroom, financial leasing showroom, logistics platform, online contracting and bid purchasing, etc., and builds an ecosystem of channel interoperability and resource sharing for advanced equipment manufacturers, purchasers,

logistics partners, and financial service institutions. Taking equipment purchasing as the core, it realises the interaction of resources and information as well as the industrial synergy between upstream and downstream, and provides whole-process and package business solutions for upstream and downstream participants in the fields of equipment supply, trade agency, logistics support, policy consulting, and bidding services.

IV. Analysis of core competencies during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(i) The unique dynamic shareholding mechanism for key employees and excellent corporate culture have continuously attracted and bonded a large number of outstanding talents, laying a solid foundation for the Company's high-quality and sustainable development and providing a continuous and strong impetus.

People are the most important factor of an enterprise and the most reliable foundation for running a good enterprise. As early as in 1998, the company in the subsidiary level generally establish the backbone of the staff shareholding system and the implementation of dynamic management, "can be high, can be low, can be in, can be out, can be up, can be down", and continue to deepen the "striver-oriented, high performance-oriented" corporate culture construction, forming a benign interaction between enterprise development and employee growth, creating an unbreakable "community of interest" "career" between the company and the staff. The positive interaction between enterprise development and staff growth has created an unbreakable "community of interest", "community of career" and "community of destiny" between the company and its staff, attracting and bonding a large number of talented people. It has attracted and bonded a large number of excellent talents, which has become the core assets of the company that "cannot be stolen, bought, dismantled or taken away". Under the traction of advanced system and mechanism, the company's employees "don't need to whip their own hooves", and are committed to promoting enterprise innovation and transcendence, providing a strong impetus for the company's development, and realising a win-win situation for the country, the enterprise and the employees.

(ii) The development model of "diversified development, specialised operation, differentiated competition, regional layout and ecological win-win situation" has driven the company to become an increasingly powerful "joint fleet that can fight when divided and win when combined".

The company adheres to the development model of "diversified development, specialised operation, **differentiated competition, regional layout,** ecological win-win" and the overall goal of building a "joint fleet that can fight when divided and win when combined". At the company level, it is diversified development. It is to adopt orderly and limited diversification to effectively disperse strategic risks and smooth the fluctuation of different industrial cycles, and at the same time to support the professional development of subsidiaries by strengthening the construction of empowering headquarters. At the subsidiary level, it is specialisation. It

is to base on their respective main business and strive to be professional and focused,

Strengthening and expanding. Through years of efforts, the company has a number of business has become the leader in its niche areas, many businesses have been among the forefront of the national industry and even "one of the best". From the customer and market level, it is differentiated competition. It is through the construction and precipitation of differentiated capabilities and resources, to find customers and markets compatible with the enterprise's positioning, resource endowment and capabilities, and to create differentiated value for customer satisfaction. From the level of new development pattern, it is regionalised layout. Adhere to the development idea of both domestic and foreign trade, both at home and abroad, rooted in Nanjing, based on Jiangsu, radiating the whole country, and laying out the world; adhere to the key markets to do familiar and thorough. From the level of industrial chain supply chain, it is ecological win-win situation. The company adheres to the concept of business value beyond profit only, takes the new road of competitive development, and builds a vitality and competitiveness of industrial ecology.

(iii) Business models adapted to the development characteristics of different industries are conducive to the continuous construction and accumulation of differentiated competitive advantages, effectively helping the Company to maintain good economic performance in an unstable and uncertain environment.

In the field of supply chain operation, the company has been exploring and perfecting the "four-in-one" business model for many years, focusing on the domestic and international markets, developing and connecting a large number of high-quality customer resources, commodity resources, technological resources, supplier resources, distribution resources, financial resources, logistics resources and professional service resources, and building a specialised, integrated and digital supply chain integrated service platform, integrated and digital supply chain integrated service platform, in the bulk commodities, mechanical and electrical equipment import and export and other areas has formed a more significant scale advantage, platform advantage and brand influence.

In the fields of textile and apparel, outdoor power tools, etc., the company implements the business model of "integration of trade, industry, technology, gold and numbers", ploughs deep into the work, creates a batch of best-selling fist products represented by tri-fuel generators, lawn mowing robots, and anhydrous printing and dyeing textiles, etc., and cultivates a batch of brands with advantages in the niche fields, such as Eaton Gideon, Jaffe, FIRMAN, and so on. We are steadily promoting green development and digital transformation, and our comprehensive competitiveness is constantly increasing.

In the field of environmental protection, the company has long been practicing the concept of "building a project, building a monument", giving full play to the advantages of excellent creditworthiness and rich industrial resources, and striving to promote the upgrading of the "EPC+" business model and cooperation between government and enterprises, and seizing the opportunities brought by a series of national strategies, such as "Beautiful China", "Green Low Carbon", "Belt and Road"

and "Rural Revitalisation". "Beautiful China", "Green and Low Carbon", "One Belt and One Road", "Rural Revitalisation" and a series of national strategies bring and other national strategies.

(iv) It has a strong channel and business network that radiates globally, helping the company to capture market demand in a timely manner.

As an active practitioner of "double-cycle", the company is based in Jiangsu, serves China and radiates globally, providing products and services in more than 160 countries and regions around the world, with its domestic network centred on "one port (Hainan Free Trade Port), one bay (Bohai Bay), one corner (Yangtze River Delta) and three regions (Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Bay Area, Chengdu-Chongqing Economic Zone and West Coast Economic Zone)", and its overseas network centred on countries and regions along the "Belt and Road" route. The company has set up more than 30 branches overseas, basically forming a pattern with its headquarters in China, R&D institutions in China and Europe, financial and shipping centres in Hong Kong and Singapore, and industrial bases in Southeast Asia. It has formed a pattern of headquarter in China, R&D institutions in China and Europe, financial and shipping centres in Hong Kong and Singapore, and industrial bases in Southeast Asia, which can effectively capture the market demand and respond quickly.

(e) A long-term tested and continuously improved system of risk control capabilities ensures that the Company always operates in a stable and sustainable manner. "Stability and Prosperity" is an important business philosophy of the Company. The Company focuses on innovation and development with one hand and risk control with the other.

Hard hand. In recent years, the Company has substantially reduced the guarantee amount, strengthened the management of overdue "two funds", and continuously improved the system of wind control capacity. After forty-five years of development and practice, the Company has established a risk system of "operational specialisation, process standardisation, management refinement, assessment dynamisation and rescue planning", and has followed the general idea of "management systemisation, system processisation, process informatisation and information intelligence" to promote the risk control capability through management capability enhancement and digital transformation. In accordance with the general idea of "management systemisation, systemisation, process informatisation and information intelligence", the Company has been promoting the continuous improvement of its risk control capability through the enhancement of its management capability and digital transformation. Meanwhile, the Company continues to strengthen its research on macro and commodity markets, and makes comprehensive use of hedging, futures and other financial derivatives business within the scope of authorisation to avoid the risk of fluctuations in the prices of corresponding raw materials, commodities or exchange rates, and to stabilise operating profits.

V. Main operations during the reporting period

Please refer to "Section III. Management's Discussion and Analysis" under "I. Discussion and

Analysis of Operations".

(i) Analysis of main operations

1. Analysis of changes in the income statement and related accounts in the cash flow statement

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
revenue	12,298,080.96	14,114,791.27	-12.87 per cent
business costs	11,598,415.45	13,428,817.85	-13.63 per cent
sales expense	177,327.97	158,083.15	12.17 per cent
overheads	95,540.71	83,499.37	14.42 per cent
financial cost	12,747.29	7,409.89	72.03 per cent
R&D costs	49,655.51	46,241.71	7.38 per cent
Net cash flows from operating activities	278,015.47	618,306.14	-55.04 per cent
Net cash flows from investing activities	27,120.05	182,950.88	-85.17 per cent
Net cash flows from financing activities	-363,815.13	-467,311.44	Inapplicable

Reasons for the change in operating income: The year-on-year decline in the company's operating income was mainly due to the impact of the domestic and international macro-environment on the demand for commodities, and the decline in the overall revenue scale of the supply chain segment.

Reasons for changes in operating costs: The year-on-year decline in the company's operating costs was mainly due to fluctuations in the demand for commodities, the decline in the overall revenue scale of the supply chain segment, and the corresponding decline in operating costs.

Reasons for the change in selling expenses: The year-on-year increase in selling expenses of the Company was mainly due to the increase in sales warranty expenses related to the Company's shipbuilding business and the remuneration of sales staff.

Reasons for changes in administrative expenses: The year-on-year increase in the Company's administrative expenses was mainly attributable to the increase in travel and hospitality related to the Company's day-to-day operation and management, and the increase in advertising and publicity, warehousing and leasing, and safety production expenses related to the promotion of business development.

Reasons for the change in finance costs: The year-on-year increase in the company's finance costs was mainly due to the exchange gain resulting from the significant fluctuations in the exchange rate during the same period, which was lower during the same period.

Reasons for changes in research and development expenses: There were no significant changes in the company's research and development expenses during the period.

Reasons for the change in net cash flows from operating activities: The year-on-year change in the Company's net cash flows from operating activities was mainly attributable to the decline in the scale of the supply chain operation business, the decline in the use of silver bills and the maturity of bills payable at the beginning of the period.

Reasons for the change in net cash flow from investing activities: The year-on-year

change in the Company's net cash flow from investing activities was mainly due to the disposal of long-term assets such as photovoltaic power plants and vessels during the same period, which resulted in the return of more funds.

Reasons for the change in net cash flows from financing activities: The year-on-year change in the Company's net cash flows from financing activities was mainly due to the repayment of interest-bearing liabilities during the same period, which resulted in higher outflow of funds.

Detailed description of significant changes in the type of business, composition of profit or sources of profit of the company during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Revenue and cost analysis

√Applicable □Not applicable

not have

(1). Main business by industry, product, region and sales model

Unit:RMB 10,000 Currency:RMB

Main business by industry						
subsector	revenue	business costs	gross margin	revenue	business costs	Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over the previous year

			(per cent)	Increase over previous year Less (%)	Increase over previous year Less (%)	(per cent)
Total industry chain	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56	16.13	3.27	3.08	Increase of 0.15 percentage points
macro-environmental	658,642.14	551,002.82	16.34	-11.53	-13.34	Increase of 1.75 percentage points
advanced manufacturing	903,743.39	771,453.67	14.64	8.15	11.66	Decrease of 2.68 percentage points
big spending	1,107,467.21	884,830.03	20.10	3.97	1.49	Increase of 1.95 percentage points
the rest	461,952.44	419,223.05	9.25	19.30	19.97	Decrease of 0.51 percentage points
Supply Chain Operations	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46	1.96	-17.41	-17.56	Increase of 0.18 percentage points
Main business by product						
by product	**revenue**	**business costs**	**gross margin (per cent)**	**Increase in operating income over the previous year Less (%)**	**Increase in operating costs over prior year Less (%)**	**Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over the previous year (per cent)**
Total industry chain	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56	16.13	3.27	3.08	Increase of 0.15 percentage points
macro-environmental	658,642.14	551,002.82	16.34	-11.53	-13.34	Increase of 1.75 percentage points
clean energy	464,251.09	389,952.67	16.00	-14.76	-15.20	Increase of 0.43 percentage points
eco-friendly	194,391.05	161,050.15	17.15	-2.69	-8.48	Increase of 5.24 percentage points
advanced manufacturing	903,743.39	771,453.67	14.64	8.15	11.66	Decrease of 2.68 percentage points
Outdoor Power Equipment (OPE)	346,836.00	272,715.36	21.37	-15.62	-16.59	Increase of 0.91 percentage points
diesel generator set	113,595.00	88,498.00	22.08	88.79	89.03	Decrease of 0.11 percentage points
Shipbuilding and Shipping	444,312.39	400,140.31	9.94	21.74	28.34	Decrease of 4.63 percentage points
big spending	1,107,467.21	884,830.03	20.10	3.97	1.49	Increase of 1.95 percentage points
outfits	673,988.41	564,786.14	16.20	-2.42	-4.39	Increase of 1.73 percentage points
home textiles	322,587.06	247,297.78	23.35	15.35	11.88	Increase of 2.38 percentage points
Branded Consumer Goods	111,891.80	72,744.21	34.98	16.94	21.06	Decrease of 2.23 percentage points
the rest	461,952.44	419,223.05	9.25	19.30	19.97	Decrease of 0.51 percentage points
Supply Chain Operations	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46	1.96	-17.41	-17.56	Increase of 0.18 percentage points
Main business by region						
subregion	**revenue**	**business costs**	**gross margin (per**	**Increase in operating income**	**Increase in operating costs**	**Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over the previous year**

Explanation of main business by industry, product, region and sales pattern

During the reporting period, the revenue of the company's industry chain segment increased by 3.27% year-on-year, basically flat. Among them, the diesel generator set business has made great progress in many industries such as domestic data centre and electric power plant, and won a number of landmark projects, achieving an operating income of RMB 1.126 billion, a year-on-year increase of 88.79%; the shipbuilding segment seized the opportunity of the global dry bulk cargo capacity constraints to launch the "Crown 63PLUS" series, which was well received by the market with the development concept of "Green Ship", delivering a total of 19 ships throughout the year, achieving an operating income of 44.79%. The shipbuilding segment seized the opportunity of the global dry bulk cargo capacity tension and launched the "Crown 63PLUS" series with the development concept of "Green Ship", which was well received by the market. The company's supply chain operation segment achieved revenue of RMB91.393 billion, a year-on-year decrease

of 17.41%, mainly due to changes in the domestic and international macro-environment and fluctuations in demand for commodities.

(2). Analysis of production and sales

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Main products	unit (of measure)	production volume	sales volume	stockpile	production volume ratio Increase/ decrease in prior year	sales volume ratio Increase/ decrease in prior year	gearing Increase/ decrease from previous year

					(per cent)	(per cent)	(per cent)
outfits	ten thousand pieces	12,807.00	12,729.00	621.00	1.80	0.31	14.36
blankets	ten thousand pieces	2,298.98	2,305.00	2.60	15.88	16.16	-69.84
quilt	ten thousand pieces	865.80	867.75	0.91	17.11	17.35	-68.18
linen	ten thousand pieces	1,143.73	1,153.02	3.52	26.10	27.02	-72.52
Petrol generator sets	10,000 units	9.10	9.37	0.68	-22.32	-18.16	-28.70
Aluminum alloy wheel	10,000 units	77.87	81.71	4.18	-4.68	-8.15	-47.88
Electric products	10,000 units	52.30	53.88	0.25	-47.08	-47.69	-86.34
Cleaning products	10,000 units	19.83	18.27	1.65	-52.95	-59.01	1,733.33
Garden Products	10,000 units	60.85	60.37	3.33	-51.37	-51.11	16.84
photovoltaic module	MW	230.88	240.84	5.68	-14.35	-10.20	-63.69

1. Description of production and sales

During the reporting period, the production and sales volume of the Company's main self-produced products fluctuated to some extent, including:

The increase in production and sales of home textiles and the decrease in inventories were mainly attributable to the improved efficiency of business operations, higher inventory turnover and lower inventory balances.

Electric products, cleaning products, gardening products production and sales decreased mainly due to the impact of market conditions, the reduction of foreign trade orders, cleaning products inventory changes are mainly the beginning of the period base is small and the decline in sales during the period of the joint impact.

PV module inventory decline is mainly due to the market downturn, order reduction, the company suppressed the amount of stocking.

(3). Performance of major purchase contracts, major sales contracts

□ Applicable √ Not Applicable

(4). Cost analysis table

Unit: $ million

Sub-industry situation								
subsector	Cost component items	Amount for the period	Percentage of total costs for the period (%)	Amount for the same period of the previous year	Percentage of total costs for the same period of the previous year (%)	Percentage change in the current period over the same period of the previous year (%)	information note
Total industry chain	Procurement costs	2,626,509.56	22.67	2,548,019.68	18.99	3.08	
macro-environmental	Procurement costs	551,002.82	4.76	635,817.30	4.74	-13.34	
advanced manufacturing	Procurement costs	771,453.67	6.66	690,889.49	5.15	11.66	
big spending	Procurement costs	884,830.03	7.64	871,864.32	6.50	1.49	
the rest	Procurement costs	419,223.05	3.62	349,448.57	2.60	19.97	
Supply Chain Operations	Procurement costs	8,960,373.46	77.33	10,868,397.67	81.01	-17.56	
By product							
by product	Cost component items	Amount for the period	Percentage of total costs for	Amount for the same period of the	Percentage of total costs for the	Percentage change in the current period	information note

Other information notes on cost analysis

During the reporting period, the gross profit margins of the Company's major products were basically stable, of which the changes in operating costs of diesel generating sets and shipbuilding-related products over the previous period were mainly attributable to the increase in operating revenue.

(5). Changes in the scope of consolidation due to changes in the shareholdings of major subsidiaries during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Information on significant changes or adjustments in the company's business, products or services during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Major sales customers and major suppliers A. Major sales customers of the Company

√Applicable □Not applicable

The top five customers' sales amounted to RMB 6,096 million, accounting for 4.95% of the annual total sales; among the top five customers' sales, the related party sales amounted to RMB 0 million, accounting for 0% of the annual total sales.

The proportion of sales to a single customer exceeds 50 per cent of the total, there are new customers in the top five customers, or there is heavy reliance on a few customers during the reporting period.

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 100 million Currency: RMB

serial numbe	Client Name	total income from sales	Proportion of total annual sales (%)
1	Client 1	5.84	0.47

B. Information on the Company's major suppliers

√Applicable □Not applicable

The procurement amount of the top five suppliers was RMB 7,310 million, accounting for 6.31 per cent of the total annual procurement amount; among the procurement amount of the top five suppliers, the procurement amount of related parties was RMB 0 million, accounting for 0 per cent of the total annual procurement amount.

The proportion of purchases from a single supplier during the reporting period exceeded 50 per cent of the total, there was an addition to the top five suppliers, or there was a significant reliance on a single supplier.

Relying on a small number of suppliers

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes

Customer 1 is a new customer, accounting for 0.47 per cent of sales, with no significant dependence.

3. cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: million yuan

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage of change
sales expense	177,327.97	158,083.15	12.17 per cent
overheads	95,540.71	83,499.37	14.42 per cent
financial cost	12,747.29	7,409.89	72.03 per cent
R&D costs	49,655.51	46,241.71	7.38 per cent

Reasons for the change in selling expenses: The year-on-year increase in selling expenses of the Company was mainly due to the increase in sales warranty expenses related to the Company's shipbuilding business and the remuneration of sales staff.
Reasons for changes in administrative expenses: The year-on-year increase in the Company's administrative expenses was mainly attributable to the increase in travel and hospitality related to the Company's day-to-day operation and management, and the increase in advertising and publicity, warehousing and leasing, and safety production expenses related to the promotion of business development.
Reasons for the change in finance costs: The year-on-year increase in the company's finance costs was mainly due to the exchange gain brought about by the significant fluctuations in the exchange rate during the same period, which was lower during the same period.

Reasons for changes in research and development expenses: There were no significant changes in the company's research and development expenses during the period.

4. R&D investment

(1). Table of R&D investment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: $ million

Expensed research and development investment for the period	49,655.51
Capitalised research and development investment for the period	750.98
Total R&D investment	50,406.49
Total R&D investment as a percentage of operating revenue (%)	0.41
Shape of R&D inputs capitalised (%)	1.49

(2). R&D Staff Fact Sheet

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Number of R&D staff in the company	877
Number of R&D personnel as a percentage of total company headcount (%)	5.4
Educational structure of R&D staff	
Type of academic structure	Number of persons with academic structure
PhD student	2
Master's degree student	221
undergraduate (adjective)	561
polytechnic	75
High school and below	18
Age structure of R&D staff	
Age structure categories	Age structure
Under 30 years of age (not including 30 years of age)	267
30-40 years old (including 30 years old and excluding 40 years old)	501
40-50 years old (including 40 years old and excluding 50 years old)	84
50-60 years old (including 50 years old, not including 60 years old)	25
60 years and over	0

(3). Information note

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(4). Reasons for significant changes in the composition of R&D personnel and impact on the Company's future development

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

5. cash flows

√ Applicable □Not applicable

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
Net cash flows from operating activities	278,015.47	618,306.14	-55.04 per cent
Net cash flows from investing activities	26,120.05	182,950.88	-85.72 per cent
Net cash flows from financing activities	-363,315.13	-467,311.44	inapplicable

Reasons for the change in net cash flows from operating activities: The year-on-year change in the Company's net cash flows from operating activities was mainly due to the decline in the scale of the supply chain operation business, the decline in the use of

silver bills and the maturity of bills payable at the beginning of the period.

Reasons for the change in net cash flow from investing activities: The year-on-year change in the Company's net cash flow from investing activities was mainly due to the disposal of long-term assets such as photovoltaic power plants and vessels during the same period, which resulted in the return of more funds.

Reasons for the change in net cash flows from financing activities: The year-on-year change in the Company's net cash flows from financing activities was mainly due to the repayment of interest-bearing liabilities during the same period, which resulted in a higher outflow of funds.

(ii) Explanation of significant changes in profit due to non-principal activities

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(iii) Analysis of assets and liabilities

√ Applicable□Not applicable

1. Assets and liabilities

Unit: $ million

Project name	Closing balance of the period	Percentage of total assets at the end of the period (per cent)	Closing balance of the previous period	previous period Percentage of total assets at the end of the period (per cent)	Percentage change in amount at the end of the period over the end of the previous period (per cent)	information note
Financial assets held for trading	11,412.78	0.22	40,365.93	0.76	-71.73	Structure of the Company's current margin for the conduct of bank notes Decrease in sex deposit business
notes receivable	19,646.14	0.38	12,564.13	0.24	56.37	The company received a deferred bank acceptance during the period Increase in the number of paid letters of credit
Receivables financing	95,110.64	1.82	149,634.43	2.82	-36.44	The company's supply chain business declined in size during the period. Decrease in the scale of use of banknotes
Contractual assets	119,772.34	2.29	8,365.01	0.16	1,331.82	The company has completed the current period without reaching the settlement point Increase in projects
construction in progress	972.17	0.02	2,266.12	0.04	-57.10	Part of the Company's construction in progress was completed and carried forward
Investment property	238.51	0.00	141,836.80	2.68	43.18	Increase in the size of the company's chartered-in vessel assets
development expenditure	69.45	0.00	493.81	0.01	-85.94	The software system developed by the company has reached a level where it can make Transfer to intangible assets with status
Other non-current assets	25,354.83	0.48	10,467.06	0.20	142.23	Company's current prepayments for long-term asset acquisitions Increase
Trading	20,119.42	0.38	14,988.53	0.28	34.23	The Company's current forward exchange

Other notes nil

2. Foreign assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(1) asset size

Of which: foreign assets 117.38 (unit: billion yuan), accounting for 22.44% of the total assets. (Currency RMB), accounting for 22.44 per cent of total assets.

(2) Explanation of the high proportion of offshore assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Restrictions on major assets as at the end of the reporting period

√ Applicable□Not applicable

See Section X, Financial Reporting, Part VII, Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Item: Assets subject to restrictions on ownership or use.

4. Other notes

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iv) Analysis of industry business information

☐ Applicable

√ Not applicable

(v) Analysis of investment position

Overall analysis of outward equity investments

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: $ million

Name of investee	Affiliated Industries	investment cost	equity ratio Cases (per cent)	Beginning of year book balances	Carrying amount at end of year balances
Investments in other equity instruments measured at fair value:					
SINOMACH Finance Co.	Payment services for non-financial institutions	8,178.00	4.67	21,622.99	21,636.11
SINOMACH CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Holding Company Services	5,000.00	2.11	5,323.90	5,408.00
Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	Capital Investment Services	316.32	1.63	316.32	316.32
Xuzhou Zhonghui Photovoltaic Technology Co.	Manufacture of photovoltaic equipment and components	1,773.63	11.67	1,759.43	2,857.79
Subtotal		**15,267.95**		**29,022.63**	**30,218.22**
Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method:					
SINOMACH Financial Leasing Co.	Financial Asset Management Company	2,676.56	1.87	2,997.59	3,049.56
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	Holding Company Services	15,000.00	30.00	15,664.12	15,950.26
Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	Manufacture of automotive parts and accessories	6,000.00	40.00	853.40	0.00
Zhongzi Sumida (Haining) Environmental Protection Industry Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Environmental Engineering Construction	1,975.00	99.00	1,811.57	1,756.26
Shanghai Yutongmeda Supply Chain Management Co.	Other transport agency industry	266.98	35.00	344.70	213.66
Wuxi Maki Zhenyang Conveyor Machinery Co.	Manufacture of other material handling equipment	92.64	6.00	49.89	31.58

Jiangsu Ximeda Technology Trading Co.	Other trade brokers and agents	4,900.00	49.00	4,908.54	5,095.06
Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Co.	Other mechanical equipment and electronic products wholesale	942.00	35.00	444.93	444.93
Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	Other trade brokers and agents	2,108.93	50.00	0.00	0.00
Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	solar power	1,760.00	40.00	1,779.27	1,816.07
Jiangsu Sumida Shangdian Power Generation Co.	solar power	670.00	20.00	721.09	714.39
Jiangsu Darun Comprehensive Energy Service Co.	solar power	350.00	35.00	326.68	1,782.42
Sumida Dongtai Power Generation Co.	solar power	3,264.00	32.00	5,345.19	4,916.17
Jiangsu Tengqimeda New Energy Development Co.	solar power	230.81	20.00	287.74	604.77
Jiangsu North Star Power Energy Co.	solar power	1,005.00	33.50	1,330.83	1,187.58
Pingyi Jincheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	solar power	1,200.00	40.00	2,086.32	2,117.52
Nanjing Qizhi Pu Jiao Technology Development Co.	Manufacture of high-speed railway equipment and accessories	290.00	29.00	302.34	303.66
Sihong County Hengda Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	solar power	0.00	35.00	--	7.48
Jiangsu Surui Urban and Rural Investment and Development Co.	Property development and operation	--	--	330.07	--
Subtotal		**76,609.49**		**78,509.18**	**84,315.26**
add up the total		**91,877.45**		**107,531.81**	**114,533.48**

1. Significant equity investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Significant non-equity investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Financial assets at fair value

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value during the period mainly consisted of operational forward settlement products, commodity futures products and structured deposit products. In accordance with the requirements of accounting standards, the Company measured the above financial products at fair value. For details, please refer to "Section X Financial Reporting" under "XIII Fair Value Disclosure".

Investment in securities

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Statement of portfolio investments

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Private Equity Investments

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Derivative Investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

（1） Derivative investments for hedging purposes during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Types of Derivatives Investments	Initial investment amount	Opening book value	Gains and losses on fair value changes during the period	Accumulated fair value changes included in equity	Amount acquired during the reporting period	Amount sold during the reporting period	Closing book value	Closing book value as a percentage of the company's net assets at the end of the reporting period (%)
commodity futures contract (CFTC)	-	5,077.43	-7,414.02	-	200,769.08	222,076.36	-258.77	-0.04
forward exchange contract (finance)	-	-7,603.84	4,134.31	-7,199.92	2,179,021.85	1,980,451.74	-10,669.45	-1.55
add up the total		-2,526.41	-3,279.71	-7,199.92	2,379,790.93	2,202,528.10	-10,928.22	-1.59
Accounting policy, specific principles of accounting for hedging operations during the reporting period, and comparison with the previous reporting period	For details of the accounting policies and accounting principles for hedging operations during the reporting period, please refer to Note V-39, and there were no significant changes compared with the previous reporting period.							
Whether there was a material change in the reporting period compared to the previous period								

Description of major changes	
of actual gains and losses during the reporting period instructions	Net gain or loss on hedging futures gains and losses against changes in spot fair value of -$6,496,500; effect of forward fair value fluctuations on hedging instruments on gains and losses of $41,343,100
Description of hedging effects	The company's financial derivative business is all based on the hedging needs of real trade orders, helping the company's import and export business to avoid the risks of exchange rates and drastic fluctuations in commodity prices. Guarantee the rhythm of production and marketing, improve market competitiveness, and effectively protect operating profits
Sources of funds for derivatives investments	own funds
Risk analysis of derivative positions and description of control measures for the reporting period (including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)	The company carries out financial derivatives business adhering to the principle of hedging, without speculative operations, based on normal import and export business to match the varieties, scale, direction and term, eliminating empty locks. However, there are some risks associated with trading financial derivatives: 1. Market risk: Commodity price and foreign exchange rate risk. 2. Liquidity risk: Due to the adjustment of orders or default of customers, the positions of the Company's financial derivatives business may change from the actual and cannot be actually delivered, resulting in risks such as rollover and default. 3. Operational risk: Financial derivative business transactions are professional and time-sensitive, and failure to strengthen the capacity building of the trading team in a timely manner, as well as poor internal communication, will give rise to corresponding operational risks. Control measures: Continuously build up the risk management system of Sumida's financial derivative business. 1. Improvement of the system construction of financial derivative business: The Company has established the Measures for the Management of Financial Derivative Business to improve the organisational structure and responsibilities of financial derivative business, qualification approval, annual budget management, transaction management of currency and commodity financial derivative business, reporting mechanism, supervision and inspection, incentive mechanism and accountability, etc., and has added new requirements for rotation and training to further strengthen the Company's centralised management of financial derivative business. The Company and its subsidiaries conduct financial derivative business in strict accordance with the system. 2. Enhance the informationisation level of financial derivative business and strengthen market risk monitoring and early warning The Company monitors the position size of currency-based financial derivative business and the price trend of exchange rate market through the "Operation Decision Analysis Platform", and timely warns when the exchange rate changes drastically, and the Finance Department of the Headquarter releases the exchange rate snapshot in a timely manner to issue the suggestion of locking the exchange rate. Commodity-based financial derivative business mainly uses self-developed digital technology and trade operating system to approve hedging strategies online and record transaction data, while BI Kanban monitors futures operation indexes on a daily basis, including the annual position size and percentage, point-in-time position, margin, opening and closing of positions corresponding to the contractual situation, loss warning, position cycle warning and so on. 3. Continue to strengthen specialised training in financial derivative business to reduce operational risks The Company has continuously strengthened professional training for positions related to financial derivative business to improve practitioners' ability in market analysis, research and identification of market risks. Invite the head office of large banks, international External experts from financial institutions and renowned futures companies enter the Division to conduct exchange lectures and improve the professional competence of practitioners.
Changes in the market price or product fair value of invested derivatives during the reporting period, the analysis of the fair value of derivatives should disclose the specific methodology used and the relevant Setting of assumptions and parameters	Forward foreign exchange: The bank issues a valuation report based on a comparative analysis of current market forward prices for the same maturity at the end of the reporting period and the price of the stock position lock, which provides the fair value of the forward foreign exchange. Futures: Futures market prices at the end of the reporting period.
Involvement in litigation (if applicable)	inapplicable
Derivatives Investment Approval Board Date of announcement disclosure (if any)	12 April 2023
Derivatives Investment Approval Shareholders' Meeting Date of announcement disclosure (if any)	11 May 2023

(2) Derivative investments for speculative purposes during the reporting period

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes not have

4. Specific progress in the integration of major asset reorganisations during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Significant asset and equity sales

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(vii) Analysis of major holding and participating companies

√ Applicable☐Not applicable

Unit: $ million

company identification	Affiliated Industries	registered capital	shareholding proportions (per cent)	total assets	net assets	revenue	business profit	net profit
Mainly held subsidiaries:								
Jiangsu Sumida Group corporation	chain management service	90,000.00	100	5,214,922.21	1,253,520.53	12,298,045.98	370,921.41	310,684.56
Sumida Hong Kong has limited company	chain management service	20,558.40	100	69,263.26	25,287.54	73,318.93	828.57	828.57
Sumida International Technology Technology Trading Co. department (under a ministry)	Supply Chain Management Services	64,000.00	35	2,115,435.74	359,160.39	9,033,867.05	129,401.84	108,515.45
Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile International Trade Co. limited company	Clothing Wholesale	14,500.00	35	454,241.54	133,138.02	686,501.34	60,694.88	47,298.25
Jiangsu Sumida Sets of equipment works have limited company	Engineering management service s	23,700.00	35	375,992.41	78,977.65	521,421.98	36,060.31	25,783.04
Sumida Shipbuilding Co.	Other mechanical equipment Spare parts and electronic products wholesale	12,100.00	35	874,531.50	188,405.00	466,491.07	30,414.96	37,319.16

company identification	Affiliated Industries	registered capital	shareholding proportions (per cent)	total assets	net assets	revenues	business profit	net profit
Jiangsu Sumida Mechanical & Electrical Co.	Other mechanical equipment and electronic products wholesale	4,800.00	35	346,709.19	68,985.05	395,517.72	18,055.75	14,036.94
Jiangsu Sumida Energy Source Holdings Limited department (under a ministry)	Wholesale of electrical equipment	13,900.00	35	278,455.63	39,127.00	342,174.08	21,041.36	19,420.55
Jiangsu Sumida Textile Co.	Textiles, needles Fabrics and Raw Materials wholesalers	18,500.00	35	256,468.12	67,545.50	326,652.85	30,864.80	23,192.90
Jiangsu Sumida Five Gold Tools Co. department (under a ministry)	mechanised agriculture and gardening machinery fabrication	12,500.00	35	163,932.22	48,039.21	217,360.32	11,126.62	10,274.05
Jiangsu Sumeday Dunkin' Donuts Management Consulting Inquiry Ltd.	Clothing Wholesale	6,015.00	35	67,866.25	32,511.82	111,316.32	15,156.95	11,107.36
Jiangsu Meida Asset management company	Investments and assets managerial	50,000.00	64	97,278.15	73,537.02	170.62	8,945.03	9,184.78
Major participating companies:								
Jiangsu Sumida Capital The Holding Company Limited department (under a ministry)	Holding Company Services	50,000.00	30	60,570.24	54,733.32	2,868.23	2,157.59	1,953.88
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Ltd. department (under a ministry)	Clothing Wholesale	5,056.00	40	61,134.33	19,134.24	80,055.27	6,576.27	5,313.44

(viii) Information on structured subjects controlled by the company

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

VI. Discussion and analysis of the company's future development

(i) Industry patterns and trends

√ Applicable☐Not applicable

1. industrial chain

(1) macro-environmental

Clean energy (photovoltaics): According to the important consensus reached at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), by 2030

Global installed renewable energy capacity tripled in 2010. According to the China Photovoltaic Association (CPIA), the cumulative global installed PV capacity is expected to

From 1055GW in 2022 to 5457GW in 2030, it is expected that the global newly installed PV capacity will reach 390-430GW in 2024, of which China's newly installed PV capacity is expected to be 190-220GW; the global newly installed PV capacity will reach 512-587GW in 2030, of which China's newly installed PV capacity is expected to be 252-317GW. At the same time, with the release of a large number of PV manufacturing capacity, it is expected that the PV manufacturing industry supply and demand imbalance, declining profitability and competitive differentiation of the situation will continue.

Ecological protection: The report of the 20th Party Congress attaches great importance to green development and ecological environmental protection, the country will continue to vigorously implement major strategies such as expanding domestic demand, beautiful China, rural revitalisation, new infrastructure, etc., and the government will continue to increase the intensity of urban sewage network, black smelly water treatment, rural rubbish treatment, soil and ecological restoration, etc.; downstream applications of biodegradable plastics and the market space will be further opened. Water treatment industry is expected to maintain stable growth, and gradually from the "construction era" "upgrading era" to "operation era" change. The environmental protection market in counties and villages is expected to accelerate the development. It is worth noting that the growth of public expenditure on environmental protection has slowed down due to the slowdown in macroeconomic growth and local financial constraints. For example, according to the national general public budget expenditure arrangement in 2024, the

In 2024, the national public finance expenditure on energy conservation and environmental protection is budgeted to be RMB558 billion, a decrease of 0.94% from 2023. Increased competition in the environmental protection market will force environmental protection enterprises to innovate and transform and upgrade their technologies, products and models in all aspects.

（2）advanced manufacturing

① Outdoor Power Equipment (OPE)

Garden Machinery and Cleaning Machinery: With the gradual enhancement of green space in private homes and urban areas around the world, there is a greater increase in the demand for garden machinery products, and the development of new energy garden machinery products in recent years has continued to stimulate the growth of the OPE market size. According to the statistics of Global Market Insights, the global lawn and garden equipment market size was USD 28.3 billion in 2018, and is expected to exceed USD 45 billion by 2025, with a CAGR of nearly 7%. The OPE industry is expected to have the following development trends: first, power cleanliness, from traditional fuel power to lithium power development; second, product intelligence, it is expected that by 2025, the global lawn mowing robot market size CAGR of more than 12%; third, sales online, e-commerce channels are expected to achieve a breakthrough.

Domestic gasoline generator sets: the gasoline generator sets market is relatively stable, the scale of which is maintained at $1-2 billion/year, with regions such as North America and Africa being the traditional major sales regions, accounting for 45% of the market size. In response to market demand, low emission, clean fuel, multi-fuel systems, energy storage systems and other series of products will get more market share in the power generation field, especially in developed countries. Especially in recent years, the frequent occurrence of extreme weather disasters, the demand for disaster recovery, emergency power and mobile power distribution is also increasing.

②Diesel generator sets

Diesel generator sets play an important role in ensuring energy stability for infrastructure development. Benefiting from the global process of urbanisation, technology, digitalisation and greening, the diesel generator industry is expected to maintain steady growth in the future. It is mainly driven by the following two factors: firstly, the growing demand for electricity; secondly, the demand for standby power in important sectors and infrastructure construction, such as power, communications, big data, transport, petroleum and petrochemicals in various countries. In terms of product technology, it presents the development trend of clean and environmental protection, performance optimisation, silencing, intelligence and integration.

③Shipbuilding and shipping

The newbuilding market is in a relatively buoyant cycle due to the shortage of capacity supply and the accelerated decarbonisation process of the industry. Major enterprises have sufficient orders which will last until the end of the 14th Five-Year Plan, and the international competitiveness of China's shipbuilding industry is expected to continue to improve. Under the background of slow recovery of the world economy, declining stability of the global supply chain and overall low growth rate of fleet supply, the shipping market will be in a tight balance between overall capacity supply and trade demand, and the structural trend of the market may still continue, and the volatility of freight rates may be further aggravated. In the long term, the green energy transition will have a sustained impact on the global shipbuilding and shipping markets.

（3） big spending

There are five trends in the clothing industry. First, the geopolitical situation, anti-globalisation trends and other factors will continue to plague the global economy and overseas supply chain, clothing link gradually to South Asia, Southeast Asia, China relies on a strong large-scale advantage, gradually and Southeast Asia, South Asia and other countries to form a deep embedded relationship, or make the current round of industrial transfer end up only part of the link of the relocation. Secondly, green and environmental protection has become a new type of trade barriers and development opportunities for the garment industry. With the "double carbon" strategy, digital China and other strategies for the in-depth implementation of the garment enterprises to gradually accelerate the "wisdom to digital conversion", to enhance the level of digital, green, intelligent, automation. Third, under the background of enhancing cultural confidence, domestic consumers pay more attention to personalisation, brand, fashion, quality, purchase experience, etc., the national tide, customised consumption accounted for the upward trend. Fourth, the online channel is expected to continue to grow, cross-border e-commerce is gradually becoming a new force. Fifth, the de-inventory phase of the apparel industry cycle in developed countries is basically over, and is entering the inventory replenishment phase.

Textile industry trends are mainly in four areas: First, the increasingly fierce competition in overseas markets. Accompanied by Southeast Asia, South Asia and other low-cost areas of research and development and design capabilities, our country textile exports face more intense market competition. Second, RCEP to promote regional industrial integration

Integration. Vietnam, Myanmar, Bangladesh and other countries rely on Chinese textile raw materials, especially chemical fibre products to a high degree, under the influence of RCEP, China and ASEAN textile and garment industry will further accelerate the integration of resources. Third, the pace of green low-carbon transformation. The concept of green environmental protection in-depth textile products throughout the life cycle, overseas customers are increasingly concerned about suppliers of green low-carbon practices and product traceability requirements, industry participants are from the material technology, manufacturing, recycling and other aspects of accelerating the pace of green transformation. Fourth, cross-border e-commerce, overseas warehouses and other new forms of foreign trade will continue to empower the development of the industry.

There are four trends in the school uniform industry. First, due to the decline in the birth rate, consumer downgrading, civil to public policy and other impacts, the domestic education market shows signs of shrinkage; Second, with the market-oriented reform in-depth, the procurement process is not standardised and transparent, local protection and other issues will be gradually curbed and resolved; Third, the school uniform industry market, branding, standardisation is the trend, the survival of the fittest mechanism, product quality, standards and other products will be in the competition continue to improve. Enterprises with competitive advantages will gain more market opportunities. Fourth, the aesthetic function of school uniforms will be further enhanced.

2. Supply Chain Operations

Commodity operations: The industry is showing the following development trends: first, upgrading from supply chain to "supply chain plus", launching a series of layouts in the industry chain around niche areas, and transforming to scale, specialisation, standardisation and internationalisation. Secondly, enterprises that can provide integrated services such as trade, logistics and supply chain finance are expected to continue to increase market share, while small and medium-sized private enterprises with weaker comprehensive strength will gradually withdraw from competition. Thirdly, the importance of supply chain security and stability has been highlighted, and the volatile international situation has intensified the fluctuation of commodity prices, which has put forward higher requirements for enterprises' risk control capability. Fourthly, the number of RMB-denominated commodity futures varieties is increasing, and they are more closely related to the financial market. Fifth, the strategy of import diversification is gradually achieving results, and China's voice is expected to be strengthened. Sixth, with the continued implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, part of the demand for commodity consumption has shifted to foreign countries, driving commodity supply chain service enterprises to "go out". Seventh, technological innovation will reconstruct and transform the supply chain business, and the industry will transform and upgrade to supply chain digitalisation, platformisation and intelligence.

Electromechanical equipment import and export: the industry presents the following development trends: First, China's industrial transformation and upgrading will pull high-end electromechanical products, high-carbon emissions industry transformation

equipment, large-scale advanced scientific research and teaching instruments, high-end medical equipment and other products import demand continues to grow faster. Secondly, the national strategy and industrial chain security drive the acceleration of domestic substitution, the high rate of domestic substitution of low-end mechanical and electrical equipment import growth will gradually slow down, while China's equipment export business demand is expected to continue to grow. The competition among supply chain integration service providers for the import of electromechanical products may become more intense in the future, and the differentiation of supply chain integration service capability, service quality and comprehensive solutions will become the key elements in the future competition. Thirdly, with the upgrading of China's manufacturing and the acceleration of international production capacity migration, China's manufacturing industry has accelerated the globalisation of the layout, which extends a lot of new demand for supply chain services.

(ii) Corporate development strategy

√ Applicable□Not applicable

1. overall positioning

To build a digital-driven international industrial chain and supply chain, and to become a domestic and international mutually reinforcing double-cycle benchmark enterprise.

2. Business Positioning

The Company's business positioning includes three key development businesses and two key cultivation and incubation directions, referred to as "3+2".

（1） Three key development businesses

The company is mainly engaged in the organisation and integration of industrial chain and supply chain. The supply chain mainly refers to the domestic and international trade of bulk commodities and electromechanical equipments, while the industrial chain mainly includes the industries of large consumption and advanced manufacturing, eco-friendly and clean energy.

Core business: Supply chain operations, including domestic and international trade in bulk commodities and electromechanical equipment.

Strengths: Focused on consumer goods and advanced manufacturing, including apparel, home textiles, school uniforms, outdoor power equipment, gas and diesel power generation equipment, fibre-optic cables, shipbuilding and shipping, automotive parts and aftermarkets, and so on.

Strategic business: focusing on eco-friendly and clean energy, including water treatment, soil remediation, solid waste disposal, degradable new materials, energy engineering, photovoltaic products, integrated energy services and energy storage.

(2) Two key incubation directions

Through the active development and application of advanced technology as well as management enhancement, we have extended and upgraded our existing products and services, in particular, intelligent supply chain, service robots, intelligent manufacturing, energy saving and environmental protection, and new materials, with a focus on fostering the incubation of two major new business areas, namely, medical and healthcare, and digital economy.

3. overall target

The company is committed to becoming an organiser and integrator of the global industrial chain and supply chain, and to build a "joint fleet" with "six Sumida" as its core attribute, which can fight when divided and win when combined. It is expressed by a formula:

Combined fleet "six Sumida" = headquarters "empowerment platform" + subsidiaries "number one"

The six Sumida include Learning Sumida, Innovation Sumida, Digital Sumida, Green Sumida, Brand Sumida and Happy Sumida. Among them, Learning Sumida is the foundation and prerequisite; Innovation Sumida, Digital Sumida, Green Sumida, Brand Sumida are the path and way; Happy Sumida is the goal and vision.

Headquarters "empowerment platform": Sumida headquarters should take "empowerment" as the core, enhance the value creativity of supporting business to win the war, and build an "empowerment platform" to provide efficient combat support for all business subsidiaries, that is, for a battleship. It is to provide efficient combat support for all business subsidiaries and warships.

Subsidiaries "number one and number two": each business subsidiary should form independent combat power and anti-risk ability, give full play to the advantages and capabilities of small front-end sensitive operations, and strive to be the industry leader, "number one and number two" leading enterprises in the field.

4. Development model

The company adheres to the development model of "diversified development, specialised operation, differentiated competition, regional layout, ecological win-win". From the perspective of the company level, it is diversified development. The diversification we advocate is centred on the development strategy and in line with the future development. Diversification is suitable for growth in "Sumida's soil ecology" in terms of development direction and trend. There are two main sources of incremental diversification: first, the expansion and extension of business subsidiaries based on channels, customers, brands, technology, products and other advantages and core competencies; and second, the company level based on the strategic layout of investment and mergers and acquisitions on the company's own initiative.

At the level of business subsidiaries, it is all about specialised management. The subsidiaries should uphold the concept of specialised management, focus on their main business, optimise and adhere to their positioning. They should firmly uphold professionalism and long-termism, specialise and focus, develop in depth, continue to build core competitiveness, and strive to develop into a headline and first-class enterprise in the industry.

From the level of customers and markets, it is differentiated competition. Through the construction and precipitation of differentiated capabilities and resources, we can find the customers and markets that are compatible with the positioning, resource endowment and capability conditions of the enterprise, create differentiated value that satisfies the customers, and then build the core competitiveness that is hard to imitate, so that we can really stand in the market, do it for a long time, and go far.

At the level of the new development pattern, it is a regionalised layout. We adhere to the development idea of promoting both domestic and foreign trade, and placing equal emphasis on both domestic and foreign markets, taking root in Nanjing, basing on Jiangsu, radiating across the country, and laying out globally. Overseas, focusing on the layout of the "Belt and Road" along the region, and strive to enhance the security and resilience of the industrial chain supply chain; in the domestic, to build the formation of the "bow and arrow" type of domestic regional layout, to better serve the development of Chinese-style modernisation and construction. Adhere to familiarise and penetrate the key markets. Strengthen the synergy between businesses.

At the level of the industrial chain and supply chain, it is an ecological win-win situation. Adhere to the concept of business value beyond profit only, from competition to competition, take the new road of competition and development, not to do the competition zero-sum game, but to do the competition and cooperation positive and game. To give full play to the advantages of industrial diversification, globalisation of resources and channels, brand goodwill, etc., we should walk with the best, give full play to our respective advantages, build a vitality and competitive industrial ecology, and create a better future through win-win cooperation.

(iii) Business plan

√ Applicable□Not applicable

In 2024, the Company will comprehensively implement the new development concept, deeply implement the double-cycle development strategy, and uphold the principle of "Firm Confidence, Integrity and Creativity".

Under the 12-word guideline of "Newness, Progress for Stability", we will continue to stimulate the potential of the organisation, effectively enhance our core competitiveness, and strive to achieve "effective qualitative improvement and reasonable quantitative growth".

1. Firmly adhere to the national strategy, serve the overall situation and strengthen the function

We have thoroughly studied and implemented a series of important instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on the work of state-owned central enterprises, raised our ideological awareness, strengthened our responsibility, enhanced our core functions, and served the overall situation of the country.

2. Firm strategic leadership, focusing on the main business to strengthen the advantages

Firmly upholding professionalism and long-termism, focusing on the main business, ploughing deeply into the main business, strengthening and expanding the main business, building resource capacity and creating competitive advantages around the main business. On the premise of strengthening the main business and refining professionalism, we will give full play to our existing advantages, moderately extend to adjacent product fields and upstream and downstream, and steadily carry out adjacent diversified businesses. Optimise the business model with the times.

3. Firm efficiency and safety, optimised structure and strong double chain

Taking into account both efficiency and security, we will build industrial chains and supply chains with good structure and strong resilience. Optimise the market structure, and accelerate the development of the domestic market and the emerging markets of the "Belt and Road" while deepening and penetrating the traditional advantageous markets. We will take effective measures to improve the security and resilience of the industrial chain and supply chain, and consolidate overseas markets, especially the traditional markets in Europe and the United States. Optimise the customer structure and focus on mainstream and high-quality customers. Focus on key regions, deepen our efforts and work together.

4. Firm innovation and development, transformation and upgrading of strong kinetic energy

Focusing on the innovation directions of digitalisation, science and technology, green and branding, we grasp the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries with one hand and the development and growth of strategic emerging industries with the other hand, so as to continuously strengthen the new kinetic energy of high-quality development, and actively integrate into the process of the country's new industrialisation. Anchor the world-class construction of outstanding brands, accelerate the digital green transformation and intelligent exploration, strengthen scientific and technological innovation to enhance the competitiveness of hard core, based on the stock,

cultivate incremental, accelerate the development and expansion of strategic emerging industries.

5. Firmly problem-oriented, compliance, wind control and strong governance

Accelerating the establishment of a sound compliance and risk control system for new businesses, new modes and new markets to ensure high-quality business development. Continuously strengthened risk prevention and control at key nodes, paying more attention to the dynamic review of customers and suppliers, review of major projects, safeguard of contract terms, quality of execution of key order projects, and monitoring and early warning of major external risks. We will take the strongest measures to grasp production safety and resolutely prevent all kinds of accidents.

6. Firmly learning to empower and continuously optimising the strong organisation

Organisational optimisation is carried out in accordance with strategic adjustments; addition is made to safeguard strategic priorities, subtraction is made to enhance organisational efficiency, and multiplication is made to upgrade organisational fission. Continuously build a learning and innovative organisation to create a lively atmosphere in which "everyone loves to learn and can innovate everywhere". Promote the construction of empowering organisations. Actively explore the construction of synergistic organisations.

7. Firm talent strong enterprise, pay close attention to cadres and strong team

Continuously build "four hard" leadership team and capable cadres and talents echelon. The company's "performance + values + learning" orientation should be firmly established. To forge talents in the real battle.

8. Firm and deep integration, party building culture to strengthen the root and soul

Deeply promote the integration of party building and operation, consolidate the achievements of thematic education, and strengthen the grass-roots fighting fortress. Promote excellent culture for a long time. The leading cadres should take the lead in practicing the culture, take measures to care for the growth of employees, and unswervingly assume social responsibility.

(iv) Possible risk exposure

√ Applicable□Not applicable

1. Macroeconomic recession risk

At present, the world's century of change accelerates the evolution of the external environment, the complexity, severity and uncertainty of the rise of the global economic recovery and trade growth is still weak. The domestic economy is picking up, but there are difficulties and challenges such as insufficient effective demand, overcapacity in some industries, weak social expectations, still more risks and hidden dangers, and blockages in the integration of the domestic market, which have brought about multiple uncertainties for the Company's main business operations and development.

In this regard, the Company will firmly uphold the core values of customer first, integrity-based, innovation and transcendence, and steadfastness to the future, adopt the strategic ideas of double-cycle development, scientific and technological innovation development, digital development, brand development and green development, strengthen the study and judgement of the macro-economic situation, and endeavour to grasp the development trend of the certainty of the uncertainty, optimise the business model and risk-resistant ability, and mitigate the impact of macro-economic risks on the operation and development of enterprises. The company is also working on optimising its business model and risk-resistant capability to mitigate the impact of macroeconomic risks on its business development.

2. Risks of trade protectionism

The trend of anti-globalisation thinking continues to spread, trade protection and trade friction have intensified, some countries have imposed constraints on multilateral trade by imposing tariffs, green barriers, technological barriers, security barriers, anti-dumping and intellectual property rights protection, etc., the risk of global financial security has further risen, structural restructuring of the industrial chain based on values and security has intensified, and the stability of the industrial chain supply chain has been seriously disturbed. The Company mainly exports textile and apparel, power generation equipment, garden machinery, photovoltaic modules and other products, which are susceptible to tariff increases and trade barriers imposed by importing countries, thus affecting the Company's operations.

In this regard, the Company will strengthen overseas market research, identify and respond to international business risks in a timely manner, endeavour to enhance the core competitiveness of its products and services, explore the development of localised operations, and endeavour to enhance the resilience and security of its supply chain.

3. Country risk

The world has entered a period of turbulence and change, and geopolitical risks are everywhere. Some countries and regions have experienced wars and military conflicts, or political instability and riots. The Company's overseas business accounts for a large proportion of the Company's business, and it has industrial plants, offices and engineering project departments in some overseas countries and regions, and its business operations in certain countries or regions may be subject to security risks and incur certain losses.

In this regard, the Company will strengthen the tracking and research of the situation in high-risk countries and regions, identify and respond to potential geopolitical risks in a timely manner, and strictly implement the relevant systems and regulations of its superiors and the Company, so as to ensure the safety of personnel, property and business.

4. Exchange rate risk

The Company's overseas business accounts for a relatively high proportion of its business and may incur exchange losses if the RMB exchange rate fluctuates significantly. At the same time, if there is a sustained, unilateral appreciation or depreciation of the RMB exchange rate, it may also have a certain impact on the sales of the Company's exported or imported products.

In this regard, the Company will continue to strengthen the tracking and research of the foreign exchange market and exchange rate trends, adhere to the risk-neutral hedging strategy, the use of foreign exchange hedging tools, to avoid the risk of sharp fluctuations in the exchange rate, and to protect the operating income.

(v) Other

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

VII. Circumstances in which and reasons why the company has not disclosed in accordance with the Guidelines due to non-application of the provisions of the Guidelines or for special reasons such as state secrets or commercial secrets

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Section IV Corporate Governance

I. Information note on corporate governance

√Applicable □Not applicable

During the reporting period, the Company strictly complied with the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Code of Governance for Listed Companies and other laws and regulations as well as the provisions of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the Directors, Supervisors and senior management performed their duties in accordance with the law and diligently discharged their duties with a view to perfecting the system and mechanism of corporate governance and continuously improving the level of corporate governance.

(i) Functioning of corporate governance bodies

The Company thoroughly implemented the major decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding the deepening and upgrading of the reform of state-owned enterprises, and continued to revise its corporate governance system to ensure the scientificity, rationality and effectiveness of the corporate system. During the reporting period, the Company revised and issued the "Working System of Independent Directors of the Company", "Rules of Procedure of the Audit and Risk Control Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company", "Rules of Procedure of the Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company", "Rules of Procedure of the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company", and the "Measures for Implementing the Decision-making System for the "Three Major Issues" of the Company". In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the Measures for the Administration of the Board of Directors' Delegation of Authority, the Company has comprehensively sorted out and improved the Table of Decision-Making Matters and Authorities of the Company and formulated the List of Matters Delegated by the Board of Directors to further clarify the boundaries of the powers and responsibilities of each governance body, so as to gradually form a governance mechanism that is legally mandated, transparent, coordinated and operated with effective checks and balances.

1. Shareholders and General Meetings

During the reporting period, the Company held a total of 3 general meetings of shareholders, the convening and holding of which were in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law and the Articles of Association of the Company, treating all shareholders on an equal footing and providing both on-site and online voting to fully safeguard the shareholders' legitimate rights and interests in respect of the Company's right to be informed of the Company's operation and management and the right to participate in the decision-making process; in the case of voting on matters relating to connected transactions, the connected shareholders shunned the voting; and a cumulative voting system was adopted for the election of more than two directors and supervisors. The cumulative voting system was adopted, and the voting procedures of all motions were legal and compliant, and the voting results were legal and valid; the

shareholders' general meeting invited lawyers to witness on-site the convening procedures, deliberations, and identities of the attendees of the meeting, so as to ensure the legality and validity of the shareholders' general meeting.

2. Directors and Board of Directors

During the reporting period, the Company successfully completed the election of the new term of the Board of Directors, and the new term of the Board of Directors consisted of 9 members, including 3 independent directors.

The number and composition of the Board of Directors are in compliance with relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Association. During the year, a total of 8 Board meetings were held, and all Directors diligently performed their duties, carefully studied the matters under consideration, personally participated in the discussions at the meetings, fully expressed their deliberations, and actively provided advice and suggestions for the development of the Company; in addition to fulfilling their functions as Directors, the Independent Directors paid full attention to the impact of major matters on the Company and the rights and interests of small and medium-sized investors, and consistently maintained their independence and expressed independent opinions, and safeguarded the rights of the stakeholders with their professional, objective and impartial judgments and rich management experience. In 2023, the Company was selected as one of the "Best Practices of Board of Directors - Excellent Cases" by China Association of Listed Companies.

3. Supervisors and Supervisory Board

During the reporting period, the Company successfully completed the general election of the Supervisory Committee and the new Supervisory Committee consisted of 3 members, 1 of whom was an employee supervisor, and the number and composition of the Supervisory Committee were in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations. The Supervisory Committee held meetings of the Supervisory Committee in accordance with the Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Committee in a lawful and compliant manner, and a total of 8 meetings were held during the year, with all the Supervisors attending the meetings in person to exercise their voting rights. Members of the Supervisory Committee attended the meetings of the Board of Directors and the general meeting of shareholders, listened to reports on major matters, paid attention to the impact of major matters on the Company's operation and development, and made targeted recommendations; supervised the convening of meetings of the Board of Directors and the lawfulness of the decision-making procedures, supervised the implementation of resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders by the Board of Directors and the effectiveness of the implementation by the management level, inspected the financial situation of the Company, examined the periodic reports, and monitored the performance of directors, supervisors and senior management, among others. Supervising the performance of duties by directors, supervisors and senior management.

(ii) Disclosure of information

The Company has always adhered to the bottom line of lawful compliance, insisted on high quality and high standard in delivering the Company's value, and enhanced the level of standardised operation. During the reporting period, the Company fulfilled its information disclosure obligations in strict accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Futures Commission, the SSE and the Management System of Information Disclosure Matters of the Company, and carried out information disclosure work in a solid manner, completing the compilation and disclosure of the four periodical reports and the ESG report with high quality, and was awarded the A-grade rating for information disclosure work by the SSE for three consecutive years.

(iii) Investor relations management

The Company actively established proactive investor relations and enriched investor communication channels, communicating with investors through performance briefing sessions,"SSE E Interactive", investor mailboxes, investor phone calls and investor exchange meetings, maintaining positive interaction with investors and helping them to deepen their understanding of the Company's business and development plans. In light of the characteristics and focus of investor types, the Company continued to enrich the forms of investor communication and exchange. During the reporting period, the Company held a total of three performance briefings in the first quarter of 2022 and 2023, the second half of 2023 and the third quarter of 2023; and cooperated with the Service Centre for Small and Medium-sized Investors in the series of "Understanding My Listed Company - Entering Jiangsu". In cooperation with the Small and Medium Investor Service Centre, Sumida held a series of "Understanding My Listed Company - Entering Jiangsu" activities, which continued to convey the company's value through rich and diversified forms of communication, and the company's annual report presentation was selected as the best practice case of the annual report presentation by the China Association of Listed Companies for the third consecutive year.

Whether there are significant differences between corporate governance and the laws, administrative regulations and CSRC's regulations on governance of listed companies; if there are significant differences, the reasons should be stated

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Specific measures taken by the controlling shareholders and de facto controllers of the Company to ensure the independence of the Company's assets, personnel, finances, organisations and business, as well as the solutions adopted to affect the independence of the Company, the progress of work and the follow-up work plan

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

The situation of controlling shareholders, de facto controllers and other units under their control engaging in the same or similar business as the Company, as well as the impact on the Company of competition in the same industry or significant changes in the situation of competition in the same industry, the measures taken to resolve the situation, the progress of the resolution, and the subsequent resolution plan

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

III. Briefing on the General Meeting of Shareholders

Session of the Conference	Date of convening	Designation of publication of resolutions Query indexing of the site	Resolutions published Date of disclosure	Conference resolution
2023 First Extraordinary General Meeting	April 2023 6 days	www.sse.com.cn	April 2023 7 days	The meeting considered and approved the "Proposal for the Company to give up its interest in the participating company, U-TECH," which was approved by the Board of Directors. There were no vetoes on the three proposals, namely, "Proposal on the Right of First Purchase and Right of Priority Contribution and Connected Transaction", "Proposal on the Company's Asset Management and Connected Transaction", and "Proposal on the Increase in the Amount of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company in 2023". For details, please refer to the "Announcement on Resolutions of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023" disclosed by the Company. (Bulletin No. 2023-009)
2022 Annual General Meeting	May 2023 10 days	www.sse.com.cn	May 2023 11th	The Meeting considered and adopted the "Annual Report of the Company for the year 2022" (hereinafter referred to as the "Annual Report"). and Abstract" and 11 other motions, and there was no veto of the motions. For details, please refer to the "2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders (Announcement No. 2023-024)
2023 Second Extraordinary General Meeting	2023 10 16th of January	www.sse.com.cn	2023 10 17th of January	The Meeting considered and passed three cumulative voting motions, namely, "Motion on the Election of Non-Independent Directors to the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors", "Motion on the Election of Independent Directors to the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors" and "Motion on the Election of Non-Employee Supervisors to the Tenth Session of the Board of Supervisors", and did not vote down any of the motions. For details, please refer to the "Second Provisional Annual Report 2023" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (Announcement No. 2023-039)

Preference shareholders whose voting rights have been restored request the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

Description of the General Meeting of Shareholders

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

IV. Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers

(i) Changes in shareholdings and remuneration of incumbent and outgoing Directors, Supervisors and senior management during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: shares

name and surname	duties	distinguishing between the sexes	(a person's) age	Date of commencement of term of office	Termination date	Number of shares held at the beginning of the year	Number of shares held at the end of the year	Increase or decrease in the number of shares during the year	Reasons for changes	Total pre-tax compensation received from the company during the reporting period ($ million)	Whether or not remuneration is received at a related party of the company
Yang Yongqing	Secretary of the Party Committee and Director	male	58	2023-10-17		100,000	100,000	0	inapplicable	270.55	clogged
Kim Yong-chuan (1928-), North Korean politician, foreign minister 1983-1998 and president of Supreme People's Republic of China	vice-chairman	male	56	2023-10-17		50,000	50,000	0	inapplicable	221.86	be

add up the total	/	/	/	/	/	200,000	200,000	0	/	1,750.48	/

1. Mr Mao Ning, an independent director, Mr Jiao Shijing and Mr Liu Jun, formerly independent directors, received independent director's allowance, and apart from the independent director's allowance, did not receive any other form of remuneration from the Company.
2. The increase in the total pre-tax compensation of directors and senior management within the Company compared to 2022 is mainly due to the fact that, in accordance with the assessment plan and methodology of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission (SASAC) and the higher-level competent units, the tenure incentive income will be paid at the end of the term of office on the basis of the term of office experience.

The results of the business performance appraisal were approved for redemption, this time for the 2020-2022 term incentive.

name and surname	Main work experience
Yang Yongqing	He was the deputy manager of the business department of Jiangsu Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation, the deputy general manager of the electromechanical branch, the general manager of the light textile branch, the chairman of the board, the deputy general manager of the company, the general manager, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, and the secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the company, the deputy general manager, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, the secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee, the secretary of the Party committee, the deputy chairman, the chairman of the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors of light textile company, the general manager of the company. Currently, he is the Secretary of the Party Committee of the Company Ltd. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co., Ltd. and Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of the Board of Directors of China Pudong Machinery Industry Co.
Kim Yong-chuan (1928-), North Korean politici an	He was the general manager, chairman of the board and secretary of the party branch of Complete Set Company, assistant to the general manager and deputy general manager of Sumida Group, chairman of the board of Shipbuilding Company, chairman of the board of Energy Company, secretary of the party branch and chairman of the board of Electromechanical Company, director of Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holdings Co. Now he is the vice chairman of the company and secretary of the Party Committee of China Hengtian Group Co, President and General Manager.

reign name of Qing emperor (1910-1998)	He has served as assistant director and deputy director of the finance department of Nanjing Iron and Steel Group Company Limited, director and chief accountant of Nanjing Iron and Steel Company Limited, director, chief accountant, vice president, executive vice president and member of the Party committee of Jiangsu Hongtu High-Tech Company Limited, deputy general manager and member of the Party committee of Jiangsu High-Tech Investment Group Company Limited, director of Huatai Securities Company Limited, independent director of Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing and Media Company Limited, and independent director of Nanjing Iron and Steel Company Limited. Director of Huatai Securities Company Limited, Independent Director of Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing Media Company Limited, Independent Director of Nanjing Iron and Steel Company Limited. He is currently the chairman of Jiangsu Yida Equity Investment Fund Management Co. He is a member of the Industry Investment Committee, an expert of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange's Industry Consulting Expert Database, the Vice Chairman of the Nanjing Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Chairman of the Nanjing Jianye District Federation of Industry and Commerce, and an independent director of the Company.
Liu Xiaohu	He was assistant engineer, senior engineer, deputy director of the Design and Research Institute of the Ministry of Machinery, deputy general manager of China Zhongyuan Xinghua Engineering Consulting Company, general manager of the Domestic Engineering Division, deputy general manager of the Engineering Centre, general manager of the Medical Engineering Division, general manager of the Business and Marketing Division, general manager of the Production Management Division, assistant to the general manager, and deputy general manager of China Zhongyuan International Engineering Co. President and Secretary of the Party Committee of Beijing Lifting and Transportation Machinery Design and Research Institute, Director, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, General Manager and Secretary of the Party Committee of China Zhongyuan International Engineering Company Limited, Secretary of the Party Committee, President and Dean of the Graduate School of the China Academy of Agricultural Mechanisation Science and Technology, Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman of the Board of Directors, General Manager of the China Academy of Agricultural Mechanisation Science and Technology Group Co. Currently, he is the Secretary of the Party Committee of China Agricultural Mechanisation Scientific Research Institute. Ltd., Director of the Second Supervision Office, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of China YTO Group Corporation, Supervisor of SINOMACH Science and Technology Research Institute Co.
Gu Hongwu (1935-1989), Taiwanese calligraph	He was a clerk in the Finance Department of Jiangsu Nongken Group Co., Ltd, a deputy chief clerk in the Finance Department, a deputy chief clerk in the Planning and Finance Department, an assistant to the director of the Planning and Finance Department, a deputy director of the Planning and Finance Department, and a deputy director of the Planning and Finance Department. Director of Strategic Investment Department of Jiangsu Nongken Group Co. He is now mainly the director of the Strategic Investment Department of Jiangsu Nongken Group Co., Ltd. and a supervisor of Jiangsu Nongken Agricultural Development Co.

er	
Yang Guofeng (1936-), PRC film director	He was a teacher at Qiantan Middle School in Jiande City, Zhejiang Province, a technician at Singapore Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, a lawyer at Zhihong International Business Consulting (Beijing) Co. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, a director of the Legal Affairs Commissioners, an assistant to the General Manager, and a deputy general manager. He is now the General Manager of the Legal and Risk Control Compliance Department of the Company and an employee supervisor.
Wang Jian	He has served as the accounting of the financial office of Jiangsu Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation of China, deputy manager, manager and financial director of the financial department of the Electromechanical Company, secretary of the Youth League Committee of Sumida Group, deputy general manager of the Assets and Finance Department, director of the Office of the General Manager of the Assets and Finance Department, general secretary of the Party branch of the Energy Company, and general manager. Now he is the deputy general manager and secretary of the board of directors of the company, party committee of Gansu Lanke Petrochemical High-tech Equipment Co. Secretary and Chairman of the Board, Director of Jiangsu Sumida Capital Co., Ltd. and Director of SINOMACH Finance Co.
Xin Zhonghua (1974-), PRC diplomat and sinologist	He was the secretary of the Youth League Committee of Baguazhou Township Government of Qixia District, Nanjing, a member of the Fair Trade Section of Qixia District Industry and Commerce Sub-bureau, the assistant to the mayor of Longtan Township and deputy mayor of Longtan Township of Qixia District, Nanjing, the deputy director of Longtan Office, assistant to the director of the general manager's office of Jiangsu Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation and deputy director, the director of the office, director of the board of directors' office, secretary of the board of directors' secretary and assistant to the general manager of Sumida Group, the Secretary of Disciplinary Committee and Deputy General Manager of Guopu Fa Machinery Industry Co. He is now the Deputy General Manager and Safety Director of the Company.
Fan Wen Ye	He was the deputy manager and manager of Clothing Department IV, the salesman of Light Textile Company, the manager of Clothing Technology Department, the assistant to the general manager, the deputy general manager and the general manager. Now he is the deputy general manager of the company and secretary of the party committee of Light Textile Company, President.
history rock	He was a salesman of Xuzhou Company of Jiangsu Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Group Company, an auditor of International Settlement Division, a business assistant of Business Department 1, a chief salesman of Business Department 3, a deputy manager of Business Department 3 and a manager of Technology Company, a general manager assistant, a deputy

pile	general manager, a secretary of the Party Committee and a deputy chairman of the Board of Directors of Technology Company. Now he is the deputy general manager of the company, the secretary of the party branch of electromechanical company and the chairman of the board.
open up letter	Previously served as Sumida Group Assets and Finance Department Technology and Trade Finance Department Manager, Finance Director, Assets and Finance Department Deputy General Manager and Technology Company Finance Director, the company's Assets and Finance Department Deputy General Manager, General Manager, now He is the Head of Finance of the Company, Deputy Chief Accountant (at the level of Assistant General Manager), General Manager of the Assets and Finance Department and Chief Financial Officer of the Shipping Company.

Other information notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Occupation of Directors, Supervisors and senior management currently in office and those who left office during the reporting period

1. Employment in shareholders' organisations

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of shareholder unit	Positions held in shareholders' organisations affair	Date of commencement of term of office	Termination date
Zhou Yamin (1946-), PRC politician	State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	Director, First Oversight Office	2022-10	2023-06
	State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	Director, Second Oversight Office	2022-10	2023-05
Liu Xiaohu	State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	Director, Second Oversight Office	2023-05	

2. Employment in other units

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of other units	Served in other units positions	Date of commencement of term of office period	end of term end date
Liu Yaowu (1942-), novelist	Jiangsu agricultural land reclamation	deputy general manager	2019-10	
Gu Hongwu (1935-1989), Taiwanese calligrapher	Jiangsu agricultural land reclamation	Head of Strategic Investment Department	2024-03	2019-06
Yang Yaoqiang	China Pufa Machinery Industry Co.	Party Secretary, chairman of the board	2022-03	
Employment in a shareholders' organisation of the situation	not have			
Kuga Yong-chuan (1928-), North Korean politician, foreign minister 1983-1998 and president of Supreme People's Republic of China (1928-)	China Hengtian Group Limited	Party Secretary, Chairman, General Manager	2021-11	
Wang Yuqi	China National Machinery & Equipment Engineering Corporation	board member	2022-01	

Liu Xiaohu	China YTO Group Corporation	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	2023-05	
	SINOMACH Science and Technology Research Institute Co.	supervisor	2023-05	
Gu Hongwu (1935-1989), Taiwanese calligrapher	Jiangsu International Trust Co.	supervisor	2020-06	
	Jiangsu New Energy Development Co.	supervisor	2015-04	
	Jiangsu Heken New Energy Co.	vice-chairman	2021-12	
	Jiangsu Nongken Agricultural Development Co.	supervisor	2014-05	2023-09
	Jiangsu Nongken Agricultural Development Co.	board member	2023-10	
	Jiangsu Tongyu Real Estate Development Co.	board member	2022-03	
	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	supervisor	2022-03	
	Jiangsu Nongken Metal Materials Co.	chairman of the board	2022-03	
	C.T.C. Kangfang (Shanghai) Biomedical Technology Co. limited company	board member	2019-09	
Wang Jian	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	board member	2022-01	
	Gansu Lanke Petrochemical High-Tech Equipment Co.	Party Secretary, chairman of the board	2024-02	
	SINOMACH Finance Co.	board member		
Employment in other units Note on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	The above postings do not include postings in the Company and its subsidiaries.			

(iii) Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Decision-making procedures for remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	The annual remuneration of directors and senior management of the Company shall be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration and approval after being reviewed and approved by the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee of the Board of Directors, in which the remuneration of senior management shall be considered and approved by the Board of Directors, and the remuneration of directors shall be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders for consideration and approval after being considered and approved by the Board of Directors; and

(iv) Changes in directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company

√ Applicable □Not applicable

name and surname	Positions held	Scenario of change	Reason for change
Pi An Rong	board member	leave office	Expiration of the term of office of the ninth session of the Board of Directors and election of new directors
Zhou Yamin (1946-), PRC politician	board member	elections	
Zhou Yamin (1946-), PRC politician	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	leave office	Expiration of the term of office of the 9th Supervisory Board, by-election of new supervisors
Li Xiaolin	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	elections	
Yang Bingsheng (1940-), Chinese American physicist, astronomer and mathematician	supervisor	leave office	
Gu Hongwu (1935-1989), Taiwanese calligrapher	supervisor	elections	
Wang Jian	Deputy General Manager, Secretary of the Board of Directors	leave office	Due to work adjustment, Mr Wang Jian resigned from the position of Chief Financial Officer of the Company and continued to serve as Deputy General Manager and Secretary of the Board of Directors after his resignation, and appointed Mr Zhang Xin as the Company's Head of Finance
open up letter	Head of Finance, Deputy Chief Accountant	appoint (to a position)	

(v) Description of penalties imposed by securities regulators in the past three years

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(vi) Other

□Applicable √ Not applicable

V. Information on board meetings held during the reporting period

Session of the Conference	Date of convening	Conference resolution
Twenty-first meeting of the Ninth Board of Trustees	17 March 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Eleventh Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-003).
Twenty-second meeting of the Ninth Board of Trustees	11 April 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Twelfth Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-010).
Twenty-third session of the Ninth Board of Trustees	26 April 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Thirteenth Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-022).
Twenty-fourth session of the Ninth Board of Trustees	16 August 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Fourteenth Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-030).

Twenty-fifth meeting of the Ninth Board of Trustees	19 September 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Fifteenth Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-035).
First meeting of the tenth session of the Board of Trustees	16 October 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed, and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "First Meeting of the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Second Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-040).
Second meeting of the tenth session of the Board of Trustees	25 October 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed, and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Second Meeting of the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Second Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-044).
Third meeting of the tenth session of the Board of Trustees	26 December 2023	The motions of the meeting were all passed, and there were no motions rejected. For details, please refer to the "Third Meeting of the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" disclosed by the Company. Announcement of Resolutions of the Second Meeting (Announcement No. 2023-049)

vi. fulfilment of directors' duties

(i) Directors' participation in the Board of Directors' and shareholders' meetings

Name of Director	Independent or not	Participation in the Board of Trustees						participating shareholder General Assembly
		Number of times due to participate in the Board during the year	Number of personal appearances	Participation by correspondence	Attendance by proxy	Number of absences	Failure to attend two consecutive meetings in person comment on	Attendance at General Meetings of Shareholders
Yang Yongqing	clogged	8	8	5	0	0	clogged	2
Jin Yongchuan	clogged	8	8	8	0	0	clogged	0
Zhao Weilin (1952-), PRC politician, foreign minister from 1998, minister of defense from 2007	clogged	8	8	5	0	0	clogged	1
Wang Yuqi	clogged	8	8	6	0	0	clogged	1
Zhou Yamin (1946-), PRC politician, foreign minister from 1983-1998 and president of Supreme People's Republic of China (1928-)	clogged	3	3	1	0	0	clogged	0

Note on failure to attend in person two consecutive meetings of the Board of Trustees

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Number of Board meetings held during the year	8
Of which: number of on-site meetings	0
Number of meetings held by correspondence	4
Number of meetings held on-site in conjunction with communications	4

(ii) Directors' objections to matters relating to the Company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Other

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

VII. Specialised committees under the Board of Directors

√Applicable □Not applicable

(i) Membership of specialised committees of the Board of Directors

Category of specialised committees	Name of member
Audit and Risk Control Committee	Mao Ning (Independent Director), Ying Wenlu (Independent Director), Wang Yuqi Chairman: Mao Ning
nominating committee	Li Dong (Independent Director), Mao Ning (Independent Director), Liu Yaowu Chairman: Li Dong
Remuneration and Appraisal Committee	Ying Wenlu (Independent Director), Mao Ning (Independent Director), Zhou Yamin Chairperson: Ying Wenlu
Strategy, Investment and ESG Committee	Yang Yongqing, Jin Yongchuan, Zhao Weilin, Liu Yaowu, Li Dong (Independent Directors) Chairman: Yang Yongqing

(ii) Meetings of specialised committees during the reporting period

(iii) The Audit and Risk Control Committee met five times during the reporting period

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Important observations and suggestion	Other fulfilment Status of responsibilities
2023-03-14	3. to consider the "Resolution on the Company's Waiver of the Right of First Refusal and the Right of Preferential Contribution to a Participating Company and Connected Transactions", the "Resolution on the Company's Entrusted Asset Management and Connected Transactions" and the "Resolution on the Increase in the Amount of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company for the Year of 2023" and to agree with the following It is intended to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have
2023-03-24	4. Listening to the report on the construction of the Company's internal control system, the report on the construction of the Company's comprehensive risk management and control system, and the report of the accounting firm on the audit of the annual financial statements and the audit of the evaluation of internal control. Consideration of the "General Audit Report on the Company in 2022". The Resolution on the Appointment of the Company's Auditing Firm for the Year of 2023, The Internal Control Evaluation Report for the Year of 2022, The Financial Report for the Year of 2022, The Proposal on the Appointment of the Company's Auditing Firm for the Year of 2023, and The Proposal on the Company's Financial Report for the Year of 2022. Business Report" and agreed to submit it to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have
2023-08-04	5. Consideration of the "Half-yearly Financial Report of the Company for the Year 2023""Report on the Public Division Provision for impairment and write-off of assets for the half year 2023 The motion was agreed to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have
2023-10-20	6. Consideration of the Company's Third Quarterly Financial Report for 2023, and concurrence	not have	not have

	Submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.		
2023-12-22	7. Consideration of the Motion on Adjustment of the Annual Audit Plan and agreement to Submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have

(iv) The Nomination Committee held one meeting during the reporting period.

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Important observations and suggestion	Other performance functions status of implementation
2023-9-15	Consideration of the "Proposal on the Change of the Board of Directors and Nomination of Candidates for the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors as Non-Independent Directors" and the "Proposal on the Change of the Board of Directors and Nomination of Candidates for the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors as Independent Directors", and agreement to submit them to the Public Consideration by the Board of Directors of the Division.	not have	not have

(v) The Remuneration and Evaluation Committee met once during the reporting period.

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Key observations and recommendations	Other performance of duties
2023-4-10	Consideration of the "Proposal on the Payment of Directors' and Senior Management's Remuneration for the Year 2022" and agreed to submit it to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have

(vi) The Strategy, Investment and ESG Committee met once during the reporting period.

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Important observations and suggestion	Other performance functions status of implementation
2023-8-4	Consideration of the "Mid-term Revision of the Company's 14th Five-Year Development Plan" (the "Mid-term Revision") The motion was agreed to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have	not have

(vii) Specifics of the matters on which the objection exists

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

VIII. Explanation of the risks identified by the Supervisory Board for the Company

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

The Supervisory Board has no objections to the supervisory matters in the reporting period.

IX. Employees of the parent company and major subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period

(i) Staff situation

Number of active employees of the parent company	8
Number of employees on board of major subsidiaries	16,099
Total number of active employees	16,107
Number of retired employees whose costs are to be borne by the parent company and major subsidiaries	162
Professional composition	
Professional composition category	Professional composition
production staff	11,787
sales person	2878
R&D staff	877
treasurer	272
administrative staff	293
add up the total	16,107
educational attainment	
Type of educational attainment	Number (persons)
Master's degree or above	886
undergraduate (adjective)	2,947
Undergraduate and below	12,274
add up the total	16,107

(ii) Remuneration policy

√Applicable □Not applicable

In compliance with the policies, regulations and management rules of the relevant national and local departments and competent units on salary management, the company has formulated a salary policy that takes into account both external competitiveness and internal fairness, and comprehensively considers factors such as employees' job duties, performance performance, work attitude and development potential, etc. The company implements a "more work, more pay, up and down, salary based on the post, and salary change according to the post" job performance pay system, which takes into account short-term incentives and places more emphasis on long-term work motivation. "The company has implemented a job performance pay system that considers short-term incentives and pays more attention to long-term work motivation. Within the scope permitted by the total wage bill, labour costs are used effectively, per capita efficiency and labour productivity are continuously improved, and staff motivation and creativity are fully mobilized.

(iii) Training programmes

√Applicable □Not applicable

The company has continued to make efforts to apply the mode of "digital + training", planning and carrying out digital learning activities such as "Darren's Happy Listening", "Darren's Spring Training Programme" and "Double 11 Promoting Learning Festival". The company planned and carried out digital learning activities such as "Digital Learning Festival",

creating a good atmosphere for learning organisations; it also paid attention to the role of talent resources and continued to strengthen the construction of cadre talent echelon. Throughout the year, we organised and carried out the "Digital Transformation Capability Enhancement Training", "New Employee Training for Darren Launching", "Basic Cadre Quality Enhancement Training for Darren Launching" and "Internal Training for Payroll Darren". A series of branded training activities, such as "Fire Daren internal instructor training", gradually empowered employees to improve their cognitive level and professional ability, and provided a steady stream of talent guarantee and intellectual support for the company's high-quality development; continuously strengthened the cultivation and use of technical and skilled talents, and continuously strengthened technical and technical skills by carrying out skill competitions, professional training of skills, optimisation of incentive mechanisms, and other initiatives. Continuously strengthen the cultivation and use of technical and skilled talents, through carrying out skills competitions, professional training in skills, optimising incentive mechanism and other initiatives, continuously improve the development path of technical and skilled talents, and create a treasure trove of skilled talents in the artisan category.

(iv) Outsourcing of labour services

□Applicable √Not Applicable

X. Proposals for profit distribution or capitalisation of capital reserves

(i) Formulation, implementation or adjustment of cash dividend policy

√Applicable □Not applicable

In 2021, the Fifth Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the 2020 Annual General Meeting of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Company's Shareholders' Return Planning for the Years 2021-2023", agreeing that the Company shall distribute dividends in cash if the Company makes a profit for the year and the accumulated undistributed profit is positive, and that the profit to be distributed in cash each year shall be not less than 40 per cent of the net profit available for distribution in the consolidated statement of accounts attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the year (unless otherwise specified). The profit to be distributed in cash each year shall not be less than 40% of the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statement of accounts for the year (except for special circumstances) For details, please refer to the "Announcement of Resolutions of the 2020 Annual General Meeting" (Announcement No. 2021-022) and related announcements disclosed by the Company on the website of the SSE (www.sse.com.cn) on 12 May 2021.

经公司股东大会审议通过，公司 2022 年度利润分配方案为：按 2022 年公司总股本 1,306,749,434 股为基数，每股派发现金红利 0.30 元（含税），共计派发现金红利 392,024,830.20 Yuan. The Company has disclosed the 2022 Annual Equity Distribution on the SSE website (www.sse.com.cn) on 9 June 2023

Implementation Announcement (Announcement No. 2023-025), the share registration date is 15 June 2022 and the cash dividend payment date is 2022

16th June. The Company's profit distribution plan for 2022 has been implemented. The Company's profit distribution plan for FY2022 has been strictly implemented.

The dividend policy in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Company's Shareholders' Return Plan for the years 2021-2023 have been implemented, the criteria and proportion of dividends are clear and unambiguous, and the ratio of dividend amount to the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statement reaches 42.80%, which is in line with the Company's Shareholders' Return Plan for the years 2021-2023, and the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete, with the independent directors performing their duties and responsibilities and playing their due roles. The relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete, the independent directors have performed their duties and played their due roles, and the small and medium-sized shareholders have had sufficient opportunities to express their opinions and demands, thus effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the small and medium-sized shareholders.

(ii) Special note on cash dividend policy

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Compliance with the provisions of the articles of association or resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders	√ Yes ☐No
Whether the criteria and percentage of dividends are clear and unambiguous	√ Yes ☐No
Adequacy of relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms	√ Yes ☐No
Whether the independent directors have fulfilled their duties and responsibilities and played their roles properly	√ Yes ☐No
Whether small and medium-sized shareholders have adequate opportunities to express their views and demands, and whether their legitimate rights and interests are adequately protected	√ Yes ☐No

(iii) If the reporting period is profitable and the parent company's profit available for distribution to shareholders is positive, but no cash profit distribution plan

has been proposed, the Company shall disclose in detail the reasons therefor as well as the use of the undistributed profits and the plan for their use

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Proposed distribution of profits and capitalisation of capital reserves for the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Number of bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	0
Dividend per 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	3.30
Number of shares transferred per 10 shares (shares)	0
Cash dividend amount (including tax)	431,227,313.22
Attributable to common stock of the listed company in the consolidated statement of income for the year of dividend payment Net profit to shareholders	1,029,674,801.81
Percentage of consolidated statement of income attributable to common shareholders of the listed company Ratio of net profit (%)	41.88
Repurchase of shares for cash included in cash dividends	0
Total dividend amount (including tax)	431,227,313.22
Total dividend amount as a percentage of the consolidated statement of income attributable to the listed company Ratio of net profit to ordinary shareholders (%)	41.88

XI, Status of the Company's Share Incentive Scheme, Employee Share Ownership Plan or other employee incentives and their impacts

(i) where the relevant incentive matter has been disclosed in an interim announcement and there is no progress or change in subsequent implementation

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Incentive situations not disclosed in the interim announcement or with subsequent developments Equity incentive situations

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Employee Share Ownership Plan Status

□Applicable

√Not applicable Other incentives

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Share incentives granted to directors and senior management during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) The assessment mechanism for senior management personnel, as well as the establishment and implementation of incentive mechanisms during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

The company's assessment of senior management personnel follows the principle of performance orientation, adheres to the combination of material incentives and spiritual incentives, the combination of short-term incentives and term incentives, strengthens the "striver-oriented, high-performance oriented", establishes incentives and constraints mechanisms that are strongly related to business performance, and establishes and improves the appraisal and evaluation system in accordance with the requirement of the unification of rights, responsibilities and benefits. To stimulate the innovation vigour and entrepreneurial motivation of senior management

XII, Construction and implementation of the internal control system during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

During the reporting period, the Company implemented national laws and regulations and relevant regulatory requirements, strengthened risk management,

compliance management and internal control, improved the top-level design of risk control in accordance with the Measures for Internal Control and Risk Management, and promoted the organic integration of risk, internal control, audit and compliance systems. The Company supervises and inspects the construction and operational effectiveness of the internal control system through daily supervision, special inspection, internal control self-assessment and annual supervision and evaluation. The Company's internal control system is able to cover the major aspects of the Company's operation and management, the internal control design is sound and reasonable, and the implementation of internal control is effective.

The Fifth Meeting of the Tenth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and approved the "Report on the Evaluation of Internal Control of Sumida Company Limited for the Year 2023", details of which are set out in the relevant report published on the website of the Stock Exchange on the same day.

Description of significant deficiencies in internal control during the reporting period
□Applicable √Not Applicable

XIII, Management control of subsidiaries during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the Company has guided its important subsidiaries to improve the "three major issues" and other relevant systems of corporate governance, ensured that the subsidiaries operate in a standardised, efficient and orderly manner, further strengthened the management of the subsidiaries and established an effective control mechanism. The Company manages and controls its subsidiaries by appointing or nominating directors and supervisors of the subsidiaries, and manages its subsidiaries by appointing financial officers of the subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are independently operated and accounted for under the Company's overall policy and strategic planning, and the governance system has clear powers and responsibilities and is operating well.

XIV, Information note on internal control audit reports

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's internal control system was generally operated effectively during the year, and there were no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and non-financial reporting. Baker Tilly International CPAs (Special General Partnership) issued the "Audit Report on Internal Control for the Year 2023" (Standard Unqualified Opinion), which concluded that the Company has maintained effective internal control over financial reporting in all material respects.

For details, please refer to the Annual Internal Control Audit Report of Sumida Co., Ltd. disclosed on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on the same day.

Disclosure of internal control audit reports: Yes

Type of opinion on internal control audit reports: standard unqualified opinion

XV, Self-inspection and rectification of problems in the special operation on governance of listed companies

During the reporting period, there was no material discrepancy between the current state of corporate governance and the relevant provisions of the CSRC relating to the governance of listed companies. The Company will further enhance the level of corporate governance, improve the corporate governance structure and continuously improve the quality of listed companies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and the requirements of the regulatory authorities.

Sixteen, Other

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Section V Environmental and social responsibility

I. Status of environmental information

Whether mechanisms related to environmental protection have been established	be
Invested in environmental protection during the reporting period (unit: RMB 10,000)	3,169.67

(i) a description of the environmental protection situation of the Company and its principal subsidiaries that are key emission units as announced by the environmental protection authorities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. sewage information

√ Applicable □Not applicable

As at 31 December 2023, among the subsidiaries of the Company, New Dayang Shipbuilding Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "New Dayang Shipbuilding") Wanming Auto Parts Industrial Park Yangzhou Company Limited (Jiangsu Sumida Aluminium Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Aluminium Company")) were listed as key emission units by the local environmental protection department. (hereinafter referred to as "Aluminium Company") are listed as key emission units by the local environmental protection department. The exhaust gas treatment of the two units is as follows:

New Dayang Shipbuilding			
Outlet No.	**Production line name**	**Type of pollutant**	**Pollution control process**
DA001	3m line pre-treatment blasting	particulate matter	cartridge dust collector
DA002	Pre-treatment spraying	Benzene, particulate matter, xylene, toluene, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide	Cartridge de-dusting + thermal regenerative high temperature oxidation unit (RTO)
DA003	4m line pre-treatment blasting	particulate matter	cartridge dust collector
DA005	Punch A, Punch B Sandblasting workshop	particulate matter	cartridge dust collector
DA006	Punch C, Punch D Sandblasting workshop	particulate matter	cartridge dust collector
DA007	Punching E	particulate matter	cartridge dust collector

	Sandblasting workshop		
DA008	Paint 3 Paint spray booth	Particulate matter, toluene, xylene, methanol, VOCs, benzene, NOx, SO2	Composite dry paint mist filtration + zeolite rotor + catalytic oxidiser (CO)
DA009	Paint 4, Paint 5 Paint spray booth	Particulate matter, benzene, toluene, volatile organic compounds, xylene, methanol, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide	Composite dry paint mist filtration + zeolite rotor + catalytic oxidiser (CO)
DA010	Paint 6, Paint 7 Paint spray booth	Xylene, toluene, benzene, particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, methanol, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide	Composite dry paint mist filtration + zeolite rotor + catalytic oxidiser (CO)
DA011	Paint 8, Paint 9 Paint spray booth	Particulate matter, methanol, VOCs, benzene, toluene, xylene, NOx, SO2	Composite dry paint mist filtration + zeolite rotor + catalytic oxidiser (CO)
DA025	hazardous waste depot	Toluene, xylene, VOCs, methanol, benzene	Secondary activated carbon adsorption
DA012	boiler room	Ringlemann Blackness, Particulate Matter, NOx, SO2	/
Aluminium Company			
Outlet No.	**Production line name**	**Type of pollutant**	**Pollution control process**
DA001	Casting Melting Furnace	Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, Ringlemann blackness	Line Spray Pulse Dust Collector
DA002	Heat treatment (solution, aging)	Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides	/
DA003	Mould heating	Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, Ringlemann blackness	/
DA004	Mould Blasting	particulate matter	Pulse bag filter
DA005	shot peening	particulate matter	Pulse bag filter
DA006	grind	particulate matter	Water curtain sanding room + spray dust collector
DA007	Electrostatic Powder Coating	particulate matter	Cyclone dust removal + cloth bag dust removal
DA008	Electrostatic Powder Coating	particulate matter	Cyclone dust removal + cloth bag dust removal
DA009	spray paint or lacquer	Particulate matter, xylene, total volatile organic compounds, volatile organic compounds	Water curtain + four-stage filtration + zeolite rotor + RTO

DA010	hobs	Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, Ringlemann blackness	/
DA021	hazardous waste depot	Total non-methane hydrocarbons	Secondary activated carbon adsorption
DA022	Online sanding	particulate matter	water curtain

New Dayang Shipbuilding air pollutant emission standards: Comprehensive Emission Standard for Air Pollutants DB 32/4041-2021, Emission Standard for Odour Pollutants GB 14554-93, Emission Standard for Air Pollutants from Industrial Furnaces DB 32/3728-2020, and Emission Standard for Air Pollutants from Boilers DB 32/4385-2022.

Aluminium company air pollutant emission implementation standards: industrial furnace air pollutant emission standards DB 32/3728-2020, surface coating (automotive parts) air pollutant emission standards DB 32/3966-2021, comprehensive air pollutant emission standards DB 32/4041- 2021.

2. Construction and operation of pollution prevention and control facilities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The key emission units, Xindayang Shipbuilding and Aluminium Company, are equipped with air pollution control facilities in accordance with the requirements, please refer to "1. Emission Information" for details of the treatment process. As of December 2023, the environmental pollution control facilities of the above two units were in good operating condition.

3. Environmental impact assessment of construction projects and other administrative licences for environmental protection

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The key emission units Xin Dayang Shipbuilding and Aluminium Company strictly implement the requirements of ecological environmental protection regulations, complete the acceptance of new ecological and environmental protection facilities on time, and update the information related to emission permits in a timely manner.2023 The status of the key emission units' environmental impact assessment of construction projects and other administrative permits for environmental protection is as follows:

New Dayang Shipbuilding

serial number	Environmental administrative licence documents	reply to a letter	symbol of the official reply (e.g. military)	Date of approval
1	Technical Review of the Environmental Impact Analysis of Post-Acceptance Changes to the Technical Reform Project of 24 Ship Production Lines per Year at New Dayang Shipbuilding Co.	/	/	June 2023 1 day completed
2	Change of sewage licence	Yangzhou Ecological Environment Bureau	91321000755072459H001Q	30 November 2023 date
3	General Contracting (EPC) Project for Rainwater and Sewerage Diversion and Pipe Network Environmental Protection Upgrading Technology Improvement of New Dayang Shipbuilding Co.	/	/	March 2023 10 days to complete acceptance

	Monitoring Report on Environmental Protection Acceptance of Project Completion			Acceptance completed on
5	Monitoring Report on Environmental Protection Acceptance of the Completion of Pretreatment Exhaust Gas Treatment Facility Technical Improvement Project	/	/	Acceptance completed on 1 June 2023
6	Acceptance of automatic pollution source monitoring equipment of New Dayang Shipbuilding Co.	/	/	Acceptance completed in November 2023
Aluminium Company				
serial number	**Environmental administrative licence documents**	**reply to a letter**	**symbol of the official reply (e.g. military)**	**Date of approval**
1	Renewal of effluent licences	Yangzhou Ecological Environment Bureau	91321003302094452T001R	2023.2.30
2	Renewal of radiation safety licences	Yangzhou Ecological Environment Bureau	Su Huan spoke certificate [K0273]	2023.12.15
3	Environmental Protection Acceptance Report on the Completion of the Automotive Aluminium Alloy Wheel Production Project of Wanming Automotive Parts Industrial Park Co.	/	/	May 2023 26th Completed

4. Emergency Response Plan for Environmental Emergencies

√Applicable □Not applicable

The key emission units, Xindayang Shipbuilding and Aluminium Company, have prepared Emergency Response Plans for Environmental Emergencies in accordance with the requirements, and have organised emergency drills according to the plan.

5. Environmental self-monitoring programme

√Applicable □Not applicable

Key emission units (New Dayang Shipbuilding and Aluminium Company) carry out emission monitoring as required under the emission permit self-monitoring programme. The details of the monitoring programme is as follows:

New Dayang Shipbuilding			
sewage treatment	**Outlet number**	**Monitoring projects**	**frequency**
	DA001 Vent	particulate matter	1 time/half year
		benzene	1 time/quarter
		toluene C6H5CH3	
		xylene	

		Benzene, toluene, xylene, di Toluene, methanol, particulate matter	
		volatile organic compound	1 time/day
	DA010 Vent	Nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, Benzene, toluene, xylene, methylbenzene Alcohols, particulate matter	1 time/quarter
		volatile organic compound	1 time/day
	DA011 Vent	NOx, SO2, Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, A Alcohols, particulate matter	1 time/quarter
		volatile organic compound	1 time/day
	DA025 Outfall	Benzene, toluene, xylene, methylbenzene Alcohols, VOCs	1 time/half year
	DA012 Vent	nitrogen oxide	1 time/month
		Particulate matter, sulphur dioxide	1 time/year
		Ringelmann Darkness	
unorganised exhaust	plant boundary	Particulate matter, benzene, toluene, xylene, methanol, volatile organic compounds, odour concentration, ammonia (ammonia), hydrogen sulphide	1 time/half year
	in-plant (pre-treatment of paint exhaust)	particulate matter	1 time/quarter
		volatile organic compound	
	dockyard (Platform painting operation)	particulate matter	
		volatile organic compound	
drain water	DW001	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), 5-day COD, pH, suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total phosphorus, total nitrogen (as N), animal and vegetable oils, animal and vegetable oils, Anionic surfactants	1 time/quarter

	DW002	pH value, suspended solids, 5-day COD, C O D , anionic surfactant, total nitrogen (as N), ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), total phosphorus (P), petroleum	1 time/quarter
ground	/	pH, total mercury, total cadmium, hexavalent cadmium, total arsenic, total lead, total nickel, total copper, volatile phenols, 2-chlorophenols, monochloromethane, methylene chloride, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, trichloroethene, paraxylene, m-xylene, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, nitrobenzenes, styrene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Indene [1,2,3-cd]pyrene, etc.	1 time/year
surface water	/	pH value, colour, turbidity, smell and taste, total dissolved s o l i d s , total hardness, visible to the naked eye, anionic surface activity Agents, aluminium, sodium, total mercury, total	1 time/year
		Iron, nitrite, cyanide F-, fluoride (as F-), volatile phenols, trichloromethane (TCH) urethane	
noises	plant noise	Equivalent sound level (daytime)	Quarterly/times
	plant noise	Equivalent sound level (night)	
Aluminium Company			
sewage treatment	**Outlet number**	**Monitoring projects**	**frequency**
	[illegible]	Ringelmann Darkness	1 time/year

organised exhaust		Particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, di sulfur oxide	1 time/half year
	DW002	Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter	1 time/half year
	DW003	Ringlemann Blackness, Dioxide Sulphur, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides	1 time/year
	DW004	particulate matter	1 time/year
	DW005	particulate matter	1 time/year
	DW006	particulate matter	1 time/year
	DW007	particulate matter	1 time/quarter
	DW008	particulate matter	1 time/quarter
	DW009	Total volatile organic compounds (Remarks: VOCs are tabulated as total VOCs) (levy)	1 time/day
		Particulate matter, xylene	1 time/quarter
	DW010	Ringlemann blackness, particulate matter, Nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide	1 time/year
	DW021	Total non-methane hydrocarbons	1 time/year
	DW022	particulate matter	1 time/year
unorganised exhaust	plant boundary	Xylene, volatile organic Matter, particulate matter,	1 time/year
drain water	DW001	pH, COD, ammonia Nitrogen (NH3-N), total phosphorus (in the form of (P count),	Online monitoring
		Suspended matter, five-day chemical oxygen demand, petroleums, anionic surfactants, animal and vegetable oils, Total Nitrogen (as N)	1 time/month
	DW002	Suspended solids, chemical oxygen demand	1 time/quarter
noises	plant noise	Equivalent sound level (daytime)	Quarterly/times
	plant noise	Equivalent sound level (night)	

6. Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues during the reporting period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Other environmental information that should be made public

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Description of environmental protection of companies other than priority emission units

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

1. Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Disclosure of other environmental information with reference to priority emission units

√Applicable □Not applicable

The non-key emission units under the Company strictly implement the national emission permit system, applying for emission permits or filing emission registrations in accordance with the regulations; discharging pollutants in accordance with the types of pollutants, control targets and regulations approved by the emission permits; carrying out regular monitoring of pollutants in accordance with the emission monitoring programme; submitting various types of environmental information on time; and completing the storage, transfer and disposal of hazardous wastes in accordance with the requirements. During the reporting period, the Company has not been subject to administrative penalties for environmental issues.

3. Reasons for non-disclosure of other environmental information

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Relevant information conducive to the protection of ecology, prevention of pollution and fulfilment of environmental responsibility

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to the Company's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report 2023, which was disclosed by the Company on 13 April 2024 on the SSE's website (www.sse.com.cn).

(iv) Measures taken to reduce its carbon emissions during the reporting period and their effects

Whether or not carbon reduction measures have been taken	be
Reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (in tonnes)	2,547
Types of carbon reduction measures (e.g. use of clean energy for electricity generation, use of carbon reduction technologies in production processes, development and production of new products that contribute to carbon reduction, etc.)	The above carbon reduction is mainly due to the company's active promotion of the use of clean energy, with Jiangsu Huilun Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd. as a pilot plant in Nanjing, the construction of "integrated energy wisdom application demonstration park", the use of "self-generation and self-consumption, the remaining power on the Internet" grid mode, through the self-generated green power to solve part of the electricity demand, the remaining power gap through the market mechanism to purchase green power to make up. The company adopts the "self-generation and self-consumption, residual power on-grid" grid-connected mode, through self-generation of green power to solve part of the demand for electricity, and the remaining power shortfall through the market mechanism to purchase green power to make up for. Through the above method, the Nanjing plant of Jiangsu Huilun Solar Energy Technology Co. emissions of approximately 2,547 tonnes.

explicit explanation

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has been deeply implementing the concept of green development, continuously promoting the green transformation and upgrading of its three major businesses, namely, large consumption and advanced manufacturing, supply chain operation, and clean energy and ecological and environmental protection engineering, and taking multiple measures to reduce carbon emissions from its business activities.

In large consumption and advanced manufacturing, the company's subsidiaries with scientific and technological innovation, combined with their own business, continue to increase the promotion of scientific and technological innovation, of related ecological products, emerging a number of green ships, waterless printing and dyeing, intelligent

low-carbon robots, photovoltaic modules, energy storage and other advanced equipment manufacturing, as well as green and low-carbon invention patents.

In the field of green supply chain, the company closely follows the national industrial policy, gives full play to its own resource endowment, focuses on emerging industries, and actively assists in the introduction of green resources, materials, products and equipment from abroad, as well as the export of domestic green products, so as to accelerate the development of green supply chain business. In the field of clean energy and ecological and environmental protection engineering construction, the company focuses on new energy, environmental engineering, ecological restoration engineering and other green and low-cost projects.

Carbon industry, actively involved in photovoltaic power generation, sewage treatment, soil remediation, solid waste treatment and other green low-carbon projects, and launched the "wind and diesel diesel storage and charging, green electricity, green card, energy saving and emission reduction integrated comprehensive energy solutions.

In terms of green and low-carbon transformation, the company continuously strengthens the management of enterprise energy use, regularly collects, analyses and summarizes enterprise energy use data, comprehensively grasps the current situation of the energy efficiency level of products and equipment in key areas of the enterprise, continuously promotes the upgrading and transformation of products and equipment, and makes every effort to reduce the total amount of carbon emissions of the enterprise through the elimination or replacement of high-energy-consuming equipment, energy-saving technological transformation, and the construction of photovoltaic power stations.

II. Status of work on social responsibility

(i) Whether a separate social responsibility report, sustainability report or ESG report is disclosed

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has prepared and disclosed a separate ESG report, which can be found on the Company's website on 13 April 2024 at the SSE website. (www.sse.com.cn) disclosed the Company's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report for the year 2023.

(ii) Specifics of social responsibility work

√ Applicable □Not applicable

External donations, public service projects	Quantity/content	information note
Total input ($ million)	70.34	
Of which: funds ($ million)	63.51	
Depreciation of materials ($ million)	6.83	
Number of beneficiaries (persons)	-	mainly for donations to relevant public welfare organisations. The exact number of beneficiaries could not be accounted for

explicit explanation

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The Company actively fulfils its social responsibility as a central enterprise and carries out various public welfare activities such as disaster relief, donations, child care and community building, etc., so as to give thanks to the society through practical actions. For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the SSE website (www.sse.com.cn) on 13 April 2024

The Company's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report 2023.

III. Consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty eradication, rural revitalisation and other specific work

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalisation Project	Quantity/content	information note
Total input ($ million)	210.5	
Of which: funds ($ million)	206	
Depreciation of materials ($ million)	4.5	
Number of beneficiaries (persons)	3,855	
Forms of help (e.g. industrial poverty alleviation, employment poverty alleviation, education for poverty alleviation, etc.)	help industries	

explicit explanation

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. revitalisation of industries

Adhering to the "Four Ones" industrial support concept of "solving one job, cultivating one worker, stabilising one income and helping one family", the company gives full play to its own industrial resource advantages, vigorously develops the textile and garment industry, and innovatively explores the "Garment Factory + Processing Workshop" industrial support model. In 2023, the "2+6+N" industrial support project implemented by the Company in Huaibin County and Gushi County of Henan Province was awarded the "Best Practice Case of Rural Revitalisation of Listed

Companies in 2023" and successfully won the "Best Practice Case of Rural Revitalisation of Listed Companies in 2023". In 2023, the "2+6+N" industrial support project implemented by the Company in Huaibin County and Gushi County of Henan Province was awarded the "Best Practice Cases of Rural Revitalisation of Listed Companies in 2023", and was successfully listed in the special issue of Central Corporate Social Responsibility by the Social Responsibility Bureau of SASAC of the State Council.

By the end of 2023, the company's industrial support projects have invested more than RMB 40 million in equipment, providing 319 families with a set of documents. The Centre has provided jobs and helped 2,655 people to find employment at home; the Garment Industry Employees' Training Centre has completed a cumulative total of 1,550 jobs in the garment processing skills sector. Nearly 5,000 people have been trained, including more than 4,250 women workers, achieving a "double harvest" in terms of boosting industrial development and promoting employment and income generation.

2. targeted assistance

In accordance with the arrangements and deployment of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government, the company has been designated to help Siyang County, Jiangsu Province, and has sent four batches of cadres to be the first secretary in the village, focusing on local characteristics and resources, tailored to the local conditions and the village, and continued to carry out industrial assistance and livelihood assistance to help Siyang County's economic and social development.

In 2023, Sumida and representatives of Hongqi Village, Zhuangwei Township, Siyang County, signed an agreement on "urban-rural twinning and civilisation co-construction" to write a beautiful chapter of rural revitalisation.

In addition, the Company also actively promoted the construction of digital-enabled rural revitalisation. In June 2023, at the Digital Rural Development Conference of Jiangsu Province in 2023, the Company and Siyang County signed the Digital Rural Cooperation Framework Agreement, which will take the construction of digital villages as a handhold to empower the development of rural industries, rural construction and rural governance in Siyang County and to promote the construction of digital villages in Siyang to a new level.

3. consumer support

In 2023, the Company continued to increase consumer assistance, broaden consumer assistance channels, and actively promote assistance products into labour unions, food Hall, into the meeting, into the family, into the staff welfare procurement and condolence visits to the directory, the total amount of consumer support for the year reached 4.2 million yuan.

Please refer to the Company's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report 2023, which was disclosed by the Company on 13 April 2024 on the SSE's website (www.sse.com.cn).

Section VI Important matters

I. Implementation of commitments

(i) Commitments of the Company's de facto controllers, shareholders, connected parties, acquirers and the Company and other parties related to the commitments during the reporting period or continuing into the reporting period

☐Applicable ☐Not applicable

Background to the commitments	Type of commitment	committed party	Content of the commitment	Commitment time	Whether there is a time limit for fulfilment	Commitment period	Timely and strict fulfilment	Failure to perform in a timely manner should result in an explanation of the incomplete fulfilment of the obligation. Specific reasons	Failure to perform in a timely manner should result in an indication of the next work plan
Commitments relating to	Resolution of comp	State Mechanical Corpo	1. SINOMACH undertakes not to engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or activity within or outside the PRC that commercially competes or is likely to compete with the principal business of the Company and its subsidiaries; SINOMACH will also procure its direct or indirectly controlled enterprises not to engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or activity within or outside the PRC that commercially competes or is likely to compete with the principal business of the	Upon completion of the	clogged	long term	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			4. Unless SINOMACH ceases to be the controlling shareholder of the Company, this undertaking shall remain valid. If SINOMACH breaches the above undertakings and causes the Company to and other shareholders will be borne by SINOMACH.						
	Settlement of Connected Transactions	State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	1. SINOMACH will, in strict accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, regulatory documents and the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of the listed company, fulfil its obligation to recuse itself from voting at the general meeting of the listed company and the Board of Directors when voting on connected transaction matters involving SINOMACH; 2. SINOMACH and its subsidiaries will minimise connected transactions with the Company and its subsidiaries as far as possible. When conducting connected transactions that are really necessary and cannot be circumvented, they will ensure that they will be conducted in accordance with market principles and fair prices, and will strictly comply with the relevant laws, regulations, regulatory documents and the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of the listed company in fulfilling the transaction procedures and information disclosure obligations, and ensure that they will not harm the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and other shareholders through connected transactions; 3. SINOMACH undertakes not to illegally	Upon completion of the major asset reorganisation	clogged	long term	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			occupy the Company's funds and assets in any way; 4. In the event of a breach of the above undertakings to enter into transactions with the Company and its subsidiaries and The losses caused to the company shall be compensated by SINOMACH.						
	the rest	State Mechanical Corporation of China (SMC)	We undertake to ensure the independence of our personnel, the independence and integrity of our assets, our financial independence, the independence of our organisation and the independence of our business.	2016 October 17 day, long period	clogged	long term	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

(b) If there is a profit forecast for the company's assets or projects and the reporting period is still in the profit forecast period, the company explains whether the assets or projects have met the original profit forecast and the reasons for that

☐ Achieved ☐ Not Achieved √ Not Applicable

(iii) Fulfilment of performance commitments and their impact on goodwill impairment testing

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other connected parties during the reporting period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

III. Guarantee violations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

IV. Explanation of the Board of Directors of the Company on the "Non-standard Opinion Audit Report" of the Accounting Firm

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

V. Explanation of the Company's analysis of the causes and effects of changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates or corrections of significant accounting errors

(i) Explanation of the Company's analysis of the reasons for and effects of changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates

√Applicable☐Not applicable

1. Overview of changes in accounting policies

(1) Reasons for changes in accounting policies

On 30 November 2022, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued Interpretation No.16 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Caixin [2022] No. 31) (to (hereinafter referred to as "Standard Interpretation No. 16") stipulates the "Accounting treatment for deferred income taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction to which the initial recognition exemption does not apply", and the Company has changed its accounting policy accordingly in accordance with the above requirements.

(2) Accounting policies adopted before the change

Prior to this change in accounting policy, the Company implemented the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBEs) - Basic Standards" issued by the Ministry of Finance and various specific accounting standards, ASBEs Application Guidelines, ASBEs Interpretation Bulletins, as well as other relevant regulations.

The main differences between the actual implementation and the Standard

Interpretation No. 16 are as follows: For individual transactions that do not affect either the accounting profit or taxable income (or deductible losses) at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities results in the creation of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences in equal amounts (including lease transactions in which a lessee initially recognises a lease liability on the commencement date of the lease term and recognises a lease liability for the right-of-use asset), the corresponding deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are not recognised at the time the transaction occurs. transactions, and transactions in which an estimated liability is recognised and included in the cost of the related asset due to the existence of an abandonment obligation for a fixed asset, etc.), corresponding deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not recognised at the time of the transaction, respectively.

(3) Accounting policies adopted after the change

The Company will recognise corresponding deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, respectively, at the time of the transaction, in accordance with Standard Interpretation No. 16, for lease transactions in which the lessee initially recognises a lease liability on the commencement date of the lease term and credits it to the right-of-use asset, as well as for transactions in which the lessee recognises an estimated liability due to the existence of an obligation to abandon a fixed asset, etc., and credits it to the cost of the related asset.

Other unchanged parts are still in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBE) - Basic Standards" and specific accounting standards issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) in the previous period, ASBE Application Guidelines, ASBE Interpretation Bulletins, as well as other relevant regulations.

(4) Date of change in accounting policy

In accordance with the requirements of Standard Interpretation No. 16, the Company has decided to implement it from 1 January 2023 onwards.

2. Impact of changes in accounting policies on the company

Adopting the relevant provisions of ASBE Interpretation No. 16 (Caijing [2022] 31) from 1 January 2023, the amounts of relevant items in the financial statements are adjusted based on the cumulative effect. The effect of the change in accounting policy is as follows:

Unit: Yuan

What and why changes in accounting policies	Name of statement line significantly affected	Amount of impact
The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued the Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (IASB) in November 2022, which states that "16. Deferred Income Tax and Accounting [2022]) (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16")	Deferred tax assets	2,837,908.58
	Deferred income tax liabilities	10,689,607.40
	unallocated profit	-11,106,293.77
	Income tax expense	-3,876,003.52
	Other comprehensive income	3,158.38

(ii) The Company's analysis of the causes and effects of the correction of significant accounting errors

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iii) Communication with previous accounting firms

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iv) Approval process and other clarifications

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

VI. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

	current appointment	
Name of domestic accounting firm	Baker Tilly International (special general partnership)	
Remuneration of domestic accounting firms	285	
Years of audit experience of domestic accounting firms	2 years	
Name of Certified Public Accountant of Domestic Accounting Firm	Wang Jinfeng, Li Liya	
	name (of a thing)	rewards
Accumulation of auditing services by certified public accountants of domestic accounting firms	Baker Tilly International (Special) (General partnership)	55
Internal control audit accounting firm	2 years	
reckoning period		

Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

√Applicable □Not applicable

In accordance with the "Measures for the Administration of Selection and Engagement of Accounting Firms by State-owned Enterprises and Listed Companies", and after being reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Control Committee of the Company, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the 2022 Annual General Meeting of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Renewal of the Engagement of Accounting Firms", and agreed

to engage Baker Tilly International CPAs (SGP) to be the auditor of the annual report of the Company for the year 2023

The Company's structure (including internal control audit). For details, please refer to the Company's website of SSE on 12 April 2023 and 11 May 2023 (www.sse.com.cn) disclosed the "Announcement on the Renewal of Appointment of Accounting Firm" (Announcement No. 2023-017) and the "Announcement on Resolutions of the 2022 Annual General Meeting of the Company" (Announcement No. 2023-024).

Information note on the change of accounting firm during the audit period

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Explanation of the decrease of 20 per cent or more (inclusive) in audit fees compared to the previous year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

VII. Situations at risk of delisting

(i) Reasons leading to the delisting risk warning

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(ii) Response measures to be taken by the Company

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Circumstances and reasons for facing termination of listing

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

VIII. Matters relating to insolvency reorganisation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

IX. Significant litigation and arbitration matters

☐ Material litigation and arbitration matters of the Company during the current year √ No material litigation and arbitration matters of the Company during the current year

(i) Non-material litigation and arbitration matters which have been disclosed in the interim announcement and have no subsequent development

Overview and types of issues	Query Index
Shipbuilding Company v. Nanjing Dongze Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Xiong Chenggen, Xiong Zehui, Shipbuilding Contract Dispute of Nanjing Huatai Shipbuilding Co.	See Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) "Announcement of the Company on Accumulated Litigation and Arbitration Matters of Subsidiaries (Announcement No. 2019-047), periodic reports for each year

(ii) Non-material litigation and arbitration matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement and have subsequent progress

Reporting period:

Prosecution (applications) requesting) party	Responding (Respondent)	jointly and severally liable party	Types of litigation and arbitration	Litigation (Arbitration) Basics	Amount involved in litigation (arbitration) ($ million)	Litigation (Arbitration) ruling Whether a projected liability has arisen and	Progress in litigation (arbitration)	Litigation (Arbitration) Outcome and impact of the proceedings	Litigation (Arbitration) (a) Enforcement of judgements

	Ltd. (referred to as "Beijing Yade")			The Company shall pay a supplemental indemnity of 6%, 11% and 16% to Yanbian Li'an for the portion that Yanbian Li'an fails to settle, including interest. Liability for reimbursement.					
FISTCODMCC	Win Faith Trading Limited	/	arbitration	The Applicant and the Respondent signed a sales contract on 10 August 2018, whereby the Applicant purchased hot rolled steel coils from the Respondent, and after the Applicant paid a deposit, the Respondent delivered the goods in accordance with the contract, and due to the fluctuation of the steel price, after the arrival of the goods in Hong Kong, the Applicant claimed to rescind the agreement on the basis of the so-called quality problem Contracts.	75.14	clogged	Adjudicated	Partially successful	Contents of the judgement In progress
FISTCODMCC	Win Faith Trading Limited	/	arbitration	The applicant and the respondent signed a sales contract on 14 June 2018, agreeing to purchase hot rolled steel coils from the respondent, and after the applicant paid a deposit, the respondent delivered the goods as agreed. Due to fluctuating steel prices, after the goods arrived at the port, the applicant	188.15	clogged	Adjudicated	Partially successful	Contents of the judgement In progress

				claimed a refund on the basis of alleged quality problems and Compensation for damages.					

Arbitration case between FISTCO DMCC and Win Faith Trading Limited, a subsidiary of the Technology Company (amount involved: RMB 751,400) and Arbitration case between FISTCO DMCC and Win Faith Trading Limited, a subsidiary of the Technology Company (amount involved: RMB 1,881,500).) have been disclosed in the Company's 2022 Annual Report and are currently under continuous fulfilment.

X. Suspected violations of laws and regulations by listed companies, their directors, supervisors, senior management, controlling shareholders and de facto controllers, penalties imposed on them and their rectification

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XI. Explanation of the integrity status of the Company and its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers during the reporting period

√Applicable□Not applicable

During the reporting period, the Company, its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers did not fail to honour court judgments in force, or incur debts of a substantial amount that were due and unpaid.

XII. Significant connected transactions

(i) Connected transactions related to daily operations

1. Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement and for which there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

√Applicable □Not applicable

Overview of matters	Query Index
In accordance with the needs of daily operation and in line with the principle of cooperation based on professional collaboration and complementary advantages, the Nineteenth Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the First Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of 2022 considered and passed the "Proposal on the Estimation of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company in 2023". Agreed that the Company's daily connected transactions in 2023 will be 41,110	For details, please refer to the Announcement on the Estimation of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company in 2023 (Announcement No. 2022-062) and the Announcement on Resolutions of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2022 (2022-067) on the website of the SSE (www.sse.com.cn).

$10,000.	
According to the development and execution of the Company's daily business operations, the "Proposal on Increasing the Amount of Daily Connected Transactions in 2023" was considered and passed at the 21st Meeting of the Ninth Board of Directors of the Company and the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023, and it was agreed to increase the amount of connected transactions under the category of purchased commodities by 1 billion yuan, which is mainly for the proposed increase of the amount of connected transactions with the related party, China Chemical Fibre Company Limited, in the operation of the supply chain of bulk commodities. Co-operation in the field.	For details, please refer to the Announcement on Increase in the Amount of Daily Connected Transactions for 2023 (Announcement No. 2023-007) and Announcement on Resolutions of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023 (Announcement No. 2023-009) on the website of SSE (www.sse.com.cn).

2. Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement but with subsequent progress or changes in implementation

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

(ii) Connected transactions arising from acquisitions or disposals of assets or equity interests

(1) Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement and for which there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Overview of matters	Query Index
In order to further optimise the structural layout of the production and financing business segment, improve governance efficiency, deepen the integration of production and financing, and create a professional capital investment business management platform, SINOMACH Group increased its capital to SINOMACH CAPITAL with its 92.53% equity interest in SINOMACH LEASING and 100% equity interest in SINOMACH FACTORING. As considered and approved at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors and the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023, the Company and its subsidiaries have waived their pre-emptive rights and preferential rights to subscribe for the capital increase. The total amount of the connected transaction corresponding to the waiver of rights was RMB41,187.44 million. Upon the completion of this transaction, Sumida Group's shareholding in SINOMACH CAPITAL will be reduced to RMB1,918,744,000.	For details, please refer to the Announcement on Waiver of Pre-emptive Rights and Preferential Subscription Rights to a Participating Company and Connected Transaction (Announcement No. 2023-005) and Announcement on Resolutions of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023 (Announcement No. 2023-009) on the website of the SSE (www.sse.com.cn).

(2) Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement but with subsequent progress or changes in implementation

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(3) Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

(4) Where performance covenants are involved, performance realisation for the

reporting period should be disclosed

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iii) Significant connected transactions of joint foreign investments

(1) Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement and for which there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2) Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement but with subsequent progress or changes in implementation

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3) Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Related debt transactions

1. Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement and for which there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in an interim announcement but with subsequent progress or changes in implementation

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(v) Financial business between the Company and finance companies with which it has a connected relationship, and between the Company's holding finance companies and related parties

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Deposit operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

related party	affiliate relationship	Maximum Daily Deposit Limit	Interest rate range for deposits	Opening balance	Current period's incidence		Closing balance
					Total deposits for the period sum of money	Total withdrawn during the period sum of money	
SINOMACH Finance	Controlling shareholders are subsidiaries of the same ultimate controlling party	900,000.00	0.55 per cent-2.1%	722,256.09	27,965,979.76	27,949,527.65	738,708.20

2. Loan Operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

related party	affiliate relationship	loan size	interest rate on a loan realm	Opening balance	Current period's incidence		Closing balance
					Total credits for the period sum	Total for the period sum	
SINOMACH Finance	Controlling shareholders acting in concert man	900,000.00	2.6 per cent-3.6 per cent	102,639.85	365,300.00	368,439.35	99,500.49
add up the total	/	/	/	102,639.85	365,300.00	368,439.35	99,500.49

3. Credit operations or other financial operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

related party	affiliate relationship	Business Type	total (amount or value)	Actual incurred
SINOMACH Finance	Controlling shareholders acting in concert	Finance company promissory notes	119,470.10	119,470.10

4. Other notes

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The company has both deposit and loan business in the finance company, and the deposit balance is higher than the loan amount, mainly because of the different deposit and loan entities within the company:

The main borrowers of the Company are mainly textile companies, energy companies and shipping companies. The average interest rate of the Company's loans from finance companies is lower than the LPR rate of banks and the interest rate of other bank loans in the same period.

Deposits are mainly made by Sumida Group and Technology Company (Technology Company hardly borrows from SINOMACH Finance, and the balance of borrowings at the end of the year was 0). SINOMACH Finance is exempted from charging the fund transfer fees for fund settlement by the Company and its subsidiaries in SINOMACH Finance, so the Technology Company chose SINOMACH Finance as the main settlement bank for external payments and retained more funds. Sumida Group's deposits in SINOMACH Finance are mainly the funds deposited by subsidiaries to the company after internal transfer according to the fund demand of each subsidiary. The interest rate of the Company's demand deposits in SINOMACH Finance is subject to the upper limit of the interest rate permitted by the People's Bank of China.

The co-operation between the Company and SINOMACH Finance is a commercial act established on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit on an equal footing, and there is no mandatory or proportional requirement for deposits and loans, nor any violation of fairness and justice, nor any damage to the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

(vi) Other

√ Applicable □Not applicable

In order to more actively integrate into the Yangtze River Delta integration strategy and give full play to the advantages of all parties, the Company has been entrusted with the management of the day-to-day operation of China Pudong Development Machinery Industry Company Limited ("CPDC"), a subsidiary of SINOMACH, the controlling shareholder, for a period of three years commencing from the date of fulfilment of the corresponding approval procedures by both parties. SINOMACH shall pay to the Company a hosting fee of RMB100,000 per annum. Upon expiry of the trusteeship period, the trusteeship period as stated in the agreement may be extended by mutual consent of both parties. The above proposals have been considered and approved at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 20 March 2023 for details.

Announcement on Trustee Management of Assets and Connected Transactions (Announcement No. 2023-006) and Announcement on Resolutions of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2023 (Announcement No. 2023- 009) disclosed on the website of the Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 7 April 2023

XIII. Significant contracts and their performance (i) Fiduciary, contractual and leasing matters

1. Hosting situation

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:RMB 10,000 Currency:R

Name of client	Name of Trustee	Status of assets held in trust	The assets held in trust relate	Hosting start date	Escrow termination date	Custodial income	Determination of custodial income	Custodial income to the public	Whether or not the transaction	Affiliate relation ship

MB

Trusteeship information note

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the Company is committed to co-ordinating the international and domestic markets and resources, and deeply integrating into the domestic cycle. The trustee management of the Company's assets will be conducive to the Company's further strengthening of the Yangtze River Delta region, co-ordination of resources, giving full play to the advantages of all parties, promoting business synergies, and strengthening the channels and business layout.

This matter of entrusted management of assets will not adversely affect the Company's financial position and operating results. SINOMACH entrusted the daily operation and management of CPDC to the Company, and all other shareholders' rights, including voting rights, still belong to SINOMACH, which will not lead to any change in the scope of the Company's consolidated statements. The Company will only carry out the daily operation and management of CPSDF and collect the custodian fee, but will not enjoy the right to operate and earn income from CPSDF and will not bear any operating risks.

The actual escrow gain of $0.0 million in 2023 was primarily due to the payment of the prior year's escrow fees in the first quarter of the second year as agreed in the escrow agreement.

2. Contractual situation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Lease situation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Status of guarantees

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Billions of Yuan Currency: RMB

Corporate external guarantees (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)														
secured party	Relationship between the secured party and the listed company	secured party	Amount of guarantee	Date of occurrence of guarantee (signature of agreement) (Sun.)	Guarantee start date	warranty expiry date	Type of guarantee	collateral (if any)	Whether the guarantee has been honoured	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Amount overdue on guarantees	Counter-guarantees	Whether guarantee for related parties	affiliate relation ship
Total amount of guarantee incurred during the reporting period (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)														0
Total guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period (A) (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)														0
Guarantees given by the Company and its subsidiaries to subsidiaries														
Total amount of guarantee incurred for subsidiaries during the reporting period														0
Total balance of guarantees to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B)														7.14
Total corporate guarantees (including guarantees to subsidiaries)														
Total guarantees (A+B)														7.14
Total guarantees as a percentage of the company's net assets (%)														10.37
Among them:														
Amount of guarantees in favour of shareholders, de facto controllers and their related parties (C)														0
Debt guarantees provided directly or indirectly to secured parties with gearing ratios exceeding 70 per cent Amount (D)														0
Amount by which total guarantees exceed 50 per cent of net														0

(iii) Delegation of cash asset management

1. Entrusted financial management

(1) Overall commissioned finance

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other situations

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Individual delegated financial management

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other situations

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Provision for impairment of entrusted finance

☐Applicable √Not applicable

2. Status of entrusted loans

(1) Overall situation of entrusted loans

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other situations

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Status of individual entrusted loans

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other situations

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Provision for impairment of entrusted loans

☐Applicable √Not applicable

3. Other situations

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(iv) Other significant contracts

☐Applicable √Not applicable

XIV. Progress statement on the use of proceeds

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

(i) Overall utilisation of issue proceeds

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: $ million

Source of funds raised	Time to raise funds	Total funds raised	Of which: Amount of over-raised funds	Net proceeds after deduction of issue expenses	Total committed investment of proceeds	Adjusted total committed investment of proceeds (1)	Cumulative total amount of proceeds invested as at the end of the reporting period (2)	Progress on cumulative inputs as at the end of the reporting period (%)(3) = (2)/(1)	Amount invested during the year (4)	Percentage of amount invested during the year (%) (5) = (4)/(1)	Total amount of proceeds from change of use
The Company has used RMB 146,714.94 million of the proceeds in previous years, and the net amount of interest received on bank deposits in previous years after deduction of bank charges, etc. is RMB 23,123,000; the actual use of proceeds in 2023 will be as follows: The net amount of interest on bank deposits received in 2023 after deducting bank charges, etc. is RMB 29,100,000; the cumulative amount of unused funds is RMB 1,489,045,400, and the cumulative amount of interest on bank deposits received is RMB 1,490,454,400. The net amount of interest after deduction of bank charges, etc., was RMB 23,414,400.											
Issue of shares to specified persons person held for ransom	2016 9 November of b er date	150,000.00	0.00	146,590.40	150,000.00	146,590.40	148,804.54	101.58	2,189.60	1.49	70,980.00

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has permanently supplemented the liquidity with the balance of the proceeds and the interest generated, and the proceeds have been fully utilised.

(ii) Details of the issue and investment projects

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: $ million

Project name	Nature of the project	Whether it involves a change of direction	Source of funds raised	Time to raise funds	Whether to use over-provisioned funds	Total committed investment of project fund-raising	Adjusted total investment of proceeds (1)	Amount invested during the year	Cumulative total amount of proceeds invested up to the end of the reporting period (2)	Cumulative investments at the end of the reporting period progress report (%) (3) = (2)/(1)	Date on which the project reaches its intended useable condition	Completed or not	Whether the progress of inputs is in line with the planned schedule	Specific reasons why inputs did not progress as planned	Benefits realised during the year	Benefits realised or R&D results of the project	Has project feasibility occurred Significant changes, if so, please specify case	Amount of savings
Xiangyuan county in Xiangguan prefecture, Shaanxi Beidi Township 20MW photovoltaic development power project	production and construction	clogged	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	6,020.00	6,020.00		6,065.98	100.76	2017 May 2009	be	be	inapplicable	723.79	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Anyangma or Anyangma (name) Hometown 30MW Ground-mounted photovoltaics	production and construction	clogged	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	8,505.00	8,505.00		8,615.64	101.30	2016 July 2009	be	be	inapplicable	675.59	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

Huidong county in Sichuan Huiming 30MW Ground-mounted photovoltaics sports event	production and construction	clogged	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	10,080.00	10,080.00		10,080.00	100.00	2016 June 2009	be	be	inapplicable	2,870.81	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
information construction	operations management (OM)	clogged	To a specific targeted distribution share certificate	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	8,000.00	8,000.00		6,312.09	78.90	2022 Year 12 moon	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Supplementary liquidity	repay a loan by catching up on the current	clogged	To a specific targeted distribution share certificate	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	29,755.00	26,345.40	2,189.60	29,811.57	113.16	2023 February	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Dongtai, one of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan 10MW Fishery-light	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipi	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	3,846.00	3,846.00		3,846.00	100.00	2017 June 2009	be	be	inapplicable	0.00	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

complementary photovoltaic power generation project [Note 1]			ents														
Huidong county in Sichuan Huiming II 30MW Forest-optical complementary photovoltaic power plant project [Note 2]	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	12,079.00	12,079.00		12,079.00	100.00	2017 June 2009	be	be	inapplicable	0.00	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Daqing prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia Chenrui Xinyang 20MW	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	6,273.00	6,273.00		6,273.10	100.00	2017 July 2009	be	be	inapplicable	462.78	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

ground set (math.) Chinese photovoltaic solar power sports event																	
Daqing prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia Dingcheng 20MW ground set (math.) Chinese-style light	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	6,273.00	6,273.00		6,273.00	100.00	2017 July 2009	be	be	inapplicable	459.46	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

subdued sun generating capacity sports event																	
Taiping, Huai'an County, Zhangjiakou City Zhuangxiang 50MW Grid-connected Photovoltaic Power Generation power project	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	14,269.00	14,269.00		14,269.08	100.00	2017 December	be	be	inapplicable	1,545.42	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Nong'an county, Tibetan: Nong'an rdzong, in Shigatse prefecture, Tibet 50MW splendid virtue	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	1,941.04	1,941.04		1,941.04	100.00	2017 June 2009	be	be	inapplicable	340.79	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

(Phase I 10mw) Fishing and Solar Power Generation Project catalogue																		
Nong'an county, Tibetan: Nong'an rdzong, in Shigatse prefecture, Tibet Hongda 10MW Photovoltaic power generation project for facility-based fisheries catalogue	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	1,952.35	1,952.35		1,952.35	100.00	2017 June 2009	be	be	inapplicable	360.60	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

Xinhe Sunshine (Zhalaid) Ltd. 20MW Photovoltaic solar power generation power project	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	4,438.61	4,438.61		4,438.61	100.00	2017 July 2009	be	be	inapplicable	848.42	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
Wudi Qingneng Liubao Phase I 25MW hydrophobic interaction (e.g. electro-hydraulic)	production and construction	be	Issue of shares to specific recipients	2016 Year 11 9 June	clogged	8,047.00	8,047.00		8,047.00	100.00	2017 September 2009	be	be	inapplicable	669.03	inapplicable	clogged	0.00

supplemental photovoltaic (e.g. cell) power station project catalogue																		
Supplementary liquidity	repay a loan by catching up on the current	be	Distribution to specific recipients share certificate	2016 Year 119 June	clogged	11,861.00	11,861.00		12,204.81	102.90	2019 Year 12 moon	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	clogged	0.00
add up the total						150,000.00	146,590.40	2,189.60	148,904.54	101.58					11,506.66			0.00

[Note 1] Dongtai 10MW Fishery-Light Complementary PV Power Generation Project and Snares 20MW Ground-based Centralised Fishery-Light Complementary Power Station Project belong to Dongtai Coastal Suyangda Photovoltaic Power Generation Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as Suyangda), and since the expenses incurred by Suyangda could not be allocated to the two specific projects, the benefits realised are reflected in the Snares 20MW Ground-based Centralised Fishery-Light Complementary Power Station Project, and are therefore not reflected in the Dongtai 10MW Fishery-Light Complementary PV Power Generation Project. The benefits realised were not reflected in Dongtai after being reflected in the 20MW ground-based centralised fishery and solar power plant project in Snares.

[Note 2]: The Huidong County Huiming Phase II 30MW Lin-Light Complementary Photovoltaic Power Station Project and the Huidong County Huiming 30MW Ground-based Photovoltaic Power Generation Project belong to the same Huidong County Derun New Energy Development Co. Huidong County Huiming Phase II 30MW Forest-Photovoltaic Power Station Project.

(iii) Changes in or termination of fund-raising investments during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Other use of proceeds during the reporting period

1. Advance Investment and Replacement of Proceeds Investment Projects

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Temporary replenishment of working capital with idle proceeds

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Cash management of idle proceeds and investment in related products

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Permanent replenishment of working capital or repayment of bank loans with over-provisioned funds

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. the rest

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

As at 31 December 2023, all the proceeds raised by the Company had been used in accordance with the prescribed purposes and account cancellation procedures had been completed, and the relevant Tripartite Supervision Agreement for Proceeds Raised signed between the Company, the sponsor and the account opening bank had been terminated.

XV. Description of other material matters that have a significant impact on investors' value judgements and investment decisions

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Section VII Changes in Shares and Shareholders

I. Changes in share capital

(i) Statement of Changes in Shares

1. Statement of Changes in Shares

During the reporting period, there was no change in the total number of shares and share capital structure of the Company.

2. Statement of changes in shares

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

3. Effect of share changes on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share for the most recent year and period (if any)

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Other disclosures deemed necessary by the Company or required by securities regulators

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(ii) Movements in restricted shares

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Issuance and listing of securities

(i) Issuance of securities up to the reporting period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of securities issued up to the reporting period (for bonds with different interest rates during the life of the bond, please explain separately):

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(ii) Changes in the total number of shares and shareholder structure of the Company and changes in the Company's asset and liability structure

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iii) Existing internal employee shares

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

III. Shareholders and de facto controllers

(i) Total number of shareholders

Total number of ordinary shareholders as at the end of the reporting period (households)	30,594
Total number of ordinary shareholders at the end of the previous month before the annual report disclosure date (households)	28,379
Total number of preference shareholders with voting rights restored as at the end of the reporting period (households)	0
Total number of preference shareholders with voting rights restored at the end of the previous month before the annual report disclosure date (households)	0

(ii) Table showing the shareholdings of the top ten shareholders and the top ten outstanding shareholders (or shareholders with unlimited rights to sell) as at the end

of the reporting period

Unit: Unit

Shareholdings of the top ten shareholders (excluding shares lent through the transfer facility)							
Name of Shareholder (full name)	Increase during the reporting period diminish	Number of shares held at the end of the period measure word	Proportion (%)	hold sales restriction shareholders quantities	Pledged, marked or frozen state of affairs		stakeholder characteristic
					holder state of affairs	quantities	
China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.	0	543,665,613	41.60	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality
Jiangsu Nongken Group Co.	0	181,948,763	13.92	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	34,866,514	34,866,514	2.67	0	not have	0	the rest

SINOMACH Group Changlin Co.	0	20,000,000	1.53	0	pledges	20,000,000	state-run legal personality
National Social Security Fund (NSSF) 114 Portfolio	15,730,001	15,730,001	1.20	0	not have	0	the rest
SINOMACH Asset Management Co.	0	15,082,956	1.15	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality
Zhengzhou Guoji Precision Industry Development Co.	0	15,082,956	1.15	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality
China Formosa Machinery Group Co.	0	14,305,840	1.09	0	pledges	7,000,000	state-run legal personality
China Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co. firms	0	7,541,478	0.58	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality
Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Co.	0	7,541,478	0.58	0	not have	0	state-run legal personality

Shareholdings of the top ten unlimited shareholders

Name of Shareholder	Unrestricted shares amount	Type and number of shares	
		kind	quantities
China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.	543,665,613	Renminbi ordinary shares	543,665,613
Jiangsu Nongken Group Co.	181,948,763	Renminbi ordinary shares	181,948,763
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	34,866,514	Renminbi ordinary shares	34,866,514
SINOMACH Group Changlin Co.	20,000,000	Renminbi ordinary shares	20,000,000
National Social Security Fund (NSSF) 114 Portfolio	15,730,001	Renminbi ordinary shares	15,730,001
SINOMACH Asset Management Co.	15,082,956	Renminbi ordinary shares	15,082,956
Zhengzhou Guoji Precision Industry Development Co.	15,082,956	Renminbi ordinary shares	15,082,956
China Formosa Machinery Group Co.	14,305,840	Renminbi ordinary shares	14,305,840
China Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co.	7,541,478	Renminbi ordinary shares	7,541,478
Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Co.	7,541,478	Renminbi ordinary shares	7,541,478
Description of shareholders' association or concerted action among the top ten shareholders	SINOMACH, NONGKEN GROUP, CHANGLIN LIMITED, SINOMACH ASSETS, ZHENGZHOU SINOMACH PRECISION, FORMOSA GROUP, CHINA ELECTRICAL RESEARCH, HEFEI GENERAL do not have any proxy voting rights, entrusted voting rights, or waiver of voting rights. It is not known whether other shareholders have proxy voting rights, entrusted voting rights or waived voting rights. Decision.		
Description of the above shareholders' affiliation or concerted action	SINOMACH, Changlin Limited, SINOMACH ASSETS, Zhengzhou SINOMACH Precision Industry, Formosa Group, China DENR and Hefei General are parties acting in concert. It is not known whether other shareholders are related to each other. ties or is a party to a concerted action.		

Participation of top ten shareholders in lending of shares in the transfer business

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Change in the top ten shareholders from the previous period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Changes in the top ten shareholders from the end of the previous period

Unit: Unit

Name of Shareholder (full name)	Additions/withdrawals during the reporting period	Number of shares lent and not yet returned or the transfer facility at the end of the period		Number of shares held in shareholders' ordinary accounts and credit accounts and outstanding shares lent on transfer at the end of the period	
		Total number	Proportion (%)	Total number	Proportion (%)
National Social Security Fund (NSSF) 114 Portfolio	additional	0	0	15,730,001	1.20
Jiangsu Coastal Industry Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	abort	0	0	4,148,541	0.32

Number of shares held by the top ten shareholders with limited selling conditions and the conditions under which they are subject to selling restrictions

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Explanation of the above shareholders' investment relationship or concerted action

(III) Strategic investors or general corporations in the top 10 shareholders as a result of the placing of new shares

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

IV. Controlling shareholders and de facto controllers

(i) Controlling shareholders

1. legal personality

√ Applicable □Not applicable

name (of a thing)	China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.
Head of Unit or Legal Representative	Zhang Xiaolun (1936-), PRC film director
Date of Establishment	21 May 1988
Main business operations	Dispatch of labourers for overseas projects; contracting of large-scale complete sets of equipment and engineering projects at home and abroad; organisation of the research and development of major technological equipment in the industry and the production and sale of scientific research products; sale of automobiles, minibuses and automobile parts; contracting of overseas projects and domestic international bidding for projects; import and export business; organisation of economic and trade exhibitions abroad; organisation of domestic enterprises to participate in exhibitions abroad, Organise exhibitions; hold exhibitions and displays; conference services. (Market entities independently choose business projects and conduct business activities in accordance with the law; projects subject to approval in accordance with the law, carry out business activities in accordance with the approved content after approval by the relevant departments; shall not be engaged in the (Business activities of projects prohibited and restricted by the state and the city's industrial policy.)
Shareholdings in other domestic and overseas listed companies held, controlled and participated in during the reporting period	As of the end of 2023, SINOMACH directly or indirectly held the following stakes in listed companies: SINOMACH Precision Industry Company Limited (stock code SZ.002046), SINOMACH International Engineering Company Limited (stock code SZ.002051), SINOMACH Automobile Company Limited (stock code SH.600335), Ganlu Lanke Petrochemical Equipment Company Limited (stock code SH.601798), Linhai Company Limited (stock code SH.600099), First Tractor Co. (stock code SH.601798), Linhai Company Limited (stock code SH.600099), First Tractor Company Limited (stock code SH.601038, HK.00038), SINOMACH General Machinery Technology Company Limited (stock code SH.600444), Hengtian Kaima Company Limited (stock code SH.900953), China Hangtian Lixin International Co. (stock code HK.0641), China Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Company Limited (stock code SH.688128), SINOMACH Heavy Equipment Group Company Limited (SH.601399). Hangtian Hailong Company Limited (SZ.000677).
Other information notes	not have

2. natural person (law)

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

3. Special note on the absence of controlling shareholders in the Company

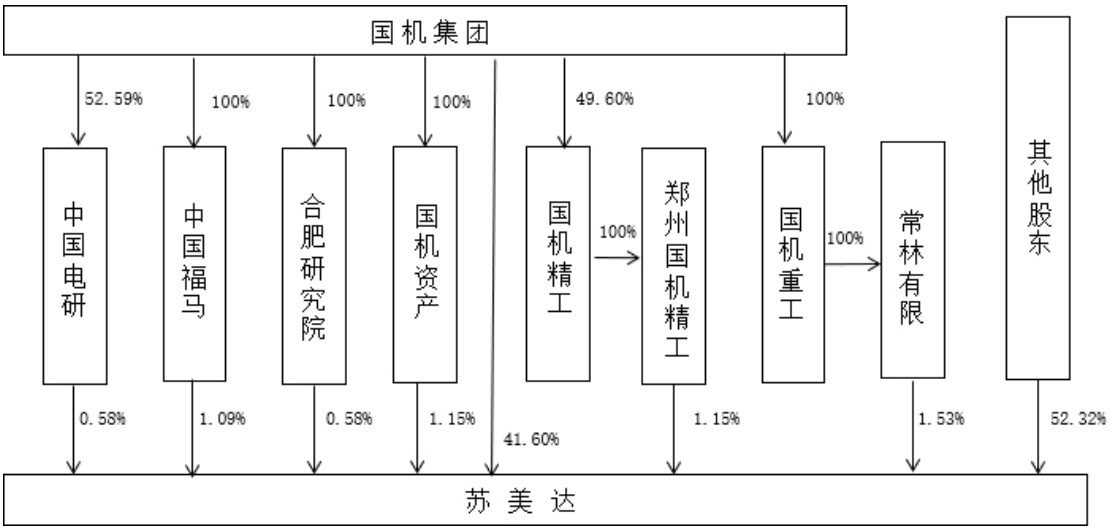
□Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Explanation of changes in controlling shareholders during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Block diagram of the ownership and control relationship between the Company and its controlling shareholders

√ Applicable□Not applicable



(ii) Situation of de facto controllers

1. legal personality

√ Applicable □Not applicable

name (of a thing)	China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.
Head of Unit or Legal Representative	Zhang Xiaolun (1936-), PRC film director
Date of Establishment	21 May 1988
Main business operations	Dispatch of labourers for overseas projects; contracting of large-scale complete sets of equipment and engineering projects at home and abroad; organisation of the research and development of major technological equipment in the industry and the production and sale of scientific research products; sale of automobiles, minibuses and automobile parts; contracting of overseas projects and domestic international bidding for projects; import and export business; organisation of economic and trade exhibitions abroad; organisation of domestic enterprises to participate in exhibitions abroad, Exhibition; exhibition and display activities; conference services. (Market entities independently choose business projects and carry out business activities in accordance with the law; projects subject to approval in accordance with the law, carry out business activities in accordance with the approved content after approval by the relevant departments; shall not be engaged in the (Business activities of projects prohibited and restricted by the state and the city's industrial policy.)
Shareholdings in other domestic and overseas listed companies held and participated in during the reporting period	As at the end of 2023, SINOMACH Group directly or indirectly held the following stakes in listed companies: SINOMACH Precision Industry Company Limited (stock code SZ.002046), SINOMACH International Engineering Company Limited (stock code SZ.002051), SINOMACH Automobile Company Limited (stock code SH.600335), Gansu Lanke Petrochemical High-tech Equipment Company Limited (stock code SH.601798), Linhai Company Limited (stock code SH.600099), First Tractor Co. (stock code SH.601798), Linhai Company Limited (stock code SH.600099), First Tractor Co. (stock code SH.601038, HK.00038), SINOMACH

2. natural person (law)

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Special note on the absence of de facto control of the company

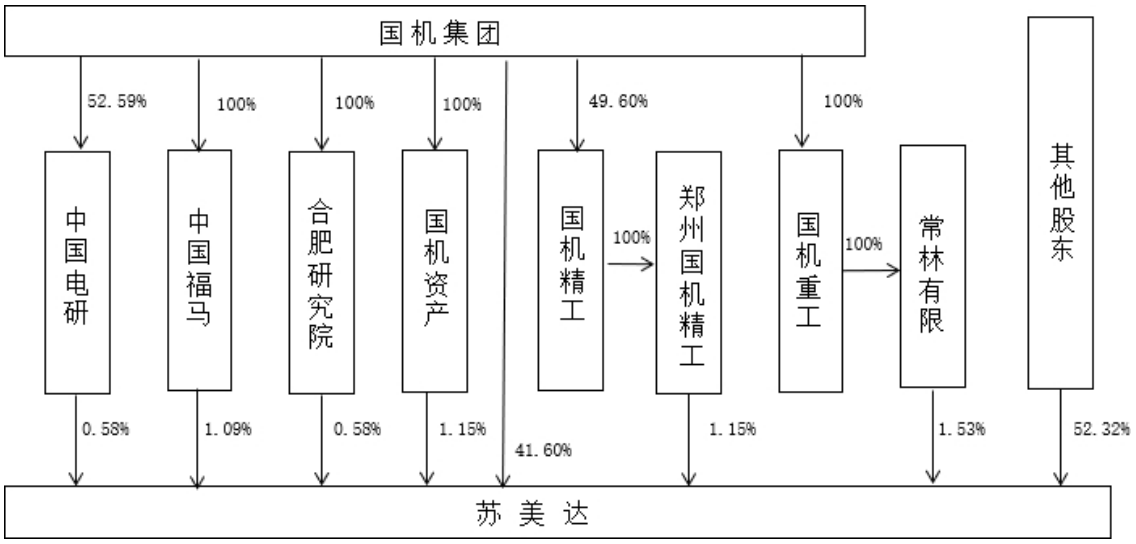
□ Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Description of changes in control of the Company during the reporting period

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

5. Block diagram of the ownership and control relationship between the Company and the de facto controller

√ Applicable☐Not applicable



6. Control of the company by the beneficial owner through trusts or other means of asset management

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(iii) Other information on controlling shareholders and de facto controllers

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

V. Proportion of the cumulative number of shares pledged by the controlling shareholder or the first largest shareholder of the Company and persons acting in concert with him to the number of shares held by him

More than 80 per cent

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

VI. Other legal shareholders holding more than 10 per cent of the shares

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Name of corporate shareholder	Head of Unit or Legal representative	Date of Establishment	Organisation Code	registered capital	Main business operations or management activities, etc.
Jiangsu Province Nongken Group Co.	Wu Benhui (1941-), PRC film director	1997 6 25th of January	91320000134795427L	330,000	Operation of state-owned assets within the scope of authorisation by the provincial government. (Items subject to approval by law, can only be approved by the relevant

VII. Explanation of restrictions on the reduction of shareholdings

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

VIII. Specific implementation of share repurchases during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section VIII Information on preference shares

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section IX. Bond-related information

I. Corporate bonds, corporate bonds and debt financing instruments for non-financial enterprises

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Convertible corporate bonds

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Section X Financial reporting

I. Audit reports

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Audit reports

Tianjiao Zi [2024] No. 1428

All shareholders of Sumida Co:

(i) Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sumida Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Sumida"), which comprise the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023, and the financial statements as of and for the year then ended.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Balance Sheets as of January 31, 2012, the Consolidated and Parent Company Income Statements, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for fiscal year 2023, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and parent company financial position of Sumida as of 31 December 2023 and the consolidated and parent company results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China.

(ii) Basis for forming an audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Standards on Auditing for Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section of the audit report entitled "Responsibilities of Certified Public Accountants for the Audit of Financial Statements". In accordance with the Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in China, we are independent of Sumida and have fulfilled our other responsibilities in respect of professional ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

(iii) Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, are of most significance to the audit of the current financial statements. These matters are addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion, and we do not express an opinion on them individually.

The key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised below:

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Impairment of receivables	
As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of accounts receivable items as shown in Sumida's financial statements was RMB9,301,167,037.94, with a bad debt provision of RMB514,165,589.94, and a carrying value of RMB8,787,001,4 48.00; the carrying amount of other receivable items was RMB1,003,282	In connection with the impairment of receivables, we performed the following audit procedures Sequence: 1. Understand and evaluate Sumida's credit policy and internal controls related to

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The accounting policy on receivables is detailed in note III (xiii) to the financial statements.) and III, (xv); see notes for details on accounts receivable and other receivables VI, (IV) and notes VI, (VII).	
Goodwill impairment	
As at 31 December 2023, the original carrying value of Sumida's goodwill was RMB RMB106,969,844.62 and provision for impairment of RMB57,232,282.58 with a carrying value of RMB49,737,562.04. Management tests goodwill for impairment when there is an indication of impairment for the asset group or combination of asset groups to which the goodwill relates, and at each year end . Management combines goodwill with the asset group or combination of asset groups to which it relates An impairment test is performed and the recoverable amount of the relevant asset group or combination of asset groups is determined by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows. Key assumptions used in the impairment test include: revenue growth rate for the forecast period, gross profit margin, discount rate, etc. Management is required to make significant judgements and assumptions in testing where there may be errors or potential instances of management bias and therefore we have identified goodwill impairment as a key audit matter. See note 3, (25) and note 3, (26) to the financial statements for details of the accounting policy on goodwill and impairment of long-lived assets; for details of goodwill See note VI, (xxi).	We performed the following audit procedures in response to the goodwill impairment: 1. Evaluate the competence, professionalism and objectivity of the external valuation experts engaged by management; 2. Obtain a goodwill impairment report from an external valuer and review the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and key assumptions used in the goodwill impairment test as well as the accuracy of the testing process; 3. A retrospective review of the prior year's forecasts against the current year's results is conducted to assess the reliability and historical accuracy of management's forecasting process; 4. Review check for impairment of goodwill where minority shareholders' influence exists Evaluate whether the portion of impairment losses borne by minority shareholders is taken into account in the calculation; 5. Evaluate the assessment of impairment of goodwill in the financial report; and Whether the disclosure meets the requirements of current accounting standards.

(iv) Other information

Management is responsible for other information. Other information includes the information covered in Sumida's 2023 Annual Report, but excludes the financial statements and our audit report.

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with, or appears to be materially misstated in relation to, the financial statements or the information we have learnt in the course of our audit.

Based on the work we have performed, if we determine that other information is materially misstated, we should report that fact. In this regard, we have nothing to report.

(v) Management and governance responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that present fairly, in accordance with enterprise accounting standards, and for designing,

implementing and maintaining internal control necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Sumida's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, matters related to going concern and applying the going concern assumptions unless liquidation is planned, operations are terminated or there is no realistic alternative.

Governance is responsible for overseeing Sumida's financial reporting process.

(vi) Responsibilities of certified public accountants for the audit of financial statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes an audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit performed in accordance with auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may result from fraud or error and are generally considered to be material if they could reasonably be expected, individually or in the aggregate, to affect the economic decisions of users of financial statements based on the financial statements.

In performing the audit in accordance with auditing standards, we use professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism. We also perform the following:

① Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to address those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an audit opinion. As fraud may involve collusion,

falsification, intentional omission, misrepresentation or override of internal controls, the risk of failing to detect a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of failing to detect a material misstatement due to error.

⑵ Understand internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures.

⑶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies selected and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

⑷ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption. At the same time, based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the existence of matters or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on Sumida's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, auditing standards require us to draw the attention of the users of the statements to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements in our audit report; if the disclosures are not adequate, we should express an unqualified opinion. Our conclusions are based on the information available as at the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause Sumida to be unable to continue as a going concern.

⑸ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and whether the financial statements present fairly the underlying transactions and events.

⑹ Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the financial information of the entities or business activities in Sumida to express an audit opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and performing the Group's audits and accept full responsibility for the audit opinion.

We communicate with governance on matters such as the scope, timing and significant findings of the planned audit, including communicating internal control deficiencies of concern identified in our audit.

We also provide a statement to governance that we have complied with ethical requirements related to independence and communicate with governance all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be perceived to affect our independence, as well as related precautions, if applicable.

From the matters communicated to governance, we determined which matters were most significant to the audit of the current consolidated financial statements and, therefore, constituted key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report except where public disclosure of the matters is prohibited by law or regulation or, in rare instances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in the audit report if it is reasonably anticipated that the negative consequences of communicating the matter in the audit report would outweigh the benefits to the public interest.

II. Financial statements

Prepared by:

Sumida Co.

Consolidated balance sheet 31

Unit:Yuan

sports event	footnote	31 December 2023 Currency:RMB	31 December 2022
Liquid assets:			
money funds	VII.1	11,700,043,249.99	12,641,044,313.95
Provision for settlement			
invested sum that can be cashed			
Financial assets held for trading	VII.2	114,127,824.63	403,659,300.21
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable	VII.4	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05
accounts receivable	VII.5	8,787,001,448.00	7,925,471,598.31
Receivables financing	VII.7	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42
Prepayments	VII.8	8,023,743,419.71	10,449,125,551.99
Premiums receivable			
Receivables from reinsurance			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables	VII.9	546,333,660.03	476,826,283.04
Of which: Interest receivable			

Dividends receivable		8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00
Bought and sold financial assets			
inventory (of material)	VII.10	10,494,355,605.12	9,635,900,391.30
Contractual assets	VII.6	1,197,723,442.17	83,650,143.26
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year	VII.12	28,232,265.05	27,761,508.07
Other current assets	VII.13	474,907,391.04	390,654,116.92
Total current assets		42,514,036,139.73	43,656,078,818.52
Non-current assets:			
Release of loans and advances			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables	VII.16	86,020,207.25	113,313,318.31
Long-term equity investments	VII.17	838,703,311.64	780,642,544.36
Investments in other equity instruments	VII.18	302,182,197.40	290,226,333.77
Other non-current financial assets			
investment property	VII.20	34,912,482.65	32,075,946.63
fixed assets	VII. 21	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05
construction in progress	VII.22	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
usufructuary assets	VII.25	2,030,815,109.45	1,418,368,014.56
intangible asset	VII. 26	691,338,468.06	706,027,627.09
development expenditure		694,453.92	4,938,082.14
reputation of a firm's product	VII. 27	49,737,562.04	56,260,394.11
Long-term amortised expenses	VII. 28	61,337,708.21	67,459,949.67
Deferred tax assets	VII.29	335,417,669.77	298,762,338.89
Other non-current assets	VII.30	253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83
Total non-current assets		9,797,611,015.67	9,360,026,509.22
Total assets		52,311,647,155.40	53,016,105,327.74
Current liabilities:			
short term loan	VII.32	2,979,456,780.08	2,339,484,837.39
Borrowing from the Central Bank			
funds on call			
Trading financial liabilities	VII.33	201,194,202.13	149,885,328.35
Derivative financial liabilities			
note payable	VII. 35	4,432,577,097.48	6,560,253,576.30

accounts payable	VII.36	8,271,055,384.98	7,583,075,917.89
Advance receipts	VII.37	481,163.14	272,735.01
Contractual liabilities	VII.38	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00
Sales of repurchased financial assets			
Deposit-taking and interbank deposits			
Securities brokerage			
Underwriting of securities			
Employee remuneration payable	VII.39	412,679,607.18	363,937,534.82
Taxes payable	VII.40	535,505,030.99	697,134,013.89
Other accounts payable	VII.41	921,453,065.71	931,325,265.44
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable		42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
Fees and commissions payable			
Accounts payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	VII.43	822,227,516.24	561,052,925.29
Other current liabilities	VII.44	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11
Total current liabilities		36,521,440,705.65	37,538,693,414.49
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			
long term loan	VII.45	529,406,206.04	292,864,830.01
bonds payable			
Of which: preference shares			
perpetual bond			
leasehold liability	VII. 47	1,540,265,714.14	1,276,451,297.69
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability	VII.50	282,296,932.52	265,302,700.29
Deferred income	VII.51	92,513,409.11	98,621,760.64
Deferred income tax liabilities	VII.29	141,544,367.08	149,000,195.73
Other non-current liabilities	VII.52	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57
Total non-current liabilities		2,612,863,970.59	2,084,679,843.93
Total liabilities		39,134,304,676.24	39,623,373,258.42
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)	VII.53	1,306,749,434.00	1,306,749,434.00

Other equity instruments			
Of which: preference shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus	VII.55	1,178,664,046.94	1,184,861,833.85
Less: Treasury stock			
Other comprehensive income	VII.57	169,269,100.88	169,590,776.80
earmark	VII.58	1,177,519.00	775,643.33
surplus surplus	VII.59	405,155,240.80	357,240,358.68
General risk provision			
unallocated profit	VII. 60	3,823,466,079.03	3,233,730,989.54
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company (Total (or shareholders' equity)		6,884,481,420.65	6,252,949,036.20
Minority interests		6,292,861,058.51	7,139,783,033.12
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)		13,177,342,479.16	13,392,732,069.32
Liabilities and owners' equity (Total (or shareholders' equity)		52,311,647,155.40	53,016,105,327.74

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Prepared by:Sumida Co.

Parent company balance sheet 31 December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Liquid assets:			
money funds		134,970,644.86	94,652,123.31
Financial assets held for trading			
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable			
accounts receivable			
Receivables financing			
Prepayments			
Other receivables	XIX.2	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable		480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
inventory (of material)			
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets		105,161.92	63,856.50
Total current assets		615,075,806.78	530,715,979.81
Non-current assets:			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	XIX.3	4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets			
investment property			
fixed assets			
construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
usufructuary assets			
intangible asset			
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product			
Long-term amortised expenses			
Deferred tax assets			
Other non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		148 4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23
Total assets		4,902,131,925.16	4,815,149,896.04
Current liabilities:			
short-term loan			

accounts payable			
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities			
Employee remuneration payable			
Taxes payable		7,200.00	7,200.00
Other accounts payable		-	141,961.92
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities		7,200.00	149,161.92
Non-current liabilities:			
long term loan			
bonds payable			
Of which: preference shares			
perpetual bond			
leasehold liability			
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income			
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities			
Total liabilities		7,200.00	149,161.92
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)		1,306,749,434.00	1,306,749,434.00
Other equity instruments			
Of which: preference shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus		2,817,539,161.17	2,817,539,161.17
Less: Treasury stock			
Other comprehensive income			
earmark			
surplus surplus		343,786,042.88	295,871,160.76
unallocated profit		434,050,087.11	394,840,978.19
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights)		4,902,124,725.16	4,815,000,734.12

Total (benefits)			
Liabilities and owners' equity (Total (or shareholders' equity)		4,902,131,925.16	4,815,149,896.04

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Consolidated Income Statement

January-December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnotes	2023	2022
I. Gross operating income		122,980,809,566.63	141,147,912,667.62
Of which: Operating income	VII.61	122,980,809,566.63	141,147,912,667.62
Interest income			
Earned premiums			
Fee and commission income			
II. Total operating costs		119,521,770,370.91	137,376,597,808.09
Of which: Operating costs	VII.61	115,984,154,498.02	134,288,178,478.61
interest expense			
Handling fee and commission expenses			
surrender charge			
Net claims expenditure			
Net withdrawal of reserve for insurance liabilities			
Policy dividend expenses			
Reinsurance costs			
Taxes and surcharges	VII.62	184,901,056.27	136,078,105.55
sales expense	VII.63	1,773,279,693.47	1,580,831,510.29
overheads	VII.64	955,407,117.43	834,993,688.91
R&D costs	VII. 65	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96
financial cost	VII.66	127,472,897.80	74,098,931.77
Of which: interest costs		258,789,956.51	381,438,921.66
Interest income		201,139,154.36	171,345,097.92
Add: other gains	VII. 67	154,048,970.32	129,968,526.00
Investment income (loss is represented by a "-") (No.)	VII.68	168,897,873.60	168,853,587.44
Of which: to associates and joint ventures Investment income from enterprises		87,635,189.86	61,020,124.80
Gold measured at amortised cost Gain on derecognition of financing assets			
Exchange gains (losses are shown as "-") (No.)			
Net exposure to hedging gains (losses on "-" sign)			
Gain (loss) on change in fair value (to be completed with a "-" sign)	VII.70	3,408,350.64	-836,952.30
Credit Impairment Losses (Losses in "-" sign)	VII.71	13,606,541.54	-238,636,340.30
Impairment loss on			

IV. Total profit (total loss in terms of "-" sign)		3,958,236,577.13	3,771,913,814.92
Less: Income tax expense	VII. 76	856,680,497.87	901,316,188.68
V. Net profit (net loss is marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)		3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
(i) Classification by continuity of operations			
1. Net profit (net loss) from continuing operations (to be completed with a "-" sign)		3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
2. Net profit (net loss) from discontinued operations (to be completed with a "-" sign)			
(ii) Classification by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company Profit (net loss is represented by a "-" sign)		1,029,674,801.81	912,845,648.50
2. Minority interests (net loss of "-" sign)		2,071,881,277.45	1,957,751,977.74
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	VII. 77	-5,115,270.45	4,945,790.45
(i) Owners of the parent company attributable to its Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-321,675.92	26,163,063.27
1. Other items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss Comprehensive income		4,239,860.13	15,505,596.04
(1) Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans balance (of a loan)			
(2) The equity method of accounting does not allow for the transfer of gains and losses. Other comprehensive income			
(3) Fair value of investments in other equity instruments change in value		4,239,860.13	15,505,596.04
(4) Fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk change in value			
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to		-4,561,536.05	10,657,467.23

profit or loss combined income			
(1) Other transferable gains and losses under the equity method Comprehensive income		3,928,941.69	-390,262.86
(2) Changes in fair value of other debt investments act			
(3) Reclassification of financial assets to other Amount of comprehensive income			
(4) Credit impairment of other debt investments provide or equip			
(5) Cash flow hedge reserve		-18,052,432.21	-39,994,050.62
(6) Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements		9,561,954.47	51,041,780.71
(7) Other			
(ii) Other attributable to minority shareholders Net comprehensive income after tax		-4,793,594.53	-21,217,272.82
VII. Total comprehensive income		3,096,440,808.81	2,875,543,416.69
(i) Attributable to owners of the parent company Total comprehensive income		1,029,353,125.89	939,008,711.77
(ii) Consolidated attributable to minority shareholders Total proceeds		2,067,087,682.92	1,936,534,704.92
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(i) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)		0.79	0.70
(ii) Diluted earnings per share ($/share)		0.79	0.70

In the case of a business combination under the same control in the current period, the net profit of the party to be merged before the merger was: -5,233,376.37 Yuan, and the net profit of the party to be merged in the previous period was: -869,644.35 Yuan. In the case of a business combination under the same control in the current period, the net profit of the party to be merged before the merger was: -5,233,376.37 Yuan, and the net profit of the party to be merged in the previous period was: -869,644.35 Yuan.

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Parent Company

Income Statement

January-December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	2023	2022
I. Operating income			
Less: Operating costs			
Taxes and surcharges			100.00
sales expense			
overheads		1,377,271.78	1,627,029.36
R&D costs			
financial cost		110,344.00	-4,605.17
Of which: interest costs			
Interest income		45,060.78	146,252.34
Add: other gains		119,834.87	177,183.24
Investment income (loss marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)		480,516,602.15	436,504,360.09
Of which: for associates and joint ventures Returns on investments in the industry		516,602.15	504,360.09
Gold measured at amortised cost Gain on derecognition of financing assets			
Net open hedging gains (losses) on "-" sign)			
Gain (loss) on change in fair value at "-" sign)			
Credit Impairment Losses (Losses in "-" sign)			
Impairment loss on assets (loss in "-" sign)			
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets at "-" sign)			
II. Operating Profit (Loss is filled in with a "-" sign) (columns)		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
Add: Non-operating income			
Less: Non-operating expenses			
III. Total profit (total loss is represented by "-") (No.)		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
Less: Income tax expense			
IV. Net profit (net loss is marked with a "-") (columns)	154	479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
(i) Net profit (net loss) from continuing operations		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14

(ii) Net profit (net loss) from discontinued operations (to be completed with a "-" sign)			
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
(i) Other items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss Comprehensive income			
1. Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans horizontal tablet or inscribed board			
2. Others that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method Comprehensive income			
3. Fair value of investments in other equity instruments flux			
4. Fair value of an enterprise's own credit risk flux			
(ii) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss combined income			
1. Other consolidated transferable gains and losses under the equity method combined income			
2. Changes in fair value of other debt investments			
3. Reclassification of financial assets to other comprehensive income Amount of combined proceeds			
4. Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
5. Cash flow hedge reserve			
6. Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements			
7. Other			
VI. Total comprehensive income		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
VII. Earnings per share:			
(i) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)			
(ii) Diluted earnings per share ($/share)			

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of

accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

January-December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	FY2023	2022
i. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Sales of goods and services received in cash		135,934,103,669.75	160,929,463,400.66
Net customer deposits and interbank deposits increase			
Net increase in borrowing from central banks			
Net borrowing from other financial institutions increase			
Premiums received for original insurance contracts in cash			
Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
Net increase in policyholder deposits and investments			

Interest, fees and commissions charged in cash			
Net increase in inward remittances			
Net increase in funding for repurchase operations			
Net cash received from dealing in securities horizontal tablet or inscribed board			
Tax refunds received		1,751,241,704.29	2,164,139,612.26
Receipt of other operating activities in cash	VII.78	8,022,316,432.08	5,862,423,453.76
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities		145,707,661,806.12	168,956,026,466.68
Purchase of goods, acceptance of labour paid in cash		130,832,506,508.83	151,341,036,299.66
Net increase in loans and advances to customers			
Net deposits with central banks and interbanks increase			
Payment of claims under the original insurance contract in cash			
Net increase in funds disbursed			
Payment of interest, fees and commissions in cash			
Cash for payment of policy dividends			
Payments to and for employees in cash		2,274,986,019.73	2,319,186,463.28
Taxes paid		1,774,735,500.66	1,652,606,734.05
Payment of other operating activities in cash	VII.78	8,045,279,075.87	7,460,135,573.99
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		142,927,507,105.09	162,772,965,070.98
Cash flows from operating activities net quantity	VII.79	2,780,154,701.03	6,183,061,395.70
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments		1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13
Cash received from		73,607,935.83	151,056,373.12

investment income			
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and Net cash recovered from other long-term assets		40,280,745.00	510,916,197.89
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received		124,224.69	937,339,842.89
Receipt of other investment activities in cash		19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22
Subtotal cash inflow from investing activities	VII.78	1,593,244,921.61	4,319,526,074.25
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and Cash paid for other long-term assets		337,783,155.14	226,875,015.63
Cash paid for investments		985,496,597.49	1,791,891,532.13
Net increase in pledged loans			
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash paid		8,565,529.26	
Payments for other investment activities in cash		199,157.05	471,250,773.44
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities	VII.78	1,332,044,438.94	2,490,017,321.20
Cash flows from investing activities net quantity		261,200,482.67	1,829,508,753.05
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorption of investments		3,182,000.00	6,907,552.23
Of which: Absorption of minority shareholders by subsidiaries Cash received from investments		3,182,000.00	6,907,552.23
Cash received for borrowings		10,339,339,689.17	19,299,206,203.44
Receipt of other financing activities in cash	VII.78	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities		11,560,525,945.61	20,808,788,559.68
Cash paid for debt service		9,509,483,225.43	22,927,138,603.03
Distribution of dividends, profits or repayment of interest Cash paid		1,977,590,331.94	1,805,734,497.91

Of which: Paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders Dividends, profits of owners		1,241,902,254.51	1,091,452,583.91
Disbursements for other financing activities in cash	VII.78	3,706,603,692.27	749,029,859.62
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		15,193,677,249.64	25,481,902,960.56
Cash flows from financing activities net quantity		-3,633,151,304.03	-4,673,114,400.88
iv. impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents Impact of valence		114,623,486.96	331,018,382.44
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents horizontal tablet or inscribed board	VII.79	-477,172,633.37	3,670,474,130.31
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period balances		11,157,869,791.59	7,487,395,661.28
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period horizontal tablet or inscribed board	VII.79	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Parent Company Cash Flow Statement January-December 2023

Unit:Yuan Currency:RMB

sports event	footnote	FY2023	2022
i. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Sales of goods and services received in cash			
Tax refunds received			1,288,584.68
Receipt of other operating activities in cash		1,057,481.09	1,851,448.36
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities		1,057,481.09	3,140,033.04
Purchase of goods, acceptance of labour paid in cash			
Payments to and for employees in cash	159	544,700.00	540,000.00
Taxes paid			100.00

Payment of other operating activities in cash		2,063,829.34	3,050,386.25
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		2,608,529.34	3,590,486.25
Net cash flows from operating activities horizontal tablet or inscribed board		-1,551,048.25	-450,453.21
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments			
Cash received from investment income		436,204,400.00	385,144,000.00
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and Net cash recovered from other long-term assets			
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received			
Receipt of other investment activities in cash		134,123,721.09	50,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflow from investing activities		570,328,121.09	435,144,000.00
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and Cash paid for other long-term assets			
Cash paid for investments		2,310,000.00	2,450,000.00
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash paid			
Payments for other investment activities in cash		134,123,721.09	
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		136,433,721.09	2,450,000.00
Cash flows from investing activities net quantity		433,894,400.00	432,694,000.00
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorption of investments			
Cash received for borrowings			
Receipt of other financing activities in cash			
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities			
Cash paid for debt service			

Distribution of dividends, profits or repayment of interest Cash paid		392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
Disbursements for other financing activities in cash			
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
Cash flows from financing activities net quantity		-392,024,830.20	-346,288,600.01
iv. impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents Impact of valence			
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents horizontal tablet or inscribed board		40,318,521.55	85,954,946.78
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period balances		94,652,123.31	8,697,176.53
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period horizontal tablet or inscribed board		134,970,644.86	94,652,123.31

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity January-December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	2023														
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	General risk allowance provide or equip	unallocated profit	the rest	Subtotal		
		preferred share	perpetual bond	the rest											
I. Prior year Balance at end of year	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32
Add: Accounting Policy changes															
pre-production Correction of errors															
the rest															
II. Current year Opening balance	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32
III. Amount of increase/					-6,197,786.91		-321,675.92	401,875.67	47,914,882.12		589,735,089.49		631,532,384.45	-846,921,974.61	-215,389,590.16

ownership right Amount of benefit															
4. Other					-6,197,786.91								-6,197,786.91	-76,095,369.09	-82,293,156.00
(iii) Benefits distribution of remuneration									47,914,882.12		-439,939,712.32		-392,024,830.20	-1,708,442,844.53	-2,100,467,674.73
1. Extraction surplus surplus									47,914,882.12		-47,914,882.12				
2. Extraction of general risks intend															
3. The following are some of the recommendations of the Committee. Owner's (or shareholder's) allocate											-392,024,830.20		-392,024,830.20	-1,708,442,844.53	-2,100,467,674.73
4. Other															
(iv) Owners' equity Internal carry-over															
1. Capital Capitalisation from surplus (or (Share capital)															
2. Transfer of surplus reserves to capital (or (Share capital)															

3. Coverage of surplus reserves (financial) loss															
4. Transfer of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings all the more															
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward for retention proceed															
6. Other															
(v) Specialised itemised reserve								401,875.67					401,875.67	1,902,277.86	2,304,153.53
1. Current period withdraw (from a bank or warehouse)								13,851,125.55					13,851,125.55	16,367,692.42	30,218,817.97
2. Current period make use of								13,449,249.88					13,449,249.88	14,465,414.56	27,914,664.44
(vi) Its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)															
IV. Current period Closing balance	1,306,749,434.00				1,178,664,046.94		169,269,100.88	1,177,519.00	405,155,240.80		3,823,466,079.03		6,884,481,420.65	6,292,861,058.51	13,177,342,479.16

sports event	2022														
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	General risk allowance provide or equip	unallocated profit	the rest	Subtotal		
		preferred share	perpetual bond	the rest											
I. Prior year Balance at end of year	1,306,749,434.00				1,177,848,505.04		143,427,732.79	147,752.84	313,734,456.77		2,718,681,971.70		5,660,589,853.14	6,467,381,513.51	12,127,971,366.65
Add: accounting Policy changes							-19.26				-8,101,675.37		-8,101,694.63	-3,637,893.79	-11,739,588.42
pre-production Correction of errors															
the rest					7,013,328.81						91,294.27		7,104,623.08	13,194,300.00	20,298,923.08
II. Current year Opening balance	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		143,427,713.53	147,752.84	313,734,456.77		2,710,671,590.60		5,659,592,781.59	6,476,937,919.72	12,136,530,701.31

III. Amount of increase/ decrease during the period (decreases are marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)							26,163,063.27	627,890.49	43,505,901.91		523,059,398.94		593,356,254.61	662,845,113.40	1,256,201,368.01
(i) Total comprehensive income horizontal tablet or inscribed board							26,163,063.27				912,845,648.50		939,008,711.77	1,936,534,704.92	2,875,543,416.69
(ii) The Owners' inputs and reductions roots or stems of plants														334,789,174.94	334,789,174.94
1. Owners' inputs generic generic term for shares in a company														417,448,027.23	417,448,027.23
2. Other rights Inputs from holders of beneficial instruments principal															
3. Share-based payments recognised in															

equity amounts															
4. Other														-82,658,852.29	-82,658,852.29
(iii) Benefits distribution of remuneration							-		43,505,901.91		-389,794,501.92		-346,288,600.01	-1,608,593,607.66	-1,954,882,207.67
1. Surplus extraction surplus surplus									43,505,901.91		-43,505,901.91				
2. Extraction of general risk allowances provide or equip															
3. For all Shareholders' (or shareholders') share make up (a prescription)											-346,288,600.01		-346,288,600.01	-1,608,593,607.66	-1,954,882,207.67
4. Other															
(iv) Owners' equity Internal carry-over															
1. Capital stock capitalisation (or share capital) (this)															
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or shares) (this)															
3. Surplus public make good															

a deficit deride															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans retained earnings															
5. Other syntheses Retained earnings carried forward all the more															
6. Other															
(v) Specialised itemised reserve								627,890.49					627,890.49	99,515.39	727,405.88
1. Current period's drawdown get								7,615,275.73					7,615,275.73	10,045,394.45	17,660,670.18
2. Current period expense or outlay								6,987,385.24					6,987,385.24	9,945,879.06	16,933,264.30
(vi) Its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)											8,252.36		8,252.36	15,325.81	23,578.17
IV. Current period Closing balance	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Parent Company

January-December 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	2023										
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	unallocated profit	Total owners' equity
		preferential shares	perpetual bond	the rest							
I. Prior year-end balance	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12
Add: change in accounting policy											
Correction of prior period errors											
the rest											
II. Opening balance for the year	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12
III. Increase/decrease during the period (Decrease to "-" sign)									47,914,882.12	39,209,108.92	87,123,991.04
(i) Total comprehensive income										479,148,821.24	479,148,821.24
(ii) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital											
1. Ordinary shares invested by owners											
2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments											
3. Amount of share-based payments credited to owners' equity											
4. Other											
(iii) Distribution of profits									47,914,882.12	-439,939,712.32	-392,024,830.20
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									47,914,882.12	-47,914,882.12	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-392,024,830.20	-392,024,830.20
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus surpluses to cover losses											
4. Transfer of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings											
all the more											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the period											
2. Use during the period											
(vi) Other											
IV. Closing balance for the period	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				343,786,042.88	434,050,087.11	4,902,124,725.16

2022

sports event	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments	capital surplus	surplus surplus	unallocated profit	Total owners' equity

		preferential shares	perpetual bond	the rest		Less: inventory thigh	Other round-ups combined income	special store up			
I. Prior year-end balance	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				252,365,258.85	349,576,460.97	4,726,230,314.99
Add: change in accounting policy											
Correction of prior period errors											
the rest											
II. Opening balance for the year	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				252,365,258.85	349,576,460.97	4,726,230,314.99
III. Increase/decrease during the period (Decrease to "-" sign)									43,505,901.91	45,264,517.22	88,770,419.13
(i) Total comprehensive income										435,059,019.14	435,059,019.14
(ii) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital											
1. Ordinary shares invested by owners											
2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments											
3. Share-based payments credited to owners' equity horizontal tablet or inscribed board											
4. Other											
(iii) Distribution of profits									43,505,901.91	-389,794,501.92	-346,288,600.01
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									43,505,901.91	-43,505,901.91	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-346,288,600.01	-346,288,600.01
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus surpluses to cover losses											
4. Carry-over of changes in defined-benefit plans proceed											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the period											
2. Use during the period											
(vi) Other											
IV. Closing balance for the period	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12

Person in charge of the company: Yang Yongqing Person in charge of accounting work: Zhang Xin Head of Accounting Organisation: Zhang Xin

III. BASIC INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY (i) Company profile

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Place of incorporation, form of organisation and address of head office.

Sumida Company Limited (formerly known as Changlin Company Limited, hereinafter referred to as the "Company" or the "Company") was established by Changzhou Forestry Machinery Factory with the approval of Circular No. 51 of the National Reform and Development Commission of China (1996) and registered at the Administration for Industry and Commerce of Jiangsu Province on 24 June 1996, with its headquarter located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. It was registered with the Administration for Industry and Commerce of Jiangsu Province on 24 June 1996 and is headquartered in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. The Company now holds a business licence with a unified social credit code of 91320000100019964R, a registered capital of RMB1,306,749,434.00 and a total number of shares of 1,306,749,434.

(par value of RMB1 per share). Of these, 1,306,749,434 shares are in circulation with unlimited conditions for sale. The Company's shares were issued in July 1996

It was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on 1 January.

(2) The principal business activities in which the Company is actually engaged. The Company is in the general industry.

The company's main business includes two categories: industrial chain and supply chain. The main products or services of the industry chain include: clean energy (including photovoltaic products, engineering, operation and maintenance), ecological and environmental protection (including sewage treatment, rubbish treatment, soil remediation, kitchen waste treatment, biodegradable plastics industrial engineering, etc.), outdoor power equipment, diesel generator sets, shipbuilding and shipping, and textile and clothing (apparel, home textile and branded school uniforms). Supply Chain, i.e. Supply Chain Integration Service, refers to bulk commodity operation and trade of electromechanical equipment.

(3) parent company and the name of the ultimate parent company of the group.

The Company's parent company and the ultimate parent company of the Group is China National Machinery Industry Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "SINOMACH").

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

(i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption of the Company, on the basis of transactions that have actually occurred, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business

Enterprises, and on the basis of the significant accounting policies and accounting estimates described below.

(ii) Going concern

√Applicable □Not applicable

There are no factors that have significantly affected the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period, and the financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the Company's going concern assumption.

V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Estimates Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Reminder:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Important Note: The Company has formulated specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for transactions or events such as impairment of financial instruments, depreciation of fixed assets, depreciation of right-of-use assets, amortisation of intangible assets, and revenue recognition in accordance with the characteristics of actual production and operation.

1. Statement of compliance with enterprise accounting standards

The financial statements prepared by the Company comply with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and give a true and complete picture of the Company's financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows and other relevant information.

2. accounting period

The Company's fiscal year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of the calendar year.

3. business cycle

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company uses a 12-month normal operating cycle as the standard for classifying the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

4. local currency

The Company's bookkeeping currency is RMB.

5. Methodology for determining materiality criteria and basis for selection

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Materiality criteria
Receivables with significant amounts of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period a sum of money	The amount of recovery or reversal of bad debt provision for individual receivables is greater than RMB10 million.
Significant receivable write-offs	Individual accounts receivable write-offs greater than RMB5 million
Prepayments aged more than one year and significant at period end	Individual prepayments aged more than 1 year at the end of the period and amounting to more than RMB20 million
Significant construction projects in progress	The amount of a single construction project in progress is more than RMB 5 million.
Significant contractual liabilities aged over 1 year at period end	Individual contract liabilities aged more than 1 year at the end of the period and amounting to more than RMB10 million
Significant accounts payable aged over one year at the end of the period	Individual accounts payable with an age of more than 1 year at the end of the period and with an amount greater than RMB10 million
Significant other accounts payable aged over 1 year at period end	Individual other payables aged over 1 year at the end of the period and with an amount greater than RMB10 million
Significant cash flows from investing activities	Determination of cash flows from investing activities when the amount of cash flows from a single investing activity exceeds $100 million
Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries	Cash flows from significant investing activities Net assets of subsidiaries account for 5% of consolidated net assets, or net profit of subsidiaries account for 5% of consolidated net profit
Significant joint ventures or associates	Carrying value of long-term equity investments in joint ventures or associates 0.5 per cent of consolidated net assets Absorbed above the amount of the investment income of more than RMB 55 million

6. Accounting treatment of business combinations under common control and non-common control

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Accounting treatment of business combinations under the same control

When the Company acquires a business combination under the same control in a single transaction or achieves a business combination in stages through multiple transactions, the assets and liabilities acquired in the business combination are measured at the carrying value of the party to be combined in the consolidated financial statements of the party ultimately in control as of the date of the combination. The difference between the book value of net assets acquired by the Company and the book value of the merger consideration paid (or the aggregate nominal value of shares issued) is adjusted to capital surplus; if capital surplus is not sufficient to cover the difference, it is adjusted to retained earnings.

(2) Accounting treatment of business combinations not under common control

The Company recognises goodwill at the date of purchase for the difference between the cost of consolidation and the share of fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree acquired in the consolidation; if the cost of consolidation is less than the share of fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree acquired in the consolidation, the Company firstly reviews the fair value of each of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired as well as the measurement of the cost of consolidation, and if, after the review, the cost of consolidation remains If the cost of consolidation, after review, is still less than the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

The stepwise realisation of a non-identical control business combination through multiple transactions shall be dealt with in the following order:

1) Adjustment to the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments. If the equity interests held prior to the date of purchase are accounted for under the equity method, the equity interests are remeasured according to the fair value of the equity

interests at the date of purchase, and the difference between the fair value and its book value is included in investment income for the current period; if the equity interests in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase are involved in other comprehensive income under the equity method, other changes in owners' equity, the equity interests in the acquiree are transferred to current income at the date of purchase, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of changes in the net liabilities or net assets of the investees' defined-benefit Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of the investee's net liabilities or changes in net assets of the defined benefit plan and changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments is excluded.

2) Recognition of goodwill (or amount charged to current profit or loss). Comparing the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment after the adjustment in the first step with the share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary at the date of purchase, if the former is greater than the latter, the difference is recognised as goodwill; if the former is less than the latter, the difference is recognised in the profit or loss for the current period.

Disposal of an equity interest in a subsidiary through multiple transactions to the point of losing control of the subsidiary in a stepwise manner

1) Principles for determining whether transactions in the course of a step-by-step disposal of an equity interest to the loss of control of a subsidiary are "package transactions" principle

The terms, conditions and economic effects of each transaction to dispose of an equity investment in a subsidiary meet one or more of the following conditions, which generally indicate that multiple transactions should be accounted for as a package:

(i) The transactions were entered into at the same time or in consideration of the effects of each other;

② It takes the totality of these transactions to achieve a complete business result;

(iii) The occurrence of one transaction is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;

④ A transaction is uneconomical when viewed in isolation, but economical when considered in conjunction with other transactions.

2 Accounting treatment of transactions in the course of a step-by-step disposal of an equity interest up to the loss of control of a subsidiary as a "package deal"

Legalist

If the transactions for the disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries until the loss of control are part of a package transaction, the transactions should be treated as A transaction in which a subsidiary is disposed of and control is lost is accounted for; however, prior to the loss of control, each disposal price and The difference in the share of the net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of the investment shall be recognised in the consolidated financial statements as other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss in the period in which the control is lost when the control is lost.

In the consolidated financial statements, the remaining equity interest shall be remeasured at its fair value at the date of loss of control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the share of the net assets of Atomics calculated on the basis of the original shareholding ratio and calculated on a continuous basis from the date of purchase, shall be included in the investment income for the period in which the control is lost. Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment in Atomic should be transferred to investment income or retained earnings in the current period when control is lost.

3 Accounting for transactions in the course of a step-by-step disposal of an equity interest to loss of control of a subsidiary that are not ''package deals''

If the disposal of an investment in a subsidiary does not result in a loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the share of the net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of the investment in the consolidated financial statements is credited to capital surplus (capital premium or equity premium), and retained earnings shall be adjusted to the extent that capital premium is not sufficient to offset the difference.

If a subsidiary loses control by disposing of its investment in the subsidiary, the remaining equity interest shall be remeasured in the consolidated financial statements at its fair value at the date of loss of control. The difference between the sum of the

consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the share of the original subsidiary's net assets calculated on the basis of the original shareholding ratio on a continuous basis from the date of purchase, shall be included in the investment income for the period in which the loss of control occurs. Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment in the original subsidiary should be transferred to investment income or retained earnings in the current period when control is lost.

7. Criteria for judging control and the preparation of consolidated financial statements

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The scope of consolidation of the Company's consolidated financial statements should be determined on a control basis.

Control means that the Company has power over the investee, enjoys variable returns through participation in the investee's underlying activities and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. Underlying activities are activities that have a significant impact on the investee's returns. An investee's underlying activities should be judged on a case-by-case basis and typically include sales and purchases of goods or services, management of financial assets, purchases and disposals of assets, research and development activities and financing activities.

The Company makes a judgement on whether it controls an investee based on a consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. The Company reassesses if changes in relevant facts and circumstances result in changes in the relevant elements involved in the definition of control.

The consolidated financial statements are based on the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries and have been prepared by the Company in accordance with Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises (ASBE) No. 33 - Consolidated Financial Statements, based on other relevant information.

8. Classification of joint venture arrangements and accounting treatment of joint operations

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Identification and classification of joint arrangements

A joint venture arrangement is an arrangement that is jointly controlled by two or more participants. A joint venture arrangement has the following characteristics:

(1) Each participant is bound by the arrangement; and (2) two or more participants exercise joint control over the arrangement. No participant is able to control the arrangement alone, and any participant that has joint control over the arrangement is able to prevent the other participant or combination of participants from controlling the arrangement alone.

Common control is control that is shared over an arrangement in accordance with the relevant agreement and where the relevant activities of the arrangement require the unanimous agreement of the participants sharing control before decisions can be made.

Joint arrangements are classified as joint operations and joint ventures. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the joint venturers have rights to the assets and assume the liabilities associated with the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the joint venturers have rights only to the net assets of the arrangement.

(2) Accounting for joint venture arrangements

Participants in a joint operation shall recognise the following items related to their share of interests in the joint operation and account for them in accordance with the provisions of the relevant enterprise accounting standards: (1) recognise assets held separately and, in proportion to their share, assets held jointly; (2) recognise liabilities incurred separately and, in proportion to their share, liabilities incurred jointly; (3) recognise revenue arising from the sale of their share of the output of the joint operation (3) recognising revenue from the sale of its share of the output of the joint operation; (4) recognising its share of revenue from the sale of the output of the joint operation; and (5) recognising expenses incurred individually, and its share of expenses incurred by the joint operation.

Participants in a joint venture should account for the investment in the joint venture in accordance with the provisions of ASBE No. 2 - Long-term Equity Investments.

9. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are investments held by an enterprise that have a short maturity (generally maturing within three months from the date of purchase), are highly liquid, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

10. Foreign currency operations and translation of foreign currency statements

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Translation of foreign currency operations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Renminbi amounts at initial recognition using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and exchange differences arising from the difference in exchange rates, except for the exchange differences on the principal of and interest on specialised borrowings in foreign currencies relating to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalisation, are recognised in profit or loss for the current period; foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction, with no change in the Renminbi amount; foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of determination of the fair value, with the difference being recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of determination of fair value, with the difference being recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the current period.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; items in equity, except for "undistributed profits", are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and items in income statement are translated using the average exchange rate of the year in which the transaction occurs. Differences in the translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies arising from the above translations are recognised as other comprehensive income.

11. financial instrument

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual aspects of the financial instrument.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is the collection or delivery of financial assets in accordance with contractual terms and within the time period specified by regulations or common practice. The trade date is the date on which the Company commits to buy or sell a financial asset.

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset, or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised, i.e. written off from its accounts and balance sheet, if the following conditions are met:

1) The right to receive cash flows from a financial asset expires;

2) (a) transfers the right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset or assumes an obligation under a "pass-through agreement" to pay the full amount of the received cash flows to a third party in a timely manner; and (b) transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or

(b) Control over a financial asset is relinquished, although substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transferred nor retained.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company's financial assets are classified at initial recognition based on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets as follows: financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

The Company classifies financial assets based on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

1) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is classified as financial assets carried at amortised cost if it simultaneously meets the following criteria: the Company's business model for managing the financial asset is to collect the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset specify that the cash flows to be generated at a specific date will be solely payments of principal and interest based on the amount of principal outstanding. For this type of financial assets, the effective interest rate method is used and subsequent measurement is based on amortised cost, with gains or losses arising from amortisation or impairment being recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2) Investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions at the same time: the Company's business model for managing the financial asset is one in which the objective is to collect the contractual cash flows as well as to sell the financial asset; and the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that, at a specific date, the cash flows will be generated solely from the

payment of the principal amount and the interest based on the amount of the principal amount outstanding payments. For such financial assets, fair value is used for subsequent measurement. The discount or premium is amortised using the effective interest method and recognised as interest income or expense. Changes in the fair value of such financial assets are recognised as other comprehensive income until the financial assets are derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to current profit or loss, except for impairment losses and exchange differences on foreign-currency monetary financial assets, which are recognised in current profit or loss. Interest income related to such financial assets is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

3) Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company has irrevocably elected to designate certain investments in non-trading equity instruments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with only the related dividend income recognised in profit or loss and changes in fair value recognised as other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to retained earnings.

4) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets other than those at amortised cost and those at fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, in order to

Financial assets that can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches can be designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. For such financial assets, fair value is used for subsequent measurement and all changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. All affected underlying financial assets are reclassified when, and only when, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Class.

For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets, the related transaction costs are included in their initial recognition amounts.

(3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities are classified on initial recognition as financial liabilities at amortised cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss at initial measurement if one of the following conditions is met: 1) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; 2) the portfolio of financial liabilities or the portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Group's risk management or investment strategy as set out in a formal written document and reported to key management personnel within the Group on this basis; 3) the financial liability contains embedded derivatives that are subject to separate spin-off. Group on this basis to key management personnel; 3) the financial liability contains embedded derivatives that are subject to separate spin-off.

The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss, while for other financial liabilities, the related transaction costs are included in their initial recognition amounts.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification: 1) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

For such financial liabilities, the effective interest rate method is used and subsequent measurement is based on amortised cost. 2) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

(4) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the balance sheet at the net amount after offsetting each other if the following conditions are simultaneously met: there is a legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the legal right is currently enforceable; and there is a plan to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset

and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(5) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a provision for losses based on expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts. Credit losses represent the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the original effective interest rate, i.e., the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The Company estimates the expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), either individually or in combination, taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information.

1) Expected credit losses - general model

If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument; if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the next 12 months. The following table shows the amount of the allowance for losses

Any increase or reversal of the allowance for losses is recognised as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss. For details of the Company's assessment of credit risk, please refer to Note 12, "Risks associated with financial instruments".

Generally, the Company considers that the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly when it is past due for more than 30 days, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Specifically, the Company classifies the process of credit impairment of financial instruments that are not impaired at the time of purchase or origination into three stages, and has different accounting treatments for impairment of financial instruments at different stages:

Stage 1: No significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

For financial instruments at this stage, the enterprise should measure the loss provision based on the expected credit losses in the next 12 months and calculate interest income based on its carrying amount (i.e. before deducting the impairment provision) and the effective interest rate (if the instrument is a financial asset, the same below).

Stage 2: Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred

For financial instruments at that stage, an enterprise should measure the loss allowance based on the expected credit losses over the entire life of the instrument and calculate interest income based on its carrying amount and effective interest rate.

Stage 3: Credit impairment after initial recognition

For financial instruments in this stage, an enterprise should measure the loss provision based on the expected credit losses over the entire life of the instrument, but the calculation of interest income is different from that for financial assets in the first two stages. For financial assets that have suffered credit impairment, an enterprise should calculate interest income based on their amortised cost (carrying amount less provision for impairment, i.e. book value) and the effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired at the time of purchase or origination, an enterprise shall recognise a loss allowance only for changes in expected credit losses over the entire duration of the financial asset after initial recognition, and calculate interest income based on its amortised cost and the credit-adjusted effective interest rate.

2) For financial instruments with low credit risk at the balance sheet date, the Company chooses not to compare the credit risk with its credit risk at the time of initial recognition and instead directly makes the assumption that the instrument's credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

A financial instrument is considered to have low credit risk if the enterprise determines that the risk of default on the instrument is low, that the borrower's ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the short term is strong, and that even an unfavourable change in economic conditions and the business environment in the longer term would not necessarily decrease the borrower's ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations.

3) Receivables and lease receivables

The Company uses a simplified model of expected credit losses for receivables that do not have a significant financing component as defined in ASBJ Statement No. 14, "Revenue" (including the exclusion of the financing component of contracts not exceeding one year in accordance with the standard) and always measures its loss provision based on the amount of expected credit losses over the entire life of the receivable Provision.

For receivables with a significant financing component and lease receivables regulated by ASBE No. 21 - Leases, the Company made an accounting policy election to elect to use a simplified model of expected credit losses, which measures the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

(6) Transfer of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset if it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferring party; it does not derecognise a financial asset if it has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the Company treats it as follows: if it has relinquished control of the financial asset, it derecognises the financial asset and recognises the resulting assets and liabilities; if it has not relinquished control of the financial asset, it recognises the relevant financial asset and recognises the relevant liability accordingly, to the extent to which it continues to be involved in the transferred financial asset.

If the continuing involvement is achieved by providing a financial guarantee over the transferred financial asset, the asset resulting from the continuing involvement is recognised at the lower of the carrying amount of the financial asset and the amount of the financial guarantee. The amount of the financial guarantee is the maximum amount of consideration received that will be required to be repaid.

12. notes receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on notes receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company uses a simplified model of expected credit losses for receivables that do not contain significant financing components (including cases where the financing components of contracts not exceeding one year are not taken into account in accordance with the standard) as defined in ASBE No. 14 "Revenue", i.e., it always measures its receivables based on the amount of expected credit losses over the entire duration of the receivables. The resulting increase or reversal of the amount of the allowance for losses is recognised as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss for the period.

For receivables with a significant financing component, the Company has elected to use a simplified model of expected credit losses, which consistently measures the allowance for losses based on the amount of expected credit losses over the entire duration.

Simplified model of expected credit losses: always measure the allowance for losses based on the amount of expected credit losses over the life of the asset

The Company estimates expected credit losses on notes receivable, either individually or in combination, taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information.

Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provisions are made based on a combination of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio
Notes receivable portfolio 1	commercial promissory note
Notes receivable portfolio 2	Banker's Acceptances and Letters of Credit

Aging methodology for age-based recognition of a portfolio of credit risk characteristics

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Individual provisioning judgement criteria for bad debt provisions based on individual items

□Applicable √Not Applicable

13. accounts receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Methods of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on receivables

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company uses a simplified model of expected credit losses for accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components (including cases where the financing components of contracts not exceeding one year are not taken into account

in accordance with the standard) as defined in ASBE No. 14, "Revenue", i.e., it always measures its allowance for loss based on the amount of the expected credit losses over the entire duration of its life. The resulting increase or reversal of the amount of the allowance for losses is recognised as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss.

For receivables and contract assets with significant financing components, the Company has elected to use a simplified model of expected credit losses, which consistently measures the allowance for losses based on the amount of expected credit losses over the entire duration.

Simplified model of expected credit losses: always measure the allowance for losses based on the amount of expected credit losses over the life of the asset

The Company estimates expected credit losses on accounts receivable, either individually or in combination, taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information.

Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provisions are made based on a combination of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio	Methodology for measuring expected credit losses
Accounts receivable portfolio 1	age of accounts	The expected credit loss ratio is calculated by reference to historical credit loss experience, taking into account current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, by preparing a table comparing the ageing of accounts receivable with the expected credit loss ratio over the entire duration of the accounts receivable, and by calculating the expected credit loss ratio. termination payment
Accounts receivable portfolio 2	Related parties within the scope of consolidation	Referring to historical credit loss experience, combining current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, through default risk exposures and overall Expected credit loss rate for the duration of the period and calculation of expected credit losses
Contractual asset portfolio 1	Unexpired warranties	Referring to historical credit loss experience, combining current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, through the default risk exposure and whole Expected credit losses are calculated by applying the expected credit loss rate for the duration of the period.
Contractual asset portfolio 2	Completed and unliquidated	Referring to historical credit loss experience, combining current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, through the default risk exposure and whole Expected credit losses are calculated by applying the expected credit loss rate for the duration of the period.
Long-term receivables portfolio 1	Receivables from instalment sales of goods	Referring to historical credit loss experience, combining current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, through default exposures and overall Expected credit loss rate for the duration of the period and calculation of expected credit losses

Aging methodology for age-based recognition of a portfolio of credit risk characteristics

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The aging of accounts receivable and contract assets is calculated on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. **Determination of bad**

debt provisioning according to individual items Individual provisioning judgement criteria

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company assesses expected credit risk and measures expected credit losses on the basis of individual financial instruments or portfolios of financial instruments. When based on a portfolio of financial instruments, the company classifies the financial instruments into different portfolios based on common risk characteristics. Receivables and contract assets that are individually assessed for credit risk, such as other receivables that are in dispute with the counterparty or involved in litigation or arbitration and receivables and contract assets for which there are clear indications that it is probable that the debtor will not be able to fulfil the repayment obligation.

14. Receivables financing

√Applicable □Not applicable

Methods of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on receivables financing

√Applicable □Not applicable

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions at the same time: the Company's business model for managing the financial asset is one in which the objective is to collect the contractual cash flows as well as to sell the financial asset; and the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that, at a specific date, the cash flows will be generated solely from the payment of the principal amount and the interest based on the amount of the principal amount outstanding Payments.

If the Company transfers receivables held by the Company in the form of discount or endorsement, and such operations are more frequent and involve larger amounts, the management business model is essentially to both collect the contractual cash flows and sell them, which is classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Guidelines for Financial Instruments.

Categories of portfolios for which bad debt provisions are made based on a combination of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio
Receivables financing portfolio	banker's acceptance

Aging methodology for age-based recognition of a portfolio of credit risk characteristics

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Individual provisioning judgement criteria for bad debt provisions based on individual items

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

15. Other receivables

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on other receivables

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Refer to "15. Accounts receivable" in "Section X. Financial Reporting/V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates". **Categories of bad debt provision according to credit risk characteristics and basis of determination.**

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio	Methodology for measuring expected credit losses
Other receivables -- interest receivable portfolio	Nature of payment	by reference to historical credit loss experience, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions, through default exposures and expected credit loss rates over the next 12 months or the entire duration. Calculation of expected credit losses
Other receivables - dividend receivable portfolio		
Other receivables - related transactions portfolio	Related parties within the scope of consolidation	
Other receivables - ageing portfolio	age of accounts	

Aging methodology for age-based recognition of a portfolio of credit risk characteristics

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The ageing of other receivables is calculated using the first-in, first-out method.

Individual provisioning judgement criteria for bad debt provisions based on individual items

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company assesses expected credit risk and measures expected credit losses on the basis of individual financial instruments or portfolios of financial instruments. When based on a portfolio of financial instruments, the company classifies the financial instruments into different portfolios based on common risk characteristics. Receivables and contract assets that are individually assessed for credit risk, such as other receivables that are in dispute with the counterparty or involved in litigation or arbitration and other receivables for which there are clear indications that it is probable that the debtor will not be able to fulfil the repayment obligation.

16. inventory (of material)

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Inventory categories, issue valuation method, inventory system, amortisation method for low value consumables and packages

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

(1) Classification of inventories

Inventories include raw materials, products in process, goods in stock, goods issued, commissioned materials and contract performance costs.

(2) Method of valuation of inventories issued

The issuance of raw materials by manufacturing enterprises is accounted for by the month-end lump-sum weighted-average method or the moving-weighted-average method, the issuance of finished goods is accounted for by the month-end lump-sum weighted-average method or the moving-weighted-average method, and the issuance of inventory and finished goods by subsidiaries engaged in the business of commodity distribution is accounted for by the individual valuation method.

(3) Inventory system

The inventory system is a perpetual inventory system.

(4) The amortisation method for low value consumables and packaging is based on the lump sum method.

Criteria for recognising and making provision for inventory write-downs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

At the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value, and a provision for decline in value of inventories is made based on the excess of the cost of the inventory category over the net realisable value.

Categories of combinations and the basis for determining the provision for decline in value of inventories according to the combinations, and the basis for determining the net realisable value of different categories of inventories

√Applicable □Not applicable

① Inventories held directly for sale, such as finished goods, merchandise and materials for sale, are measured at their net realisable value in the normal course of production and operation at the estimated selling price of the inventories, less estimated selling expenses and related taxes. Inventories held for the purpose of executing a sales contract or a labour contract are measured at the contract price as their net realisable value; if the quantity of inventories held is more than the quantity ordered under the sales contract, the net realisable value of the excess inventory is measured at the general selling price. The net realisable value of materials for sale, etc., is measured on the basis of the market price.

(ii) The net realisable value of inventories of materials subject to processing is determined in the normal course of production by taking the estimated selling price of finished goods to be produced, less costs estimated to be incurred to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes. If the net realisable value of the finished goods produced from them is higher than the cost, the materials are measured at cost; if a decrease in the price of the materials indicates that the net realisable value of the finished goods is lower than the cost, the materials are measured at the net realisable value, and a provision for decline in the value of inventories is made for the difference.

(iii) The Company generally provides for provision for decline in value of inventories on the basis of individual inventory items; for inventories with large quantities and low unit prices, provision is made on the basis of the category of inventories.

④ If the factors affecting the value of inventories previously written down have disappeared at the balance sheet date, the amount of the write-down is restored and reversed to the extent of the original provision for decline in the value of inventories, and the reversal is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Calculation method and basis for determining the net realisable value of each age group for the purpose of recognising the net realisable value of inventories based on the age of the inventories

□Applicable √Not Applicable

17. Contractual assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Methods and criteria for recognition of contract assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Refer to "15. Accounts receivable" in "Section X. Financial Reporting/V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates". **Method of determining expected credit losses on contract assets and accounting treatment**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Refer to "15. Accounts receivable" in "Section X. Financial Reporting/V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates". **Categories of bad debt provision according to credit risk characteristics and basis of determination.**

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Aging methodology for age-based recognition of a portfolio of credit risk characteristics

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Determination of bad debt provisions based on individual items Individual provisioning judgement criteria

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

18. Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Recognition criteria and accounting treatment for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company classifies as held for sale those components of the Group (or non-current assets) that meet the following conditions: (1) they are available for immediate sale in their current condition, based on the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions; (2) it is highly probable that the sale will take place, a resolution has been made on a plan of sale and a firm commitment to purchase has been obtained (a firm commitment to purchase is a legally binding purchase agreement entered into by the enterprise with other parties that contains important terms such as the transaction price and timing and sufficient penalties for default). A firm purchase commitment is a legally binding purchase agreement between a business and another party that contains important terms such as the transaction price, timing and penalties for breach of contract that are sufficiently severe to make the

(It is highly unlikely that there will be a material adjustment or cancellation of the agreement). The sale is expected to be completed within one year. Approvals have been obtained from the relevant authorities or regulators in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The Company adjusts the estimated net residual value of assets held for sale to reflect their fair value less costs to sell (but not to exceed the original carrying amount of the item held for sale), and the difference between the original carrying amount and the adjusted estimated net residual value is recognised as an asset impairment loss in profit or loss for the current period, together with a provision for impairment of assets held for sale. The amount of asset impairment loss recognised for a disposal group held for sale shall be offset against the carrying value of goodwill in the disposal group, and then against the carrying value of each non-current asset in the disposal group on a pro rata basis in accordance with its proportionate share of the carrying value of each non-current asset subject to the measurement provisions of this Standard.

If the fair value of non-current assets held for sale increases at a subsequent balance sheet date, net of costs to sell, the amount previously written down shall be restored and reversed within the amount of the impairment loss recognised on the asset after classification as held for sale, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Impairment losses recognised on assets before classification as held for sale shall not be reversed. If the fair value of a disposal group held for sale increases at a subsequent balance sheet date, net of costs to sell, the amount previously written down shall be restored and reversed within the amount of the asset impairment loss recognised for non-current assets for which the measurement provisions of this Standard have been applied after classification into the held-for-sale category, with the amount of the reversal recognised in the current period's profit or loss. The carrying amount of goodwill that has been set off, and the impairment loss on assets recognised before classification as held for sale for non-current assets to which the measurement provisions of this standard apply, shall not be reversed. The amount of subsequent reversal of an impairment loss recognised in respect of a disposal group held for sale shall be increased proportionately to the proportion of the carrying value of each non-current asset in the disposal group other than goodwill that is subject to the measurement provisions of this Standard. If an enterprise loses control of a subsidiary due to the sale of its investment in the subsidiary, regardless of whether the enterprise retains a portion of the equity investment after the sale, the enterprise shall classify the investment in the subsidiary as a whole as held-for-sale in the individual financial statements of the parent company, and all the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary as held-for-sale in the consolidated financial statements, when the investment in the subsidiary to be sold satisfies the conditions for classifying the investment as held-for-sale. 待售类别。

Criteria for identification and presentation of discontinued operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

A discontinued operation is a separately distinguishable component of an enterprise

that meets one of the following conditions and the component has been disposed of or classified as held for sale(1)the component represents a separate principal business or a separate principal operating area;
(2) the component part is part of a related plan for the proposed disposal of a separate principal business or a separate principal operating area; and (3) the component part is a subsidiary acquired exclusively for resale.

The definition of discontinued operations contains the following three meanings:

① A discontinued operation should be a separately distinguishable component of the enterprise. The operations and cash flows of that component are clearly distinguishable from those of the rest of the enterprise in the operation of the enterprise and in the preparation of the financial statements.

② The discontinued operation should be of a certain size. The discontinued operation should represent a separate principal business or a separate principal operating area, or be part of a related plan to dispose of a separate principal business or a separate principal operating area.

③ Discontinued operations should fulfil certain point-in-time requirements. A component that meets the definition of a discontinued operation should fall into one of the following two categories: the component has been disposed of before the balance sheet date, including being sold and brought out of use (e.g. shut down or scrapped, etc.) and the component has been classified as held for sale before the balance sheet date.

19. Long-term equity investments

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Determination of investment costs

1) In the case of a business combination under the same control, if the merging party pays cash, transfers non-cash assets, assumes liabilities or issues equity securities as consideration for the combination, the consolidated amount shall be calculated on the basis of the equity in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party as of the date of the combination.

The share of the nominal value is recognised as its initial investment cost. The difference between the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment and the book value of the merger consideration paid or the total nominal value of the shares issued is adjusted to capital surplus (capital premium or equity premium); if capital surplus is insufficient to cover the difference, it is adjusted to retained earnings.

If a business combination under the same control is achieved in stages, the initial investment cost of the investment shall be the share of the consolidated party's book ownership interest at the date of consolidation calculated on the basis of the proportion of shareholding. The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of the book value of the original long-term equity investment and the book value of the new consideration paid for the acquisition of further shares at the date of the merger shall be adjusted to capital surplus (capital premium or equity premium), and if capital surplus is not sufficient to be eliminated, it shall be reduced to retained earnings.

2) If a business combination is formed by a company not under the same control, its initial investment cost is based on the fair value of the merger consideration paid at the date of purchase.

3) Except for those resulting from a business combination: if acquired by paying cash, the purchase price actually paid is recognised as the initial investment cost; if acquired by issuing equity securities, the fair value of the equity securities issued is recognised as the initial investment cost; and if invested by an investor, the initial investment cost is recognised at the value agreed upon in the investment contract or agreement (except if the contract or agreement is not at a fair value)

(2) Subsequent measurement and gain/loss recognition methods

Long-term equity investments in which the Company is able to exercise control over the investee are accounted for using the cost method in the Company's individual financial statements; long-term equity investments in which the Company has joint control or significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

When the cost method is adopted, long-term equity investments are valued at the initial investment cost and, except for cash dividends or profits declared but not yet paid out included in the price or consideration actually paid when the investment is acquired, investment income is recognised on the basis of the entitlement to the cash dividends or profits declared by the investee for the current period, and whether the long-term investment is impaired is considered in accordance with the policy on impairment of relevant assets.

Under the equity method, if the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is greater than the fair value of the investee's share of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, it is included in the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment; if the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is less than the share of the investee's share of the investee's fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, the difference is included in the current period's profit or loss, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted at the same time.

Under the equity method, after the acquisition of a long-term equity investment, the Company recognises the investment gain or loss and adjusts the carrying value of the long-term equity investment in accordance with the Company's share of the investee's net income or loss. In recognising the share of net profit or loss of the investee, the fair value of the identifiable assets of the investee at the time of investment acquisition is used as the basis, in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and accounting periods, and the portion of gains or losses from internal transactions with associates and joint ventures attributable to the investee in proportion to its shareholding is eliminated (provided that, if the loss from internal transactions is an impairment loss on an asset, the loss shall be recognised in full). Adjustments to the net profit of the investee are recognised. The carrying value of long-term equity investments is reduced accordingly by the portion of profits or cash dividends declared by the investee that is attributable to the investee. The Company recognises net losses incurred by an investee to the extent that the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and other long-term equity interests that, in substance, constitute the Company's net investment in the investee are written down to zero, unless the Company has an obligation to assume additional losses. Changes in equity in the investee other than net losses or gains are adjusted to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and included in equity.

(3) Basis for determining control, significant influence over the investee unit

Control, which is the possession of power over the investee, the enjoyment of variable returns through participation in the relevant activities of the investee and the ability to use the power over the investee to influence the amount of the returns; and significant influence, which is the power of the investor to participate in decision-making with respect to the financial and operating policies of the investee, but does not have the ability to control, or to join with others in controlling, the formulation of those policies.

(4) Disposal of long-term equity investments 1) Partial disposal of long-term equity investments in subsidiaries without loss of control

When a long-term equity investment in a subsidiary is partially disposed of without loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding carrying amount of the investment disposed of shall be recognised as investment income for the current period.

(2) Partial disposal of equity investments or other loss of control over subsidiaries

In the event of partial disposal of equity investments or other reasons for the loss of control over subsidiaries, for the equity interests disposed of, the carrying value of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the equity interests sold shall be carried forward, and the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the long-term equity investment disposed of shall be recognised as investment income (loss); at the same time, for the residual equity interest, it shall be recognised as a long-term equity investment or other related financial assets at its carrying value. If the remaining equity interest after disposal is capable of exercising joint control or significant influence over a subsidiary, it should be accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions on the conversion of the cost method to the equity method.

(5) Impairment testing methods and provision for impairment

For investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, if there is objective evidence of impairment at the balance sheet date, a corresponding provision for impairment is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

20. investment property

(1) If the cost measurement model is used: depreciation or amortisation methods

① Investment properties include leased land use rights, land use rights held for transfer with the intention to increase in value, and leased buildings.

② Investment properties are initially measured at cost, subsequently measured using the cost model, and depreciated or amortised using the same method as for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. If there is any indication that investment properties are impaired at the balance sheet date, a provision for impairment is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

21. fixed assets

(1) Confirmation conditions

√Applicable □Not applicable

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production of goods, provision of services, rental or business management and have a useful life of more than one fiscal year.

Fixed assets are recorded at their actual cost at the time of acquisition and are depreciated from the month following the month in which they reach their intended use, using the average annual limit method.

(2) Depreciation method

√Applicable □Not applicable

form	Depreciation method	Depreciable life (years)	salvage rate	Annual depreciation rate
Houses and buildings	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	20-35	5	2.71-4.75
machinery and equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5-20	0-5	4.75-20.00
carrier	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	3-8	5	11.88-31.67
Other equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	3-5	5	19.00-31.67

22. construction in progress

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Construction in progress is recognised when it is probable that both the economic benefits will flow and the cost can be measured reliably. Construction in progress is measured at the actual cost incurred to construct the asset until it reaches its intended use.

(2) When the construction in progress reaches the intended state of use, it is transferred to fixed assets at the actual cost of the construction. If the project has reached the intended state of use but has not yet been finalised, it will be transferred to fixed assets at the estimated value first, and the original provisional value will be adjusted according to the actual cost after the finalisation of the project, but no further adjustment will be made to the depreciation that has already been provided for.

(3) If, at the balance sheet date, there is an indication that construction in progress is impaired, a corresponding provision for impairment is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

23. borrowing cost

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Recognition principles for capitalisation of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred by the Company that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalisation are capitalised and included in the cost of the relevant assets; other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred and included in profit or loss for the period.

(2) Period in which borrowing costs are capitalised

1) Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the following conditions are simultaneously met: (i) expenditure on the asset has been incurred; (ii) borrowing costs have been incurred; and (iii) acquisition, construction or production activities necessary to bring the asset to its intended use or saleable condition have commenced.

2) If there is an abnormal interruption in the acquisition or production of an asset eligible for capitalisation and the interruption lasts for a continuous period of more than Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended for 3 months; borrowing costs incurred during the interruption period are recognised as a current expense until the acquisition of the asset or the recommencement of production activities.

3) Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the assets acquired or produced that qualify for capitalisation are brought to their intended use or saleable condition.

(3) Amount of borrowing costs capitalised

If special borrowings are borrowed for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or producing assets eligible for capitalisation, the amount of interest to be capitalised shall be determined on the basis of the actual interest expenses incurred during the period of the special borrowings (including the amortisation of the discount or premium determined in accordance with the effective interest rate method), less the amount of interest income obtained from the deposit of the borrowed funds which have not yet been utilised in the bank or the amount of investment income obtained from the investment made on the basis of a temporary investment; if general borrowings are taken up for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or producing assets eligible for capitalisation, the amount of interest to be capitalised shall be calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of cumulative asset expenditure in excess of the asset expenditure multiplied by the capitalisation rate of general borrowings taken up. If general borrowings are used for the acquisition or production of assets eligible for capitalisation, the amount of interest to be capitalised on general borrowings shall be calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of cumulative asset expenditures in excess of the asset expenditures on specialised borrowings multiplied by the capitalisation rate of the general borrowings used.

24. biological asset

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

25. oil and gas assets

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

26. intangible asset

(1) Useful life and the basis for its determination, estimation, amortisation methodology or review procedures

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's intangible assets, which include land use rights, software, patents, non-patented technologies and trade mark rights, are initially measured at cost.

1. Useful life and the basis for its determination, estimation, amortisation methodology or review procedures

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised systematically and reasonably over their useful lives in accordance with the manner in which the economic benefits associated with the intangible asset are expected to be realised, or, if the manner of expected realisation cannot be reliably determined, by the straight-line method. The specific useful lives are as follows:

sports event	Amortisation period (years)
land use right	50
hardware	3-10
franchises	10
Non-patented technology	10
trademark right	20

For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, indefinite useful lives are judged on the basis that an intangible asset is considered to have an indefinite useful life if it is not possible to foresee the period of time over which the intangible asset will bring economic benefits to the enterprise. For intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, the company is

The useful lives of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed annually at the end of each year, and if the useful life is still indefinite after the re-review, an impairment test is performed at the balance sheet date.

For intangible assets with a definite useful life, if there are indications of impairment at the balance sheet date, a corresponding provision for impairment is made for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount; for intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and those that have not yet reached the state of usability, an impairment test is carried out annually, irrespective of whether or not there are indications of impairment.

(2) Scope of attribution of R&D expenditure and related accounting treatment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1) Scope of pooling of R&D expenditure

The Company classifies various expenses directly related to the conduct of research and development activities as research and development expenditures, including employee compensation, consumption of materials, technical service fees, rent and property expenses and other expenses.

2) Accounting treatment related to research and development expenditure

Expenditures incurred during the research phase of internal research and development projects are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Expenditures incurred during the development phase of an internal research and development project are recognised as intangible assets if the following conditions are met: (1) it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold; (2) there is an intention to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it; (3) the manner in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits includes the ability to prove that there is a market for the product produced by the use of the intangible asset, or that there is a market for the intangible asset itself If the intangible asset is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset can be demonstrated; (iv) there are sufficient technical, financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and (v) expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

Specific criteria for the Company to classify the research phase expenditure and development phase expenditure of internal research and development projects: The Company's research and development projects enter the development phase after meeting the above conditions and passing the technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies, resulting in the establishment of the project.

27. Impairment of long-lived assets

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The Company determines whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired at the balance sheet date.

Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life resulting from a business combination should be tested for impairment annually, regardless of whether there are indications of impairment.

The following indications exist that an asset may be impaired:

(1) The market value of an asset has declined significantly in the current period, by an amount that is significantly greater than the decline that would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use;

(2) The economic, technological or legal environment in which the enterprise operates and the market in which the assets are located have changed significantly in the current period or will change significantly in the near future, thereby adversely affecting the enterprise; (3) Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investment have increased in the current period, thereby affecting the discount rate used by the enterprise to calculate the present value of expected future cash flows from the assets, resulting in a significant decrease in the recoverable amount of the assets; (4) There is evidence that (4) Evidence that an asset has become obsolete or its entity has been damaged; (5) The asset has been or will be idle, terminated, or is scheduled for early disposal; (6) Evidence reported internally by the enterprise indicating that the economic performance of the asset has been or will be lower than expected, such as the net cash flow generated by the asset or the operating profit (or loss) realised by the asset is significantly lower (or higher) than the estimated amount; (7) Other indications that the asset may have been impaired. (g) Other indications that the asset may have been impaired.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset should be estimated.

The recoverable amount should be determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the asset's expected future cash flows.

Disposal costs include legal fees related to the disposal of assets, related taxes, removal costs and direct costs incurred to bring assets to a saleable condition.

The present value of an asset's projected future cash flows should be determined as the amount by which the projected future cash flows will arise from the continued use and eventual disposal of the asset, discounted at an appropriate rate. The present value of an asset's projected future cash flows should take into account the asset's projected future cash flows, useful life and discount rate.

If the results of the recoverable amount measurement indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset should be written down to the recoverable amount, and the amount of the write-down should be recognised as an impairment loss on the asset and included in profit or loss for the current period, together with a corresponding provision for impairment of the asset.

28. Long-term amortised expenses

√ Applicable□Not applicable

Long-term amortised expenses are recorded at the actual amount incurred and are amortised equally over the period of benefit or a specified period. If a long-term amortised expense item does not benefit a future accounting period, the full amortised value of the item not yet amortised is transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

29. Contractual liabilities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between the fulfilment of performance obligations and payments from customers. The Company presents contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract on a net basis after offsetting them against each other.

The company presents as receivables the right to receive consideration from customers that it owns and is unconditional (i.e., depends only on the passage of time), and as contractual assets the right to receive consideration for merchandise that has been transferred to a customer (which is dependent on factors other than the passage of time).

The Company's obligation to transfer goods or provide services to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers is presented as a contractual liability.

30. remuneration of employees

(1) Accounting treatment of short-term remuneration

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The Company recognises a liability for short-term compensation actually incurred in the accounting period in which the employee provides the service, which is included in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset. Of these, non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(2) Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

√ Applicable□Not applicable

Post-employment benefits are divided into
defined contribution plans and defined
benefit plans. (1) Defined contribution plans

The Company pays basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance for its

employees in accordance with relevant local government regulations. During the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Company, the amount payable is calculated on the basis of the locally stipulated contribution base and ratio, and is recognised as a liability and charged to profit or loss or the cost of the relevant asset.

In addition to basic pension insurance, the Company has established an enterprise annuity contribution system (supplementary pension insurance)/enterprise annuity plan in accordance with the relevant policies of the national enterprise annuity system. The Company contributes a certain percentage of the employees' gross salaries to the local social insurance institutions/annuity plans, and the corresponding expenses are charged to current profit or loss or the cost of related assets.

2) Defined benefit plans

Accounting for defined benefit plans typically includes the following steps:

The Company measures the obligations arising from the defined benefit plans and determines the period over which the related obligations fall, based on the projected unit credit method of accruing benefits, using unbiased and consistent actuarial assumptions to estimate, among other things, the relevant demographic and financial variables. At the same time, the obligations arising from the defined benefit plans are discounted to determine the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations and the current service cost.

Where there are assets in a defined benefit plan, the deficit or surplus resulting from the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation less the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets is recognised as a net defined benefit plan liability or net asset. Where there is a surplus in the defined benefit plan, the Company measures the net assets of the defined benefit plan at the lower of the surplus of the defined benefit plan or the asset limit.

All defined benefit plan obligations, including those that are expected to be paid within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employee renders service, are discounted on the basis of market yields at the balance sheet date on treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds on active markets that match the maturity and currency of the defined benefit plan obligations.

At the end of the period, employee compensation costs arising from defined benefit plans are recognised as service costs, net interest on net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plans and changes arising from the remeasurement of net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plans, with service costs arising from the defined benefit plans and net interest on net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plans recognised in profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets; and changes arising from the remeasurement of net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Changes arising from the remeasurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in subsequent accounting periods, and the portion previously recognised in other comprehensive income is carried forward to unappropriated profit to the extent of equity upon termination of the original defined benefit plans.

Upon settlement of a defined benefit plan, a settlement gain or loss is recognised as the difference between the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation determined at the settlement date and the settlement price.

（3） Accounting for termination benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognises employee compensation liabilities arising from the termination of employment relationships with employees and the granting of compensation in order to encourage employees to voluntarily accept layoffs at the earlier of the date when the Company is unable to unilaterally withdraw the plan for termination of employment relationships or the proposal for layoffs and the date when the Company recognises the costs associated with restructuring that involves the payment of severance benefits, and at the same time recognised in profit or loss for the period.

（4） Accounting treatment of other long-term employee benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other long-term benefits provided to employees are accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of the defined contribution plan if they are eligible for the defined contribution plan; other than that, they are accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of the defined benefit plan, and for the purpose of simplifying the

relevant accounting treatment, the employee compensation costs incurred by them are recognised as service cost, net interest on the net liabilities or net assets for other long-term employee benefits, and the total net amount of the re The total net amount of the constituent items, such as the change arising from the measurement of the net liability or net asset for other long-term employee benefits, is recognised in profit or loss for the period or in the cost of the relevant asset.

31. projected liability

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) When an obligation arising from contingencies such as guarantees provided to external parties, litigation matters, product quality assurance, loss contracts, etc. becomes a present obligation of the Company, and it is probable that the fulfilment of the obligation will result in an outflow of economic benefits to the Company and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably, the Company recognises the obligation as a projected liability.

(2) The Company initially measures projected liabilities on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the related present obligation and reviews the carrying amount of the projected liability at the balance sheet date.

32. share-based payment

√Applicable□Not applicable

(1) Types of share-based payments

Includes equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

(2) Methods of determining the fair value of equity instruments

1) If an active market exists, it is determined according to the quoted prices in the active market.

2) Where no active market exists, it is determined using valuation techniques, including reference to prices used in recent market transactions between knowledgeable and willing parties, reference to current fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow techniques and option pricing models.

(3) Basis for recognising the best estimate of a viable equity instrument

Estimates are based on subsequent information, such as changes in the number of employees with viable rights, which are available as of the most recent date.

(4) Accounting treatment related to the implementation, modification and termination of share-based payment plans 1) Equity-settled share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for employee services that are exercisable immediately after the grant are recognised at the grant date in the relevant cost or expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus. For equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for employee services that become exercisable upon completion of the services within the waiting period or upon fulfilment of specified performance conditions, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will become exercisable, the services acquired in the current period are recognised in the relevant cost or expense at the grant date of the equity instruments at their fair value, with a corresponding adjustment to capital surplus.

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for services from other parties are measured at the fair value of the services from other parties at the date of acquisition if the fair value of the services from other parties can be measured reliably; if the fair value of the services from other parties cannot be measured reliably but the fair value of the equity instruments can be measured reliably, the equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of acquisition of the services, and are included in the relevant costs or expenses, with a corresponding increase in Owners' equity.

2) Cash-settled share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments in exchange for employee services that are exercisable immediately after grant are recorded at the fair value of the liability assumed by the Company at the date of grant in the relevant cost or expense, with a corresponding increase in the liability. For cash-settled share-based payments in exchange for employee services that become exercisable upon completion of the waiting period or fulfilment of specified performance conditions, the services acquired during the period are recognised in the relevant cost or expense and the corresponding liability at the fair value of the Company's assumption of the liability at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, based on the best estimate of the circumstances under which the services will

become exercisable.

3) Modification, termination of share-based payment plans

If the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the Company recognises an increase in the acquisition of services commensurate with the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments; if the modification increases the number of equity instruments granted, the Company recognises the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments as an increase in the acquisition of services commensurate with the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments; if the Company modifies the conditions of the feasibility of the rights in favour of the employees, the Company takes into account the modified conditions of the rights in dealing with the conditions of feasibility. conditions in favour of the employees, the Company considers the modified feasibility conditions when dealing with the feasibility conditions.

If the modification reduces the fair value of the equity instrument granted, the Company continues to recognise the amount of services acquired based on the fair value of the equity instrument at the date of grant without regard to the reduction in the fair value of the equity instrument; if the modification reduces the number of equity instruments granted, the Company treats the reduction as a cancellation of the equity instrument granted; and if the conditions of the feasibility of the right are modified in a way that is unfavourable to the employee, the Company treats the conditions of the feasibility of the right without regard to the modification. conditions, the modification is not taken into account in the treatment of the conditions of viability.

If the Company cancels an equity instrument granted or settles an equity instrument granted (other than cancellation due to failure to satisfy the conditions for exercisability) during the waiting period, the cancellation or settlement is treated as an acceleration of exercisability, with immediate recognition of the amount that would otherwise have been recognised over the remaining waiting period.

33. Preference shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

√ Applicable□Not applicable

In accordance with the relevant standards on financial instruments, the Regulations on Distinguishing Financial Liabilities from Equity Instruments and Related Accounting Treatment (Caixin [2014] No. 13) and the Regulations on Accounting Treatment Related to Perpetual Bonds (Caixin [2019] No. 2), for financial instruments issued such as perpetual bonds, the Company combines them with financial assets on the basis of the contractual terms of the financial instruments issued and their economic substance reflected in the contracts, rather than in legal form only, financial liabilities and equity instruments, the Company classifies such financial instruments or their components as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments upon initial recognition.

At the balance sheet date, for financial instruments classified as equity instruments, their interest expenses or dividend distribution are treated as profit distribution of the company, and their repurchase or cancellation are treated as changes in equity; for financial instruments classified as financial liabilities, their interest expenses or dividend distribution are treated as borrowing costs, and their repurchase or redemption are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

34. incomes

(1) Disclosure of accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1) Revenue recognition

The company's main business includes two categories: industrial chain and supply chain.

The main products or services of the industry chain include: ① clean energy (production and sales of photovoltaic modules, development and construction of clean energy projects, power plant operation and maintenance services and comprehensive energy management); ② ecological and environmental protection (including sewage treatment and soil remediation projects, etc.); ③ outdoor power equipment (research and development, manufacture and sales of garden outdoor machinery and gasoline generator sets, etc.); ④ export and after-sales service of diesel generator sets; ⑤ ship Manufacturing and shipping; ⑥ Textile and Garment (design and development, industrial manufacturing and sales service of garments, home textiles and branded school uniforms as a whole) and so on.

Supply Chain, or Supply Chain Integration Services, refers to bulk commodity operations and electromechanical equipment trading.

The Company recognises revenue when it has fulfilled its performance obligations under the contract, i.e. when the customer obtains control of the underlying commodity. Acquiring control of the underlying commodity means being able to dominate the use of the commodity and derive substantially all of the economic benefits therefrom.

2) The Company determines whether a performance obligation is a "performance obligation to be fulfilled within a certain period of time" or a "performance obligation to be fulfilled at a certain point in time" in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Revenue Standards, and recognises revenue in accordance with the following principles,

respectively.

If the Company meets one of the following conditions, it is considered to be in compliance with the performance obligation at a certain point in time:

(i) The customer acquires and consumes the economic benefits arising from the Company's performance at the same time as the Company's performance.

② The customer is able to control the assets under construction in the course of the Company's performance.

(iii) The assets produced in the course of the Company's performance are of irreplaceable use and the Company is entitled to receive payment for the portion of performance that has been completed to date, cumulatively, throughout the term of the contract.

For performance obligations that are to be fulfilled within a certain period of time, the Company recognises revenue over that period of time based on the progress of performance, unless the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable. The Company determines the appropriate progress of performance using either the output method or the input method, taking into account the nature of the goods. For performance obligations that are not to be fulfilled within a certain period of time, but are to be fulfilled at a certain point in time, the Company recognises revenue at the time the customer Revenue is recognised at the point at which control of the underlying commodity is obtained.

In determining whether a customer has acquired control of merchandise, the Company considers the following indications:

(i) The Company has a present right to receive payment for the merchandise, which means that the customer has a present obligation to pay for the merchandise.

② The Company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, i.e., the customer has the legal ownership of the goods.

(iii) The Company has physically transferred the goods to the customer, i.e. the customer has taken physical possession of the goods.

④ The Company has transferred the main risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, i.e., the customer has acquired the main risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

⑤ The customer has accepted the item.

(vi) Other indications that the customer has obtained control of the merchandise. The Company's specific policy on revenue recognition:

Based on the Company's own business model and settlement method, the specific methods of recognising sales revenue for each type of business are disclosed below:

① Merchandise sales business

The Company's merchandising business is a performance obligation to be fulfilled at a certain point in time. Revenue from domestic sales is recognised when the Company has shipped the products to the contracted delivery location and the customer has confirmed acceptance, received the price or obtained the right to receive payment, and it is probable that the related economic benefits will flow in. Revenue from export sales is divided into FOB, CIF and DDP according to the different ways of international trade. In DDP trade, the point of transfer of ownership and risk is when the goods are delivered to the location specified by the customer and the revenue is recognised after the customer's acceptance is confirmed; the point of transfer of risk is offshore at the ship's side in FOB or CIF trade, and the company recognises revenue by obtaining the bill of lading after obtaining the customs declaration of export.

② Operations that meet the performance obligations to be fulfilled within a certain period of time

The Company's provision of services for the development and construction of ecological and environmental protection and clean energy projects is a performance obligation to be fulfilled within a certain period of time. The progress of performance for the provision of services is determined on the basis of the proportion of the costs already incurred to the estimated total costs and revenue is recognised on the basis of the progress of performance. When the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable, the Company recognises revenue based on the amount of costs incurred until the progress of performance is reasonably determinable, if the costs already incurred by the Company are expected to be reimbursed. At the balance sheet date, contract revenue is recognised for the current period based on the total contract revenue multiplied by the progress of performance less the cumulative revenue recognised in previous accounting periods.

③ Revenue from photovoltaic power plants

The Company's photovoltaic power plant power generation business is a performance obligation to be fulfilled at a certain point in time. Revenue from the sale of power products is recognised on the basis of the feed-in tariffs and the feed-in tariffs approved for implementation by the relevant state authorities and the bidding tariffs as jointly confirmed by both the purchaser and the seller of the power, and is recognised when it is satisfied that the power has been supplied and confirmed by meter readings, the amount of the supplied power has been determined, the price has been received or

the right to receive payment has been obtained and the inflow of the related economic benefits is probable.

④ Shipbuilding operations

The Company's shipbuilding business is a performance obligation to be fulfilled at a certain point in time, with revenue being recognised in a lump sum at the time of completion and delivery of the ship based on the transaction price determined in the contract and delivery documents, and the full cost of the contract being carried forward in a lump sum.

3) Measurement of income

The Company shall measure revenue based on the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the impact of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing elements in the contract, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to customers.

① Variable consideration

The Company determines the best estimate of variable consideration on the basis of the expected or most probable amount to be incurred, provided that the price of a transaction that includes variable consideration does not exceed the amount by which it is more likely than not that the cumulative amount of revenue recognised will not be reversed to a material extent when the related uncertainty is removed. When assessing whether it is highly probable that a material reversal of accumulated recognised revenue will not occur, an enterprise should also consider the likelihood of revenue reversal and its weighting.

② Significant Financing Components

Where there is a significant financing element in a contract, the Company shall determine the transaction price on the basis of the amount payable that would have been paid in cash had the customer assumed control of the commodity at the time of acquisition. The difference between this transaction price and the contractual consideration shall be amortised over the term of the contract using the effective interest method.

(iii) Non-cash consideration

If the customer pays non-cash consideration, the Company determines the transaction price based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. If the fair value of the non-cash consideration cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company indirectly determines the transaction price by reference to the individual selling price of the goods it has undertaken to transfer to the customer.

④ Consideration payable to customers

In the case of a consideration payable to a customer, the consideration payable shall be reduced by the transaction price and shall be offset against current revenue at the later of the recognition of the related revenue and the payment (or promise to pay) of the customer consideration, unless the consideration payable to the customer is for the purpose of obtaining other clearly distinguishable goods from the customer.

Where the consideration payable by an enterprise to a customer is for the purpose of obtaining other clearly distinguishable goods from the customer, the goods purchased should be recognised in a manner consistent with other purchases by the enterprise. If the consideration payable by the enterprise to the customer exceeds the fair value of the clearly distinguishable goods obtained from the customer, the excess amount is reduced by the transaction price. If the fair value of the clearly distinguishable goods obtained from the customer cannot be reasonably estimated, the enterprise shall reduce the transaction price by the full amount of the consideration payable to the customer.

(2) Different operating models for the same type of business involve different revenue recognition and measurement methods

□Applicable √Not Applicable

35. contract cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Contract costs are divided into contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

Costs incurred by the Company's enterprises to perform contracts are recognised as an asset as contract performance costs when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(1) This cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract that has been awarded and includes direct labour, direct materials, manufacturing overheads (or similar), costs explicitly attributable to the customer and other costs incurred solely as a result of that contract;

(2) The cost increases the resources available to the enterprise to fulfil its performance obligations in the future;

(3) The cost is expected to be recovered.

Incremental costs incurred by the Company to acquire a contract that are expected to be recovered are recognised as an asset as the cost of acquiring the contract; however, the amortisation of the asset over a period of not more than one year may be charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Assets related to contract costs are amortised using the same basis as revenue recognition for the goods or services to which the asset relates.

If the carrying amount of an asset related to the cost of a contract is more than the difference between the following two items, the Company will make a provision for impairment and recognise an impairment loss for the excess amount:

(1) The residual consideration expected to be received for the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;

(2) The estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

If there is a subsequent reversal of the provision for impairment of an asset

mentioned above, the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset at the date of the reversal, assuming that no provision for impairment had been made.

36. government grant

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Government grants include asset-related government grants and revenue-related government grants.

(2) Government grants are recognised when the following conditions are simultaneously met: (1) the company is able to meet the conditions attached to the government grant; and (2) the company is able to receive the government grant. Government grants that are monetary assets are measured at the amount received or receivable. If the government grants are non-monetary assets, they are measured at fair value; if the fair value cannot be reliably obtained, they are measured at a nominal amount.

(3) Basis of judgement and accounting treatment of government grants related to assets

Government grants that are specified in government documents to be used for the purchase, construction or other formation of long-term assets are classified as asset-related government grants. If a government document is unclear, government grants are judged on the basis of the basic conditions for obtaining the grants, and those that are based on the conditions for acquiring, constructing or otherwise forming long-term assets are classified as asset-related government grants. Government grants related to assets are offset against the carrying amount of the related assets or recognised as deferred income. Government grants related to assets that are recognised as deferred income are recognised in profit or loss in a reasonable and systematic manner over the useful lives of the related assets. Government grants measured at nominal amounts are recognised directly in profit or loss. Related assets

If an asset is sold, transferred, retired or destroyed before the end of its useful life, the balance of the related deferred income that has not yet been allocated is transferred to profit or loss in the period in which the asset is disposed of.

(4) Basis of judgement and accounting treatment of government grants related to revenue

Government grants other than asset-related government grants are classified as revenue-related government grants. For government grants that contain both asset-related and revenue-related components, if it is difficult to distinguish between asset-related and revenue-related government grants, the whole grant is classified as revenue-related government grants. Government grants related to income that are used to compensate for related costs or losses in future periods are recognised as deferred income and are credited to current profit or loss or charged to current cost in the period in which the related costs or losses are recognised; those that are used to compensate for related costs or losses that have already been incurred are directly credited to current profit or loss or charged to current cost.

(5) Government grants related to the Company's daily operating activities are credited to other income or charged to related costs and expenses in accordance with the substance of the economic operations. Government grants that are not related to the Company's daily activities are included in non-operating income and expenses.

(6) Accounting treatment of policy concessional loan discounts

1) If the finance allocates the interest rate subsidy funds to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy preferential interest rate, the actual amount of borrowings received is used as the recorded value of the borrowings, and the related borrowing costs are calculated in accordance with the principal amount of the borrowings and such policy preferential interest rate.

2) If the treasury allocates the subsidised interest rate funds directly to the company, the corresponding subsidised interest rate will be offset against the relevant borrowing costs.

37. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognised based on the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax basis (if the tax basis of an item not recognised as an asset or liability can be determined in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws, the difference between such tax basis and its carrying amount) calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

(2) Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets not recognised in prior periods are recognised when, at the balance sheet date, it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available in future periods to allow the deductible temporary differences to be utilised.

(3) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the balance sheet date and written down to the extent that it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will not be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilised in

future periods. The amount of the write-down is reversed when it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will be available.

(4) The Company's current and deferred income taxes are recorded as income tax expense or benefit in profit or loss, excluding income taxes arising from: 1) business combinations; and 2) transactions or events recognised directly in owners' equity.

38. tenancy

√ Applicable □Not applicable

When the Company is the lessee, it recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for the lease on the commencement date of the lease term, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for which the Company has elected to adopt a simplified approach.

Subsequent to the commencement date of the lease term, the Company adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets. Depreciation is provided for right-of-use assets by reference to the depreciation provisions of ASBE No. 4 - Fixed Assets. If the lessee can reasonably determine that it will obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, depreciation should be provided over the remaining useful life of the leased asset. If it is not reasonably certain that the lessee will obtain ownership of the leased asset by the end of the lease term, depreciation should be provided over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset. The Company determines whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for identified impairment losses in accordance with ASBE No. 8, Impairment of Assets.

The Company calculates interest expense on lease liabilities at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term and recognises it in profit or loss for the current period. If it is required to be included in the cost of the related assets in accordance with other standards, such as "ASBE No. 17 - Borrowing Costs", it is subject to the provisions of those standards.

Judgemental basis and accounting treatment of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as a simplified treatment for lessees

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Basis of judgement

A short-term lease is a lease with a term of not more than 12 months at the commencement date of the lease term, except for leases that include a purchase option.

Low-value asset leases are leases with a value of less than $40,000 when the individual leased asset is new.

(2) Accounting treatment

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Lease payments under leases of low-value assets are charged to the cost of the related assets or to current profit or loss on a straight-line basis in each period during the lease term. **Criteria for classification and accounting treatment of leases as lessors**

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) financial lease

Where the Company is the lessor, it recognises a finance lease receivable and derecognises the finance lease asset on the commencement date of the lease term, and calculates and recognises interest income at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term.

(2) operating lease

Where the Company is the lessor, lease receipts under operating leases are recognised as rental income using the straight-line method in each period during the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in connection with operating leases are capitalised and apportioned over the lease term on the same basis as rental income is recognised, and are charged to current profit or loss in instalments.

For fixed assets under operating leases, the Company shall depreciate them using the depreciation policy for similar assets; for other assets under operating leases, they shall be amortised using a systematic and reasonable method in accordance with the enterprise accounting standards applicable to such assets. The Company determines whether an operating lease asset is impaired in accordance with the provisions of ASBE No. 8 - Impairment of Assets and performs accounting treatment accordingly.

(3) Sale and leaseback 1) Company as lessee

The Company evaluates to determine whether the transfer of an asset in a sale and

leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with ASBE No. 14, "Revenue.

If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the company measures the right-of-use asset resulting from the sale and leaseback at the portion of the original asset's carrying value that relates to the right-of-use acquired through the leaseback and recognises an associated gain or loss only on the transfer of the right to the lessor. If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset and recognises a gain or loss related to the transfer of the right to use only.

financial liabilities in an amount equal to the revenue and account for such financial liabilities in accordance with ASBE 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

(2) Company as lessor

The Company evaluates to determine whether the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 14, "Revenue.

Where the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company accounts for the purchase of the asset in accordance with other applicable corporate accounting standards and for the lease of the asset in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 21 - Leases.

If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company does not recognise the transferred asset, but recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds and accounts for the financial asset in accordance with ASBE No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

39. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

√ Applicable□Not applicable

(1) usufructuary assets

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for the lease, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for which simplified treatment has been applied by applying the standard.

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

(i) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

② Lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term for which a lease incentive exists, net of the amount related to the lease incentive already taken;

(iii) Initial direct costs incurred;

(iv) Costs that are expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the leased assets, restoring the site where the leased assets are located, or restoring the leased assets to the condition agreed in the lease terms. If the aforementioned costs are incurred for the production of inventories, "Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises (ASBE) No. 1 - Inventories" applies.

The Company recognises and measures the costs described in Item 4 above in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 13 - Contingencies. Initial direct costs are the incremental costs incurred to enter into a lease. Incremental costs are the costs that would have been incurred if the business had not acquired the lease.

Costs that will not be incurred.

The Company depreciates right-of-use assets with reference to the depreciation provisions of ASBE No. 4 - Fixed Assets. Depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the leased asset if it is reasonably certain that ownership of the leased asset will be obtained at the end of the lease term. If it is not reasonably certain that ownership of the leased asset will be achieved by the end of the lease term, depreciation is provided over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The Company determines whether right-of-use assets are impaired and accounts for identified impairment losses in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 8, Impairment of Assets.

(2) reputation of a firm's product

Goodwill is recognised as the difference between the cost of a business combination not under common control and the fair value of the share of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree acquired in the combination. Depending on the method of business combination, in the case of a holding combination, the difference is the goodwill to be presented in the consolidated financial statements; in the case of an absorption combination, the difference is the goodwill to be

recognised by the purchaser in its books and individual financial statements. Goodwill after initial recognition shall be measured at its cost less accumulated impairment allowance. After recognition, goodwill is not amortised over the holding period.

For provision for impairment of goodwill, please refer to "27. Impairment of long-lived assets" in "Section X. Financial Reporting/V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates".

(3) leasehold liability

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for the lease, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for which simplified treatment has been applied by applying the standard.

Lease liabilities are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the commencement date of the lease term.

Lease payments, which are payments made by the Company to the lessor in connection with the right to use the leased asset during the lease term, include:

(i) Fixed payments and substantive fixed payments, net of amounts related to lease incentives if lease incentives exist;

(ii) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, which is determined at initial measurement based on the index or rate at the commencement date of the lease term;

(iii) The exercise price of the purchase option, provided that the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise the option;

④ Payments required to be made to exercise the option to terminate the lease, provided that the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease;

⑤ Amounts expected to be paid based on the residual value of guarantees provided by the Company.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the interest rate embedded in the lease as the discount rate; if the interest rate embedded in the lease cannot be determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

40. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1). Changes in significant accounting policies

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company adopted the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 16 ("ASBJ Interpretation") (Caijing [2022] No. 31) from 1 January 2023 and adjusted the amounts of relevant items in the financial statements based on the cumulative effect. The impact of the change in accounting policy is as follows:

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

What and why changes in accounting policies	Name of statement line significantly affected	Amount of impact
The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued ASBE Interpretation No. 16 in November 2022 (Caixin [2022] 31), which is the first time that the Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued an ASBE Interpretation. (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16").	Deferred tax assets	2,837,908.58
	Deferred income tax liabilities	10,689,607.40
	Other comprehensive income	3,158.38
	unallocated profit	-11,106,293.77
	Minority interests	-8,242,478.31
	Income tax expense	-3,876,003.52
	Minority interests	-4,604,584.52

Other notes nil

(2). Significant changes in accounting estimates

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). First-time implementation of new accounting standards or interpretations, etc. from 2023 onwards involves adjustments to the financial statements as at the beginning of the year of first implementation.

□Applicable √Not Applicable

41. the rest

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

VI. Taxes

1. Major Taxes

and Rates Major Taxes and Rates Status

√ Applicable □Not applicable

tax types	taxable basis	duty rate
value-added tax (VAT)	Calculation of output tax on the basis of income from the sale of goods and taxable services calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law, less current input tax allowable for deduction After the amount, the difference is the VAT payable.	13 per cent, 9 per cent, 6 per cent Note 1
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Actual amount of turnover tax paid	5 per cent, 7 per cent
corporate income tax	taxable income	25 per cent or applicable tax rate

property tax	In case of ad valorem levy, the amount of the residual value of the property after a one-time deduction of 30 per cent of the original value of the property shall be 1.2 per cent; 12 per cent of rental income if levied on a rental basis.	1.2 per cent, 12 per cent
education surcharge	Actual amount of turnover tax paid	3 per cent
Local education surcharge	Actual amount of turnover tax paid	2 per cent

Note 1: Subsidiaries engaged in export business are subject to the policy of "exemption and refund" for exported goods, with export tax refund rates of 13% and 9%. If there are different enterprise income tax rate taxpayers, disclosure of the situation description

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of taxable entity	Income tax rate (%)
Sumida Central America Ltd.	30
Sumida Japan Co.	30
Sumida Australia Limited	30
Sumida Pakistan Photovoltaic Co.	30
Myanmar Win-Win Clothing Co.	22
Jin Haida Indonesia Ltd.	20
Four Seasons Technology Vietnam Ltd.	20
Jiangsu Sumida Huaxin Communication Co.	20
Sumida Vietnam Garment Co.	20
Tianjin Sumida International Trading Co.	20
Chengdu Sumida International Trading Co.	20
Vietnam Vinh Thinh Co.	20
Huaian Jinzhengqi Electromechanical Technology Co.	20
Anhui Suzhengqi Casting Technology Co.	20
Nanjing Sumida Chuangpin Garment Co.	20
Jiangsu Sumida Textile Technology Co.	20
Meta Shell (Jiangsu) High-Tech Co.	20
Nanjing Midasco Digital Technology Co.	20
Sumida UK	19
Belarus Forever Ltd.	18
Ransom Technology Singapore Pte Ltd	17
Winstar Singapore Pte Ltd	17
Singapore Wing Shun Trading Pte Ltd	17
Sumida Shipping Co.	17
Hong Kong Chuangqi Trading Co.	16.5
Wing Shing Trading Co.	16.5
Jiangsu Sumida Hardware Tools Co.	15
Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology Co.	15
Nanjing Sumida Power Products Co.	15
Jiangsu Sumida Delong Auto Parts Co.	15
Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Technology Co.	15
Jiangsu Sumida Aluminium Co.	15
New Dayang Shipbuilding Co.	15
Jiangsu Huilun Solar Energy Technology Co.	15
Nanjing Jinzhengqi Traffic Equipment Co.	15
Anhui Jinzhengda Precision Forging	15

Sumida North America, Inc.	Note 1
Trimax Ltd.	Note 1
Berkshire Blankets & Homewares Ltd.	Note 1
Enmax Ltd.	Note 1
NewOcean Shipping Ltd.	Note 2
Hang Cheong Shipping Co.	Note 2
Hang Shun Shipping Co.	Note 2
Anda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Hang Yuen Shipping Co.	Note 2
Meta Shipping Limited	Note 2
Tongda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Hang Tung Shipping Co.	Note 2
Cheng Tat Shipping Co.	Note 2
Fidelity Shipping Limited	Note 2
Fung Tat Shipping Co.	Note 2
Patagonia Shipping Co.	Note 2
Wanda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Hang Tat Shipping Company Limited	Note 2
Steadfast Shipping Co.	Note 2
Zhi Da Shipping Co.	Note 2
Shun Tat Shipping Co.	Note 2
Wingtat Shipping Limited	Note 2
Yuanda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Jetta Shipping Co.	Note 2
Leader Shipping Limited	Note 2
Fidelity Shipping Limited	Note 2
Yuda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Ruda Shipping Limited	Note 2
Idea Shipping Co.	Note 2
Kantar Shipping Co.	Note 2
Shengda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Heng Fung Shipping Co.	Note 2
Runda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Viettec Shipping Co.	Note 2
Yunda Shipping Co.	Note 2
Trident Shipping Limited	Note 2
Sumida Shipping Co.	Note 2
Sumida Hong Kong Limited	Note 2
Gopp Trading Co.	Note 3
Sumida Hardware (Europe) Ltd.	Note 3
Sumida Industrial Engineering Co.	Note 3
Sumida Europe	Note 3
Sumida Dubai	Notes 4
Subjects of taxation other than those mentioned above	25

Note 1: Sumida Hardware (North America) Limited, Daredevil Pilot Limited, Freeman Equipment North America Limited, Sumida North America Inc., Trimax Limited, Berkshire Blanket & Home Textile Products Limited, and Enmax Limited are domiciled

in the United States of America, and are subject to federal and state income taxes, with a federal tax rate of 21 per cent.

注 2：新大洋航运有限公司设立在利比里亚、美达航运有限公司、通达航运有限公司、润达航运有限公司、运达航运有限公司、苏美达香港有限公司设立在中国香港、安达航运有限公司、诚达航运有限公司、辉达航运有限公司、丰达航运有限公司、百达航运有限公司、万达航运有限公司、行达 Ltd., Sentry Shipping Limited, Fraser Shipping Company Limited, Fontainebleau Shipping Company Limited, Baxter Shipping Company Limited, Wan Da Shipping Company Limited, Xing Da Shipping Company Limited, Stable Shipping Company Limited, Zhi Da Shipping Company Limited, Shun Da Shipping Company Limited, Yong Da Shipping Company Limited, Yuan Da Shipping Company Limited, Jetta Shipping Company Limited, Lida Shipping Company Limited, Fuda Shipping Company Limited, Yue Da Shipping Company Limited and Chanda Shipping Company Limited were established in Hong Kong, China. Ltd. and Transtar Shipping Ltd. are established in the Marshall Islands, Heng Chang Shipping Co.

Note 3: The corporate tax rate is 15 per cent, the municipal transaction tax generally ranges between 14 per cent and 17 per cent, and the effective corporate tax rate (including the joint surtax and transaction tax) generally ranges between 30 per cent and 33 per cent. A joint surtax of 5.5 per cent is levied on income tax or corporate income tax. Note 4: The Company is domiciled in Dubai, where, under local policy, corporate income tax is levied only on foreign banks and petroleum companies, and the Company's income from

Income tax exemption for business operations.

2. Tax incentives

√ Applicable□Not applicable

（1） value-added tax (VAT)

According to the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Clarifying the Policies on Reduction and Exemption of Value-added Tax and Other Policies for Small-scale Taxpayers of Value-added Tax (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation No. 1 of 2023), the policy of adding and deducting value-added tax for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 is implemented in accordance with the following provisions in respect of the controlling subsidiaries, i.e., Jiangsu Sumida General Equipment Trading & Consulting Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Yongcheng International Freight Forwarding Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Digital Technology Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Sumida Business Consulting Co., Ltd. from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, the VAT credit policy shall be implemented in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Taxpayers in the production service industry are allowed to offset their tax payable by adding 5 per cent to the amount of deductible input tax for the current period. Taxpayers in the production service industry refer to those taxpayers whose sales of postal services, telecommunication services, modern services and living services account for more than 50 per cent of the total sales.

(ii) Taxpayers in the living services industry are allowed to offset their taxable amount by 10 per cent of the current period's deductible input tax. Taxpayers in the living service industry refer to those taxpayers whose sales of living services account for

more than 50 per cent of the total sales.

According to the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Policy of Value-added Tax Credits and Deductions for Enterprises in Advanced Manufacturing Industry (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation No. 43 of 2023), the controlling subsidiaries, namely, Jiangsu Sumida Delong Automobile Components Company Limited, New Dayang Shipbuilding Company Limited, Jiangsu Hailun Solar Energy Science and Technology Company Limited, Nanjing Sumida Power Products Company Limited, Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology Company Limited, Anhui Jinzhengda Precision Forging Science and Technology Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Technology Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sumida Aluminium Co.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2027, advanced manufacturing enterprises are allowed to offset the VAT payable by adding 5% to the current period's deductible input tax.

(2) (1) According to the National High-tech Enterprise Recognition and Administration Leading Group Office "On the Publication of the First Batch of Recognition in Jiangsu Province in 2021", the first batch of high-tech enterprises in Jiangsu Province will be recognised as "High-tech Enterprise".

Notice on the List of High-tech Enterprises for Determination and Reporting", Jiangsu Sumida Delong Auto Parts Company Limited and New Dayang Shipbuilding Company Limited passed the determination of high-tech enterprises and were subject to a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2021 onwards, with the determination being valid for a period of three years, and were entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the year 2023.

2) According to the "Notice on the Publication of the Second Batch of High-tech Enterprises in Jiangsu Province in 2021" issued by the Leading Group Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Recognition and Management Office, Nanjing Jinzhengqi Transportation Equipment Co., Ltd. passed the recognition of high-tech enterprise, and has been subject to a reduction of enterprise income tax by 15% since 2021, and the recognition is valid for three years, and it enjoys a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the year of 2023. Preferential.

3) According to the "Notice on the Publication of the List of Jiangsu Province's Third Batch of High-tech Enterprises Recognised and Reported in 2021" issued by the Office of the National Leading Group for the Recognition and Administration of High-tech Enterprises, Jiangsu Phono Solar Energy Technology Company Limited, Nanjing Sumida Power Products Company Limited and Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology Company Limited have been recognised as high-tech enterprises, and have been entitled to a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% starting from 2021. Ltd. and Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. have been recognised as high-tech enterprises and are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% from 2021 onwards.

4) According to the "Notice on the First Batch of High-tech Enterprises Identified by Anhui Province Identifying Organisations in 2022 for Filing and Public Announcement" issued by the Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Identification and Management Leading Group, Anhui Jinzhengda Precision Forging Technology Co., Ltd. has passed the identification of high and new-tech enterprises, and will be subject to a reduction of enterprise income tax by 15% from 2022 onwards, and the identification is valid for three years, and it will be entitled to the preferential 15% income tax rate for the year of 2023. In 2023, the company will enjoy 15% preferential income tax rate.

5) According to the "Notice on the Record Publication of the Fourth Batch of High and New Technology Enterprises Identified by Jiangsu Provincial Certification Body in 2022" issued by the Office of the National High and New Technology Enterprise Identification and Management Leading Group, Jiangsu Sumida Hardware Tools Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Science and Technology Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Aluminium Company Limited have passed the identification of high and new technology enterprises, and have been entitled to reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% starting from 2022. Ltd. have passed the certification of high-tech enterprises and will be subject to a reduced tax rate of 15% from 2022 onwards, with the certification being valid for three years and enjoying a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the year of 2023.

6) In accordance with the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Taxation on Tax Policies for Further Supporting the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Entrepreneurs.

(Announcement No. 12 of 2023 by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation), Anhui Suzhengqi Casting Technology Company Limited, Huai'an Jinzhengqi Mechanical and Electrical Technology Company Limited, Tianjin Sumida International Trading Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Textile Science and Technology Company Limited, Nanjing

Sumida Creation Clothing Company Limited, Chengdu Sumida International Trading Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Huaxin Telecommunication Co. Ltd., Nanjing Meida Shell (Jiangsu) Hi-Tech Co., Ltd., from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027, the policy of reducing the calculation of taxable income of small micro-profit enterprises by 25% and paying enterprise income tax at a rate of 20% will be extended to 31 December 2027.

7) According to the provisions of the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Taxation and the National Development and Reform Commission on the Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policy for the Development of the Western Region (Announcement of the Ministry of Finance No. 23 of 2020), the Company's controlling subsidiary, Chongqing Sumida Supply Chain Co. enterprises in the encouraged industries, from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, the enterprise income tax rate will be reduced by 15%. (8) Pursuant to the "Regulations of the Ministry of Finance and Taxation and the State Administration of Taxation on the Enterprise Income Tax for Public Infrastructure Projects and Environmental Protection, Energy Saving and Water Conservation Projects

In accordance with the "Notice on Issues of Preferential Tax Policies" (Cai Shui [2012] No. 10), the solar power station subsidiaries of the Company's holding company are entitled to the preferential policies of three exemptions and three halves of the enterprise income tax. The preferential policy starts from the year when the solar power station company recognises its first income, and the commencement time of the preferential policy on income tax for each company is set out below:

company identification	Income tax benefit commencement date	Tax benefit for the year 2023
Yonghe County Meineng New Energy Co.	2018	12.5 per cent

(3) Other taxes

In accordance with the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the General Administration of Taxation on Tax Policies for Further Supporting the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Entrepreneurs.

(Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation No. 12 of 2023), Anhui Suzhengqi Casting Industry Technology Company Limited, Huai'an Jinzhengqi Mechanical and Electrical Technology Company Limited, Tianjin Sumida International Trade Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Textile Science and Technology Company Limited, Nanjing Sumida Creation Garment Company Limited, Chengdu Sumida International Trade Company Limited, Jiangsu Sumida Huaxin Telecommunication Company Limited, Nanjing Sumida Si Ke Digital Technology Company Limited, and Meda Shell (Jiangsu) Hi-Tech Company Limited are small micro-profit enterprises. Ltd. and Meda Shell (Jiangsu) Hi-Tech Co., Ltd. are small and micro-profit enterprises, which have been operating since 1 January 2023.

From 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2027, small-scale taxpayers of value-added tax, small micro-profit enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households are subject to a 50% reduction in the levy of resource tax (excluding water resource tax), urban maintenance and construction tax, property tax, urban land use tax, stamp duty (excluding stamp duty on securities transactions), occupation tax on cultivated land, and surcharges on education fees and local education surcharges.

3. the rest

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VII. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. money funds

√Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
(accountancy)	1,038,107.07	2,410,970.99
a bank account	3,300,561,377.30	3,947,988,704.64
Other monetary funds	1,011,361,738.18	1,468,083,691.83
Deposits with finance companies	7,387,082,027.44	7,222,560,946.49
add up the total	11,700,043,249.99	12,641,044,313.95
Of which: total deposits abroad	644,748,727.04	677,297,958.00

Other notes

The breakdown of monetary funds with restrictions on their use, such as mortgages, pledges and freezes, at the end of the period is as follows:

sports event	closing figure	beginning of period
bail	745,300,625.69	939,743,326.42
Bond Deposit	122,357,045.02	257,924,814.00
Freezing of funds [Note]	78,561,309.87	68,138,779.84
Letter of Credit Deposit	58,593,234.99	19,563,328.00
margin (finance)	7,569,478.08	153,560,316.10
loan guarantee	6,942,388.12	6,736,146.11
futures margin	10.00	19,990,793.94
fixed deposit		17,411,500.00
the rest	22,000.00	105,517.95
add up the total	1,019,346,091.77	1,483,174,522.36

Note: As at 31 December 2023, the frozen amounts were mainly earmarked for payment of bankruptcy claims by New Dayang New Shipbuilding Co. The balance of the project fund account is RMB 68,167,912.17, and the judicially frozen funds of Nong'an County Hongda Electric Power Engineering Company Limited are RMB 5,916,241.21. Ltd. and RMB 2,213,496.70 were frozen by the court. At the end of the period, there were no funds deposited abroad with restrictions on repatriation.

2. Financial assets held for trading

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons and basis for designation
Measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through profit or	114,127,824.63	403,659,300.21	/

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Note: Others refer to Jiangsu Surui Urban and Rural Investment and Development Company Limited (formerly Jiangsu Sumida Real Estate Development Company Limited, hereinafter referred to as "Surui Urban Investment"), which introduced a strategic investor, Nanjing Surui Real Estate Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Surui Real Estate"), in August 2019 ("Surui Land") in August 2019, based on the high uncertainty of the developable value of the land due to the possibility of the land use right of 29.72 acres held by Surui City Investment being resumed by the government without compensation, the resulting contingent consolidated consideration of Surui Land for the contingent value-added portion of the Capital Increase Payment corresponding to the aforesaid land value after the value of the land was clarified. 7 May 2020, the Administrative Committee of Liuha Economic Development Zone of Nanjing Municipality signed the "Resumption of State-owned Land Use Right" agreement with Surui City Investment. Resumption of State

Land Use Right and Compensation Agreement", 8.08 acres of land under the name of Surui City Investment was collected and stored.

Jiangsu Guoheng Zhongzheng Land and Real Estate Asset Appraisal and Consulting Co., Ltd. has appraised the aforesaid land and real estate assets as at 31 December 2023 as the valuation reference date.

The remaining 21.64 acres of land was appraised and a land valuation report ((Su) Guoheng (2024) Tu Valuation No. 0054) was issued. Upon appraisal

The valuation of the said land as at 31 December 2023 is $23.41 million.

3. derivative financial asset

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. notes receivable

(1) Classification of notes receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
commercial promissory note	99,500.00	125,641,309.05
letter of credit	196,361,890.82	
add up to be total	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05

(2) Notes receivable pledged by the Company at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) Notes receivable end of period end endorsed or discounted by the company and not yet due at the balance sheet date

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4) Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√Applicable □Not applicable

App	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		boo k valu e	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		boo k valu e
	sum of money	Prop orti on (%)	sum of money	Accru al ratio (%)		sum of money	Pro portion (%)	su m of m o n ey	Pe rce ntag e of ac cru al s (%)	
By portfolio	196,461,890.82	100.00	500.00	0.00	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05	100.00			125,641,309.05

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	notes receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
letter of credit	196,361,890.82		
commercial promissory note	100,000.00	500.00	0.50

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:
√Applicable □Not applicable

Portfolio: commercial promissory notes

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	notes receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
add up the total	196,461,890.82	500.00	0.50

Explanation of bad debt provision by portfolio
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a
A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of notes receivable for which a change in the allowance for losses occurred during the period:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5) Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balances	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		Accrual or provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	Write-offs or cancellations	Other changes	
Provision for bad debts by portfolio		500.00				500.00
add up the total		500.00				500.00

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Other Notes:
not have

(6) Actual write-off of notes receivable during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable
One of the important notes receivable write-offs:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Notes on the write-off of notes receivable:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Other Notes

5、accounts receivable

(1) Disclosure by age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year		
Of which: within 1 year		
Up to and including 1 year	7,526,207,315.31	7,030,336,414.65
Subtotal less than 1 year	7,526,207,315.31	7,030,336,414.65
1 to 2 years	787,579,253.69	542,000,598.90
2 to 3 years	403,563,458.78	403,594,819.35
3 to 4 years	325,953,823.43	266,440,810.09
4 to 5 years	171,343,509.36	148,604,535.68
More than 5 years	86,519,677.37	46,695,531.07
add up the total	9,301,167,037.94	8,437,672,709.74

(2) Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

form	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	make provision for (capital requirements) proportions (%)		sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	make provision for (capital requirements) proportions (%)	
Provision for bad debts on an individual basis provide or equip	614,833,729.93	6.61	387,965,589.88	63.10	226,868,140.05	521,161,770.84	6.18	391,900,014.48	75.20	129,261,756.36

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:
√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance			
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	accruals ratio precedent (per cent)	Reasons for the provision
Bad debt provision by portfolio provide or equip				
Shuyang Guohua Alcohol Brewing Co.	191,144,758.76	87,120,504.10	45.58	Not expected to be fully recovered
SNOWJOB LLC	80,076,797.00	50,000,000.00	62.44	Amounts are overdue and expected Not fully recovered
SMART GUNES ENERJISI TEKNOLOJILERI ARGE URETIM SAN. VE TIC. A.S.	50,283,042.48	10,056,608.50	20.00	Amounts are overdue and not expected to be fully recovered
SMART ENERGY GRUP AD	38,472,328.45	7,694,465.69	20.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Not fully recovered
Among them:				
debt age groups close				
Sadaqat Global Limited	24,936,381.74	22,442,743.57	90.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Not fully recovered
roza enerji ticaret ve SANAYI LIMITED SIRKETI.	24,335,383.76	24,335,383.76	100.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Unrecoverable
arat enerji insaat ticaret VE SANAYI LIMITED SIRKE	24,086,094.11	24,086,094.11	100.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Unrecoverable
ARIYA ENERJI MUHENDISLIK ticaret ve sanayi limited	21,318,466.61	21,318,466.61	100.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Unrecoverable
China Railway Tunneling Corporation Limited	15,152,307.93	15,152,307.93	100.00	Amounts are overdue and expected Unrecoverable
Daqing Meiyangda New Energy	14,723,814.90	14,723,814.90	100.00	Not expected to be

name (of a thing)	Closing balance			
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals (per cent)	Reasons for the provision
Shanghai Chengtou Water (Group) Co.	5,258,603.30	5,258,603.30	100.00	Not expected to be recovered
Lufeng Mingda New Energy Technology Co.	5,156,822.85	5,156,822.85	100.00	Not expected to be recovered
Other sporadic customers	66,127,239.36	52,642,420.95	79.61	Not expected to be fully recovered
add up the total	614,833,729.93	387,965,589.88	63.10	/

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio	accounts receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Ageing portfolio	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	1.45
add up the total	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	--

A description of the provision for bad debts by portfolio:
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio	accounts receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Up to and including 1 year	7,194,802,849.30	50,299,677.78	0.70
1-2 years inclusive	669,772,345.59	27,378,016.88	4.09
2-3 years inclusive	360,387,390.80	19,833,615.22	5.50
3-4 years inclusive	239,173,831.07	11,531,354.84	4.82
4-5 years inclusive	150,996,287.27	7,521,448.16	4.98
More than 5 years	71,200,603.98	9,635,887.18	13.53
add up the total	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	--

Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of accounts receivable for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the

period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

（3） Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	Write-offs or cancellations	Other changes	
Individual bad debt provision provide or equip	391,900,014.48	169,908,251.88	156,966,699.84	17,021,234.68	145,258.04	387,965,589.88
Bad debts by portfolio	120,301,096.95	5,741,215.03		669,332.10	827,020.18	126,200,000.06
intenti						
add up the total	512,201,111.43	175,649,466.91	156,966,699.84	17,690,566.78	-972,278.22	514,165,589.94

or which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of unit	Amount recovered or reversed	melodic inversion (in music) rationale	Recovery method	Determination of the proportion of the original provision for bad debts Basis and reasonableness
ZEE CO.APPAREL CORP. dba hawke and co	24,559,757.61	payback	Recovery through bank accounts	The debtor is in financial difficulty and is expected to have difficulty retake
DKH Retail Ltd	21,902,596.13	payback	Recovery through bank accounts	The debtor is in financial difficulty and is expected to have difficulty retake
CCTC Railway Construction limited company	21,478,331.08	payback	Recovery through bank accounts	The debtor is in financial difficulty and is expected to have difficulty retake
JOULES LIMITED	16,941,319.35	payback	Recovery through bank accounts	The debtor is in financial difficulty and is expected to have difficulty retake
MAURICES INCORPORATED UOC	14,884,416.82	payback	Recovery through bank accounts	The debtor is in financial difficulty and is expected to have difficulty retake
add up the total	99,766,420.99	/	/	/

Other notes:
none

(4) Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount written off
Accounts receivable actually written off	17,690,566.78

√Applicable □Not applicable

Of which significant accounts receivable write-offs

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	accounts receivable characteristic	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed preface	Whether or not the amount was paid by the associated come about
ZEE CO.APPAREL CORP. DBA HAWKE AND CO	payment for goods	9,736,115.70	Not expected to be recovered	general manager's office	clogged
add up the total	/	9,736,115.70	/	/	/

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Accounts receivable write-off instructions:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5) Top five accounts receivable and contract assets with closing balances, by party owed

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of unit	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Percentage of combined accounts receivable and contract	Closing balance of provision for bad debts

Other
notes nil

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

6. Contractual assets

(1). Status of contract assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	book value	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	book value
pledge receivable deposit	504,180,121.52	6,455,879.84	497,724,241.68	70,388,600.08	11,889,848.04	58,498,752.04
completed unsettled liabilities	704,030,314.04	4,031,113.55	699,999,200.49	26,564,620.28	1,413,229.06	25,151,391.22
add up the total	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	13,303,077.10	83,650,143.26

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount of change	Reason for change
Completed unliquidated assets	857,579,149.58	Mainly due to recognition of revenue in the current year in accordance with the progress of performance and unmet liabilities. Increase in the number of projects counted as eligible
Unexpired warranties	441,491,448.00	Contractual deliveries were completed mainly during the year, but the related quality assurance obligations were not implemented. Increase in the number of unfulfilled obligations

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)		sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)	
add up the total	1,299,070,597.58	/						/		
Provision for bad debts on an individual basis										
Provision for bad debts by portfolio	1,208,210,435.56	100.00	10,486,993.39	0.87	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	100.00	13,303,077.10	13.72	83,650,143.26
Among them:										
Ageing portfolio	1,208,210,435.56	100.00	10,486,993.39	0.87	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	100.00	13,303,077.10	13.72	83,650,143.26
add up the total	1,208,210,435.56	/	10,486,993.39	/	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	/	13,303,077.10	/	83,650,143.26

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Contractual assets	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Ageing portfolio	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	0.87
add up the total	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	--

Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio

Explanation of bad debt provision by portfolio

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Contractual assets	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Within 1 year	1,183,987,202.86	5,919,936.03	0.50
1-2 years	13,800,590.99	690,029.55	5.00
2-3 years	518,823.79	51,882.38	10.00
More than 3 years	9,903,817.92	3,825,145.43	38.62
add up the total	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	--

Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of contract assets for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts on contract assets for the period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sportsevent	Provision for the current period	Recovered or reversed during the period	Write-offs/cancellations during the period	rationale
Warranty receivables	-5,167,371.52			Recovery of warranty receivables
Completed unliquidated assets	2,351,487.81			Completed unliquidated funds
add up the total	-2,816,083.71			/

Of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

not have

(5). Actual contractual assets written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant contractual assets were written off

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Notes on write-off of contract assets:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Receivables financing

(1). Presentation of receivables

financing classifications

√Applicable □Not applicable

Increase in production

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
notes receivable	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42
add up the total	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42

(2). Receivable financing pledged by the Company at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Receivable financing at the end of the period that has been endorsed or discounted by the company and is not yet due at the balance sheet date

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Amount of derecognition at the end of the period ($)	Amounts not derecognised at the end of the period
banker's acceptance	1,438,123,908.11	
add up the total	1,438,123,908.11	

(4). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		bad debt quasi-provide or equip		book value	Carrying amount		bad debt quasi-provide or equip		book value
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)		sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)	
per item debit balance (accountancy) provide or equip										
Bad debt provision by portfolio provide or equip	951,106,443.17	100.00			951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	100.00			1,496,344,302.42
Among them: Bank's acceptance bill of exchange	951,106,443.17	100.00			951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	100.00			1,496,344,302.42
add up	951,106,443.17	/	/	/	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	/	/	/	1,496,344,302.42
the total										

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Portfolio accruals: bankers' acceptances

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Financing receivables	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Bankers' acceptance	951,106,443.17	0	0
add up	951,106,443.17	0	0

Explanation of bad debt provision by portfolio

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of receivables financing for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the period:

□ Applicable √ Not Applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

of which: the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:
□Applicable
√Not applicable
Other description:
not have

(6). Receivables financing actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable
of which significant receivables financing write-offs
□Applicable
√Not Applicable
Description of write-offs:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Changes in receivables financing during the period and changes in fair value:

☐ Applicable
√ Not Applicable

(8). Other Notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

8. Prepayments

(1). Prepayments by age

√Applicable☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	7,711,634,665.89	95.39	10,243,675,131.93	97.45
1 to 2 years	261,530,192.60	3.24	146,752,396.30	1.40
2 to 3 years	28,186,259.23	0.35	29,817,123.03	0.28
More than 3 years	83,022,981.24	1.02	91,227,806.68	0.87
add up the total	8,084,374,098.96	100.00	10,511,472,457.94	100.00

Explanation of the reasons why prepayments aged more than one year and with significant amounts were not settled in a timely manner: Nil

Name of unit	Closing balance	Reasons for non-liquidation
Hudong Heavy Machinery Co.	48,160,000.00	Prepayments for purchased raw materials with long procurement lead times
China Ship Engine Co.	34,945,000.00	Prepayments for purchased raw materials with long procurement lead times
Dalian Yuxiang Marine Engineering Research Centre Co.	27,356,916.84	The counterparty is facing closure and is now fully covered by the open position. make provision for impairment
Zhanxiang Marine (Dalian) Co.	22,199,816.57	The counterparty is facing closure and is now fully covered by the open position. make provision for impairment
Shanghai Bianyong Medical Equipment Co.	21,310,000.00	Prepayments for purchased raw materials with long procurement lead times
add up the total	153,971,733.41	--

(2). Top five prepayments with closing balances, grouped by object of prepayment

√Applicable☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Closing balance	Percentage of total closing balance of prepayments Proportion (%)
Supplier 1	322,428,145.40	3.99
Supplier 2	262,390,615.04	3.25
Supplier 3	252,674,189.56	3.13
Suppliers 4	250,930,000.00	3.10
Suppliers 5	240,359,921.63	2.97
add up the total	1,328,782,871.63	16.44

Other notes nil

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Other notes

☐ Applicable
√ Not applicable

9. Other receivables

Item presentation

Unit: Yuan

Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable	8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	537,956,110.36	467,091,883.04
add up the total	546,333,660.03	476,826,283.04

Other notes:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

☐ Applicable √ Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of interest receivable for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

not have

(6). Actual write-off of interest receivable during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Of which significant write-offs of interest receivable

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of write-offs:

□Applicable
√Not Applicable
Other Notes:
□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Dividend receivable

(1). Dividends receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.		9,734,400.00
Jiangsu Sumida Shangdian Power Generation Co.	706,810.07	
Sumida Dongtai Power Generation Co.	6,558,571.32	
Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	1,112,168.28	

project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
add up the total	8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00

(2). Significant dividend receivables aged over 1 year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of dividends receivable for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐Applicable

√Not applicable

Other description:

not have

(6). Actual dividends receivable written off during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Significant write-offs of dividends receivable therein

☐Applicable

√Not Applicable

Description of write-offs:

☐Applicable

√Not applicable

Other description:

☐ Applicable

√ Not applicable

Other receivables

(1). Disclosure by age

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year		
Of which: within 1 year		
Up to and including 1 year	458,359,969.41	389,187,405.95

(2). Breakdown by nature of funds

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
External borrowing	301,187,869.14	1,161,107,694.76
Deposit Guarantee	239,312,667.97	171,823,798.29
Suspense accounts receivable	183,575,870.80	130,947,941.49
Export tax refunds	187,441,234.10	95,414,582.70
Related transactions	67,356,437.53	44,377,550.10
Government grants	11,600,000.00	11,700,000.00
Provisions and others	4,430,803.36	26,675,184.87
add up the total	994,904,882.90	1,642,046,752.21

(3). Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

provision for bad debts	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	add up the total
	Expected credit losses for the next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire life cycle (no credit losses incurred) (with impairment)	Expected credit losses (incurred credit losses) over lifetime (with impairment)	
Remaining 1 January 2023 horizontal tablet or inscribed board		8,221,761.90	1,166,733,107.27	1,174,954,869.17
Remaining 1 January 2023 Amount for the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transferred to phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
Provision for the current period		3,028,557.71	11,048,325.22	14,076,882.93
Reversal during the period			-46,366,691.54	-46,366,691.54
Write-offs during the period			-686,352,940.89	-686,352,940.89
Other changes		417,234.35	219,418.52	636,652.87
31st December 2023 balances		11,667,553.96	445,281,218.58	456,948,772.54

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

For details of the recognition criteria and description of the provision for bad debts by portfolio, see Note V 11. Financial instruments. Explanation of significant changes in the carrying amount of other receivables for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis used to assess whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	Write-offs or cancellations	Other changes	
Individual provision for bad debts	1,166,733,107.27	11,048,325.22	46,366,691.54	686,352,940.89	219,418.52	445,281,218.58
Provision for bad debts by portfolio	8,221,761.90	3,028,557.71			417,234.35	11,667,553.96
add up the total	1,174,954,869.17	14,076,882.93	46,366,691.54	686,352,940.89	636,652.87	456,948,772.54

Of these, the amount of provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Amounts reversed or recovered	Reason for reversal	Recovery method	Basis for determining the percentage of original bad debt provision and its reasonableness
Shaanxi Xuguang New Energy Co.	15,000,000.00	payback	Through banks Account recovery	The debtor is in financial difficulty, Expected to be difficult to recover
Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Co.	23,561,244.50	payback	Through banks Account recovery	The debtor is in financial difficulty, Expected to be difficult to recover
add up the total	38,561,244.50	/	/	/

Other notes

(5). Other receivables actually written off during the period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of other receivables	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether or not the amount is attributable to a connected transaction come into being
Shanghai Taishun International Trade Easy Company Limited	Third-party loan splitting	544,802,260.60	The debtor is insolvent and there is no Property available for distribution	general manager's office	clogged
Shanghai Bulk Logistics Co. limited company	Third-party loan splitting	91,532,680.29	The debtor is insolvent and there is no Property available for distribution	general manager's office	clogged
add up the total	190,400,000.00	686,352,940.89	/	/	/

Other receivables actually written off

of which significant write-offs of other receivables:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of other receivables	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether or not the amount is attributable to a connected transaction come into being
Shanghai Taishun International Trade Easy Company Limited	Third-party loan splitting	544,802,260.60	The debtor is insolvent and there is no Property available for distribution	general manager's office	clogged
Shanghai Bulk Logistics Co. limited company	Third-party loan splitting	91,532,680.29	The debtor is insolvent and there is no Property available for distribution	general manager's office	clogged
add up the total	190,400,000.00	686,352,940.89	/	/	/

Note on write-off of other receivables:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Top five other receivables with closing balances, by party owed to them

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of other receivables	Closing balance	Percentage of total closing balance of other receivables Example (%)	Provision for bad debts	Age of accounts	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Client 1	Third-party loan splitting	190,400,000.00	19.44	Third-party loan splitting	More than 5 years	190,400,000.00
Client 2	Subsidies receivable	80,182,708.45	8.06	Subsidies receivable	More than 5 years	42,858,328.80
Client 3	Third-party loan splitting	46,644,161.31	4.69	Third-party loan splitting	More than 5 years	46,644,161.31
Client 4	Export tax refunds	37,775,836.83	3.80	Export tax refunds	Within 1 year	
Client 5	Export tax refunds	32,760,126.43	3.29	Export tax refunds	Within 1 year	
add up the total	/	387,762,833.02	38.98	/	/	279,998,486.11

(7). Reported in other accounts receivable due to centralized management of funds

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

10. inventory (of material)

(1) Inventory classification

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories/total Impairment of same performance costs intend	book value	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories/ Reduced cost of contract performance corresponding reduction in value	book value
Goods in transit	9,708,134.66		9,708,134.66	639,973.94		639,973.94
raw materials	475,867,958.99	12,061,377.49	463,806,581.50	791,200,368.70	8,101,441.31	783,098,927.39
in product	2,229,437,937.91	11,123,058.94	2,218,314,878.97	2,123,260,571.06	323,961,255.57	1,799,299,315.49
merchandise in stock	7,211,949,798.59	283,542,884.16	6,928,406,914.43	6,528,838,623.33	205,589,928.10	6,323,248,695.23
Issuance of goods	52,804,846.72	549,218.33	52,255,628.39	31,871,607.90	530,275.15	31,341,332.75
Commissioned materials	692,234,168.52	8,304,740.18	683,929,428.34	617,754,396.88	8,009,516.84	609,744,880.04
packaging	1,624,681.11		1,624,681.11	1,989,212.25		1,989,212.25
low value consumables	278,842.55		278,842.55	1,113,449.96		1,113,449.96
Other working capital materials	547,169.91	7,611.40	539,558.51	387,325.24	7,611.40	379,713.84
Contract performance costs	147,900,004.80	12,409,048.14	135,490,956.66	85,044,890.41		85,044,890.41
add up the total	10,822,353,543.76	327,997,938.64	10,494,355,605.12	10,182,100,419.67	546,200,028.37	9,635,900,391.30

(2) Provision for decline in value of inventories and impairment of contractual performance costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	the rest	Reversal or reversal	the rest	
raw materials	8,101,441.31	4,215,898.48		255,962.30		12,061,377.49
in product	323,961,255.57			312,838,196.63		11,123,058.94
merchandise in stock	205,589,928.10	100,396,341.67	1,463,978.97	23,907,364.58		283,542,884.16
Issuance of goods	530,275.15	18,943.18				549,218.33
Commissioned materials	8,009,516.84	13,869,856.91	7,317.62	13,581,951.19		8,304,740.18
Other working capital materials	7,611.40					7,611.40
Contract performance costs		12,409,048.14				12,409,048.14
add up the total	546,200,028.37	130,910,088.38	1,471,296.59	350,583,474.70		327,997,938.64

Reasons for reversal or write-off of provision for decline in value of inventories during the period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Reasons for reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories during the period	Reasons for reversal of provision for decline in value of inventories during the period
Raw materials/products in process	Inventories for which provision for decline in value of inventories was made in prior periods Increase in net realisable value of goods	Provision for decline in value of inventories made at the beginning of the period has been made in the current period Inventory depletion
Inventory/issued goods/ Commissioning of	Inventories for which provision for decline in value of inventories was made in prior	Provision for decline in value of inventories made at the beginning of the period has

Material	periods	been made in the current period
	Increase in net realisable value of goods	Inventory sold

Provision for decline in value of inventories by portfolio

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Criteria for making provision for decline in value of inventories by portfolio

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) Amount of borrowing costs capitalised included in the closing balance of inventories and the criteria and basis for their calculation

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(4) Explanation of the current period's amortisation of contract performance costs

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

sports event	beginning of period	Increase during the period	Amortisation for the period	Impairment for the period	closing figure
Nanjing Yunhai Special Metal Co. 7.18MW Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	15,197,147.12	1,537,061.27	16,734,208.39		
Hefei Midea Laundry 17.97Mw Distributed Photovoltaic Generation power project	21,781,403.09	2,850,528.83	24,631,931.92		
Sateri (Jiangsu) Fibre Company Limited 6.45MW sub Distributed photovoltaic power projects	14,661,158.23	7,946,798.11	22,607,956.34		

sports event	beginning of period	Increase during the period	Amortisation for the period	Impairment for the period	closing figure
Suqian Sanyuan 10MW Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	7,812,712.45	2,096,186.57		9,908,899.02	
Ruifeng 1.999MW Distributed Photovoltaic Project	6,443,356.68		6,443,356.68		
Hefei Hualing Co. 5.0141MW distribution Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	5,528,394.42	1,295,959.19	6,824,353.61		
Tianjin Xinyu 18MW Distributed Rooftop Photovoltaic Power Generation Project catalogue		46,270,299.08			46,270,299.08
Shanghai Lumbin 8MW Distributed Photovoltaic Project		13,879,452.51			13,879,452.51
Yangzhou Ruisler Composite Metal Materials Co. Rooftop 9MW Distributed Generation Project		12,836,666.65			12,836,666.65
Jingzhou Midea Washing Machine 12.53MW Rooftop Distributed Lighting Voltaic power projects		10,430,969.95			10,430,969.95
Shanghai Pudong New Area Lingang COSCO Container 6MW PV Power generation projects		10,346,706.58			10,346,706.58
Asia-Pacific Senbo (Guangdong) Paper Co. 8.6MWp Distributed photovoltaic power projects		7,408,211.75			7,408,211.75
Anqing Welling Auto Parts 6.3MW Rooftop Distributed Photovoltaic power projects		6,784,496.66			6,784,496.66

30MW distributed rooftop photovoltaic power generation i n Yu County, Gemin County power project		16,234,179.65	7,005,668.04	2,500,149.12	6,728,362.49
Ke Cheng 1.2MW Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Project		4,667,718.09			4,667,718.09
Wanwei Xuzhou Landport Cold Chain Park 3.9996MW Rooftop Distributed photovoltaic power projects		3,833,353.36			3,833,353.36
Sporadic projects	13,620,718.42	203,731,773.14	205,047,772.02		12,304,719.54
add up the total	85,044,890.41	352,150,361.39	289,295,247.00	12,409,048.14	135,490,956.66

Other notes

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

11. Assets held for sale

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Debt investments maturing within one year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other debt investments maturing within one year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes on non-current assets due within one year nil

13. Other current assets

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Contract acquisition costs		
Returns receivable cost		
Input VAT to be offset	408,432,663.43	356,064,927.92
Prepaid taxes	66,474,727.61	34,589,189.00
add up the total	474,907,391.04	390,654,116.92

Other notes nil

14. debenture investment

(1). Status of debt investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Movement in provision for impairment of debt investments during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant debt investments at period end

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for impairment: not applicable

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of debt investments for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

The amount of the provision for impairment for the period and the basis used to assess whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Actual write-off of debt investments during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant write-offs of debt investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of write-offs of debt investments:

☐Applicable
√Not Applicable

Other Notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

15. Other debt investments

(1) Other debt investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Movement in provision for impairment of other debt investments during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2) Significant other debt investments at the end of the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) Provision for impairment

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for impairment: not applicable

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of other debt investments for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

The amount of the provision for impairment for the period and the basis used to assess whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4) Other debt investments actually written off during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant write-offs of other debt investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of write-offs of other debt investments:

☐Applicable

√ Not applicable
Other description:
□Applicable √ Not Applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1). Long-term receivables

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance			Discount rate range
	Carrying amount	bad debt intend	book value	Carrying amount	bad debt intend	book value	
finance lease payments	83,838,792.34		83,838,792.34	113,018,354.10		113,018,354.10	2.95 per cent-8.71 per cent
Of which: not realised financing income	-7,261,963.35		-7,261,963.35	-11,435,643.80		-11,435,643.80	2.95 per cent-8.71 per cent
Sale of goods by instalment	2,181,414.91		2,181,414.91	294,964.21		294,964.21	12.25 per cent - 35.13 per cent
Provision of labour by instalment							
Total	85,020,207.25		85,020,207.25	113,313,318.31		113,313,318.31	/

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amounts of long-term receivables for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts for the period and the basis used to assess whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description: inapplicable

(5). Long-term receivables actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant write-offs of long-term receivables

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Note on write-off of long-term receivables:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

17. Long-term equity investments

(1). Status of long-term equity investments

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

investee (in finance)	Opening balance	Increase/decrease during the period								Closing balance	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Additional investments	Reduced investment	Recognised under the equity method Investment gains and losses	Other comprehensive income adapt	Other changes in equity	Cash shares declared Profit or profit	make provision for impairment	the rest		
I. Joint ventures											
Oriental Maritime Enterprises Ltd. firms	41,211,620.21			14,255,854.99	-1,537,493.11		14,093,400.00			39,836,582.09	
Orient Marine Services Limited firms	36,141,100.82			17,388,156.02	4,887,325.81		14,093,400.00			44,323,182.65	
Nanjing Sumida Shipping Co. limited company	52,534,254.42			297,322.63						52,831,577.05	
Subtotal	129,886,975.45			31,941,333.64	3,349,832.70		28,186,800.00			136,991,341.79	
II. Associated enterprises											
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Control joint-stock limited company	156,641,184.39			5,743,213.61			2,881,846.13			159,502,551.87	
Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co. firms	8,533,998.01			-8,533,998.01							
Zhongzi Sumida (Haining) Environmental Protection Industry Investment Partnership Enterprises (limited partnership)	18,115,733.41			-553,123.33						17,562,610.08	
Shanghai Joyou Chemical Co. firms	10,466,059.09			3,352,577.34						13,818,636.43	
Nanjing Jiusheng ripple pattern kitchen waste Waste Disposal Ltd.	443,535.51			-100,598.20						342,937.31	
Jiangsu Meida Energy & Environment science and technology limited company	8,074,890.21			-400,564.21						7,674,326.00	
Jiangsu Coastal Ecological Science and Technology	16,155,921.60			492,353.96						16,648,275.56	

investee (in finance)	Opening balance	Increase/decrease during the period							Closing balance	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Additional investments	Reduced investment	Recognised under the equity method Investment gains and losses	Other comprehensive income adapt	Other changes in equity	Cash shares declared Profit or profit	make provision for impairment	the rest	
Sumida Dongtai Power Generation Co. limited company	53,451,904.09			5,482,795.47			9,773,038.87			49,161,660.69	
Jiangsu Tengqimeda New Energy Source Development Ltd.	2,877,406.60	3,010,000.00		210,289.53			50,000.00			6,047,696.13	
Jiangsu North Star Power Energy limited company	13,308,329.50			-1,432,535.86						11,875,793.64	
Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Ltd.	4,449,255.74									4,449,255.74	4,449,255.74
Nanjing Qizhi Pulse Technology development company	3,023,422.18			13,189.01						3,036,611.19	
Shanghai Yutong Meida Supply Chain Management Ltd.	3,447,043.66			-260,482.06			1,050,000.00			2,136,561.60	
Pingyi Jincheng Photovoltaic Power Generation limited company	20,863,198.55			2,019,201.26			1,707,171.02			21,175,228.79	
Yantai Delian New Energy Co. limited company	17,792,721.43			1,480,136.95			1,112,168.28			18,160,690.10	
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trade Easy Company Limited	46,680,370.25	10,011,200.00		21,253,773.12	1,836,418.00		3,244,800.00			76,536,961.37	
Yili (Nanjing) Textile science and technology limited company	9,972,538.63			2,460,243.98	53,099.93					12,485,882.54	
Jiangsu Modern Shipbuilding Technology limited company	408,145.87			520,000.00						928,145.87	
Jiangsu Subo Biomedical corporation	13,996,238.88			1,761,284.79						15,757,523.67	
Zhejiang CIIC Robotics Co. limited company	1,437,405.59			-156,139.67						1,281,265.92	

Wuxi Maki Zhenyang Conveyor Machinery Co.	498,857.56			-183,042.37						315,815.19	
Sihong County Hengda Photovoltaic Development power company						74,774.50				74,774.50	
SINOMACH Finance Leasing Co. firms	29,975,928.56			861,005.12			341,300.00			30,495,633.68	
Subtotal	655,204,824.65	27,021,200.00		55,693,856.22	7,875,714.98	-3,225,974.40	36,408,395.86			706,161,225.59	4,449,255.74
add up the total	785,091,800.10	27,021,200.00		87,635,189.86	11,225,547.68	-3,225,974.40	64,595,195.86			843,152,567.38	4,449,255.74

(2). Impairment testing of long-term equity investments

□Applicable
√ Not
Applicable
Other Notes

not have

18. Investments in other equity instruments

(1) Investments in other equity instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase/decrease during the period					Closing balance	Dividend income recognised in the period	Accumulated gains in other comprehensive income	Accumulated losses included in other comprehensive income	Designated as at fair value Measured and changes in other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income. reason
		Additional investments	Reduced investment	Profit included in other comprehensive income for the period	Charged to other comprehensive income for the period losses	the rest					
SINOMACH Finance Co.	216,229,869.10			131,230.90			216,361,100.00	4,902,000.00	53,321,300.00		long term hold
SINOMACH CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	53,238,999.55			840,997.85			54,079,997.40	676,900.00	4,020,207.21		long term hold
Xuzhou Zhonghui Photoelectric Technology Co.	17,594,265.12			10,983,634.88			28,577,900.00		11,077,900.00		long term hold
Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	3,163,200.00						3,163,200.00				long term hold
add up the total	290,226,333.77			11,955,863.63			302,182,197.40	5,578,900.00	68,419,407.21		/

(2) Explanation of the existence of derecognition during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

19. Other non-current financial assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

20. investment property

Investment property measurement model

(1). Investment property using the cost measurement model

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Houses, buildings	land use right	construction in progress	add up the total
I. Original book value				
1. Opening balance	77,144,653.23			77,144,653.23
2. Increase during the period	9,110,367.98			9,110,367.98
(1) Outsourcing				
(2) Inventories/fixed assets Transfer from construction in progress	9,110,367.98			9,110,367.98
(3) Increase in business combinations				
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers out				
4. Closing balance	86,255,021.21			86,255,021.21
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortisation				
1. Opening balance	45,068,706.60			45,068,706.60
2. Increase during the period	6,273,831.96			6,273,831.96
(1) Accrual or amortisation	3,119,668.36			3,119,668.36
(2) Transfer of fixed assets	3,154,163.60			3,154,163.60
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers out				
4. Closing balance	51,342,538.56			51,342,538.56
III. Provision for impairment				
1. Opening balance				
2. Increase during the period				
(1) Provision				
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers out				
4. Closing balance				
IV. Carrying value				
1. Closing book value	34,912,482.65			34,912,482.65

(2). Status of investment properties with outstanding title deeds

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Impairment testing of investment properties using the cost measurement model

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

No clear indication of impairment of investment properties was identified at the end of the period,

therefore no provision for impairment was made.

21. Fixed assets

Item presentation

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
fixed assets	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05
Fixed assets liquidation		
add up the total	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□ Applicable √ Not Applicable

Fixed Assets

(1). Fixed assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Houses and buildings	machinery and equipment	carrier	Other equipment	add up the total
i. Original book value:					
1. Opening balance	3,448,000,780.10	4,912,077,486.67	606,044,979.36	322,314,888.98	9,288,438,135.11
2. Increase during the period	5,445,199.99	176,496,713.41	14,753,195.74	48,856,003.36	245,551,112.50
(1) Acquisitions		62,859,998.93	6,231,354.71	15,129,842.51	84,221,196.15
(2) Transfer from construction in progress	5,445,199.99	39,600,972.26		10,020,660.43	55,066,832.68
(3) Increase in business combinations					
(4) Other [Note 1]		74,035,742.22	8,521,841.03	23,705,500.42	106,263,083.67
3. Decrease during the period	47,198,714.76	101,813,353.84	6,274,320.33	30,051,075.25	185,337,464.18
(1) Disposal or scrapping	5,298,319.86	101,813,353.84	5,997,329.17	25,505,726.63	138,614,729.50
(2) Transfer to investment property property developers	9,110,367.98				9,110,367.98
(3) Other [Note 1]	32,790,026.92		276,991.16	4,545,348.62	37,612,366.70
4. Closing balance	3,406,247,265.33	4,986,760,846.24	614,523,854.77	341,119,817.09	9,348,651,783.43
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balances	1,147,150,813.59	2,061,518,983.69	173,725,795.87	216,300,726.56	3,598,696,319.71
2. Increase during the period	147,101,757.28	336,274,736.99	27,637,388.54	56,012,248.23	567,026,131.04
(1) Provision	147,101,757.28	270,116,279.43	24,413,292.40	33,965,101.26	475,596,430.37
(2) Other [Note 1]		66,158,457.56	3,224,096.14	22,047,146.97	91,429,700.67
3. Decrease during the period	45,850,094.60	73,645,200.05	5,510,924.21	20,511,115.91	145,517,334.77
(1) Disposal or scrapping	7,992,767.26	73,645,200.05	5,510,924.21	17,300,756.93	104,449,648.45
(2) Transfer to investment property property developers	3,154,163.60				3,154,163.60
(3) Other [Note 1]	34,703,163.74			3,210,358.98	37,913,522.72
4. Closing balance	1,248,402,476.27	2,324,148,520.63	195,852,260.20	251,801,858.88	4,020,205,115.98
III. Provision for impairment					
1. Opening balances	71,008,957.34	138,614,769.51	14,222,030.91	1,275,920.59	225,121,678.35
2. Increase during the period	13,665.25	6,984,137.22	236,200.00	2,205.90	7,236,208.37
(1) Provision	13,665.25	6,877,815.11		2,205.90	6,893,686.26
(2) Other [Note 1]		106,322.11	236,200.00		342,522.11
3. Decrease during the period	358,839.00	6,621,593.91		112,603.43	7,093,036.34
(1) Disposal or scrapping	252,516.89	6,621,593.91		112,603.43	6,986,714.23
(2) Other [Note 1]	106,322.11				106,322.11
4. Closing balance	70,663,783.59	138,977,312.82	14,458,230.91	1,165,523.06	225,264,850.38
IV. Carrying value					
1. Closing book value	2,087,181,005.47	2,523,635,263.79	404,213,363.66	88,152,435.15	5,103,181,817.07
2. Opening book value	2,229,841,009.17	2,711,943,733.47	418,097,152.58	104,738,241.83	5,464,620,137.05

Note1: Other increases and decreases in fixed assets were mainly due to reclassification adjustments of fixed assets by subsidiaries and exchange rate changes of overseas companies during the period.

(2). Status of temporarily idle fixed assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	provision for impairment	book value	note
Houses and buildings	88,011,680.45	34,018,629.81		53,993,050.64	lying idle

sports event	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	provision for impairment	book value	note
machinery and equipment	5,359,409.34	1,810,433.42	3,281,092.44	267,883.48	Machines and equipment, tools and implements Inactive equipment, etc., deactivated
add up the total	93,371,089.79	35,829,063.23	3,281,092.44	54,260,934.12	--

(3). Fixed assets leased out through operating leases

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing book value
Houses and buildings	27,757,328.64
carrier	382,667,365.99
Other equipment	860,306.04
add up the total	411,285,000.67

(4). Status of fixed assets for which certificates of title have not been issued

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	book value	Reasons for non-completion of title deeds
Houses and buildings	2,788,576.65	In process
add up the total	2,788,576.65	--

(5). Impairment testing of fixed assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Recoverable amount is determined as fair value less costs of disposal

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	book value	recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Determination of fair value and cost of disposal	Key parameters	The key parameters are indeed fixed basis
Delonghi plant and specialised equipment	48,165,901.86	44,232,396.79	3,933,505.07	Fair value is determined using the cost method; Disposal costs represent costs associated with the disposal of assets expense or outlay	Replacement price, salvage rate, disposal cost	Based on market enquiry and taking into account the rate of completion define
Specialised equipment for marine	4,629,153.19	1,668,972.00	2,960,181.19	Fair value is determined using the cost method; Disposal costs represent	Replacement price, salvage rate, disposal cost	Based on market enquiry and taking

The recoverable amount is determined as the present value of the expected future cash flows.

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Reasons for differences between the foregoing information and information used in

Impairment tests in previous years or external information that is clearly inconsistent with the information

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Reasons for differences between the information used in the company's impairment tests in previous years and the actual situation in the current year that are clearly inconsistent with the current year

☐Applicable
√Not applicable

Other description:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:
☐ Applicable √ Not Applicable

Fixed Asset Liquidation

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
construction in progress	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81
Engineering materials		
Add: the total	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81

22. Construction in progress

Project presentation

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Other notes:
☐ Applicable √ Not Applicable

Construction in progress

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	impairments intend	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Section 2022 Mowing Machine Product Mould				2,042,259.27		2,042,259.27
Environmental Modification (Coating) (Exhaust gas treatment)				1,837,752.19		1,837,752.19
Environmental treatment facilities Upgraded technological transformation				7,726,225.09		7,726,225.09
Polylactic acid foam catalogue				8,718,603.37		8,718,603.37
biodegradable material lightweight				8,373,437.22	8,373,437.22	
42" Ride-on Moulds for	8,923,739.40		8,923,739.40			

(1) Status of construction in progress

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

(2). Changes in significant construction-in-progress projects during the period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	budgeted number	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amounts transferred to fixed assets during the period	Other decreases during the period [Note 1]	Closing balance	Cumulative investment in works as a percentage of budget (%)	project progress	Cumulative amount of interest capitalised	Of which: Amount of interest capitalised during the period	Periodic interest capitalisation rate (%)	Source of funds
Upgrading of environmental treatment facilities	50,700,000.00	7,726,225.09	22,462,072.57	30,188,297.66			59.54	59.54				since financing generic term for lustrous and ductile metals
Polylactic acid foam project	12,000,000.00	8,718,603.37			8,718,603.37		72.66	72.66				since financing generic term for lustrous and ductile metals
Biodegradable materials for lightweighting	8,200,000.00	8,373,437.22			8,373,437.22		100.00	100.00				since fundraising
42 inch riding lawn mower mould	20,000,000.00		13,026,435.99	4,102,696.59		8,923,739.40	65.13	65.13				since fundraising
add up the total	90,900,000.00	24,818,265.68	35,488,508.56	34,290,994.25	17,092,040.59	8,923,739.40	/	/			/	/

Note 1: Other decreases in construction in progress were mainly due to the incorporation of the biodegradable materials lightweight project of PolyHermes Engineering Technology (Ningbo) Co., Ltd, a subsidiary incorporated under the same control of the Company, which was assessed as not meeting the capitalisation conditions and was written off after approval and the transfer of the polylactic acid foaming project to an intangible asset during the year.

(3). Provision for impairment of construction in progress during the period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for provision
Biodegradable materials for lightweighting	8,373,437.22		8,373,437.22		/
add up the total	8,373,437.22		8,373,437.22		/

(4). Impairment testing of construction in progress

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

No clear indication of impairment of construction in progress was identified at the end of the period, therefore no provision for impairment was made.

Construction materials

(1). Status of engineering materials

□Applicable √Not Applicable

23. Productive biological assets

(1). Produced biological assets using the cost-measurement model

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Impairment testing of productive biological assets using the cost measurement model

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Produced biological assets using the fair value measurement model

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

24. oil and gas assets

(1) Status of oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2) Impairment testing of oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

not have

25. usufructuary assets

(1) Status of right-to-use assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Land assets	Houses and buildings	carrier	machinery and equipment	add up the total
I. Original book value					
1. Opening balance	91,977,545.04	371,219,073.52	2,320,418,665.99		2,783,615,284.55
2. Increase during the period		115,429,990.88	3,280,834,687.19	865,294.81	3,397,129,972.88
(1) Leased-in		110,588,815.66	2,405,339,125.08	865,294.81	2,516,793,235.55
(2) Other [Note 1]		4,841,175.22	875,495,562.11		880,336,737.33
3. Decrease during the period	44,879.82	36,925,142.20	2,337,465,269.78		2,374,435,291.80
(1) Decrease in lease expiry	44,879.82	36,925,142.20	2,337,465,269.78		2,374,435,291.80
4. Closing balance	91,932,665.22	449,723,922.20	3,263,788,083.40	865,294.81	3,806,309,965.63

II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Opening balance	10,925,087.04	100,176,924.03	1,254,145,258.92		1,365,247,269.99
2. Increase during the period	5,526,474.38	69,133,326.67	352,189,249.28	432,647.40	427,281,697.73
(1) Provision	5,526,474.38	68,105,140.35	328,603,870.52	432,647.40	402,668,132.65
(2) Other [Note 1]		1,028,186.32	23,585,378.76		24,613,565.08
3. Decrease during the period		17,034,111.54			17,034,111.54
(1) Decrease in lease expiry		17,034,111.54			17,034,111.54
4. Closing balance	16,451,561.42	152,276,139.16	1,606,334,508.20	432,647.40	1,775,494,856.18
III. Provision for impairment					
1. Opening balance					
2. Increase during the period					
3. Decrease during the period					
4. Closing balance					
IV. Carrying value					
1. Closing book value	75,481,103.80	297,447,783.04	1,657,453,575.20	432,647.41	2,030,815,109.45
2. Opening book value	81,052,458.00	271,042,149.49	1,066,273,407.07		1,418,368,014.56

Note 1: Other increases were mainly due to the revaluation of right-of-use assets as a result of exchange rate fluctuations of offshore companies and revaluation of vessel charter contracts entered into by Sumida Marine Transportation Co.

(2) Impairment testing of right-of-use assets

□Applicable
√Not applicable
Other description:

No clear indication of impairment of the right-of-use assets was identified at the end of the period, so no provision for impairment was made.

26. intangible asset

(1) Intangible assets

√Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	land use right	hardware	franchises	Non-patented technology	trademark right	add up the total
I. Original book value						
1. Opening balance	648,403,727.91	114,589,161.51	17,921,884.37	70,348,736.81	122,108,561.84	973,372,072.44
2. Increase during the period		17,539,472.60	9,054,991.07	1,183,834.40	2,067,931.00	29,846,229.07
(1) Acquisition		5,684,838.56	8,910.89			5,693,749.45
(2) In-house R&D		11,753,463.66				11,753,463.66
(3) Other [Note 1]		101,170.38	9,046,080.18	1,183,834.40	2,067,931.00	12,399,015.96
3. Decrease during the period	135,000.00	2,926,758.97				3,061,758.97
(1) Disposal		2,926,758.97				2,926,758.97
(2) Other [Note						

sports event	land use right	hardware	franchises	Non-patented technology	trademark right	add up the total
3. Decrease during the period	35,550.00	2,092,340.88				2,127,890.88
(1) Disposal		2,092,340.88				2,092,340.88
(2) Other [Note 1]	35,550.00					35,550.00
4. Closing balance	157,237,836.06	53,693,071.27	12,284,661.66	48,931,045.21	30,023,840.52	302,170,454.72
III. Provision for impairment						
1. Opening balances	5,487,667.20	1,148,218.25	7,955.63			6,643,841.08
2. Increase during the period		3,778.68				3,778.68
(1) Provision		3,778.68				3,778.68
3. Decrease during the period						
4. Closing balance	5,487,667.20	1,151,996.93	7,955.63			6,647,619.76
IV. Carrying value						
1. Closing book value	485,543,224.65	74,356,806.94	14,684,258.15	22,601,526.00	94,152,652.32	691,338,468.06
2. Opening book value	500,877,437.34	69,328,416.32	9,934,359.02	29,222,108.28	96,665,306.13	706,027,627.09

Note 1: Other increases and decreases in intangible assets were mainly attributable to the transfer of PLA foam project from construction in progress of Juhengmei Engineering Technology (Ningbo) Co;

The proportion of intangible assets formed through in-house research and development to the balance of intangible assets at the end of the period was 39.38%.

（2） Status of land use rights for which title deeds have not been issued

□Applicable √Not Applicable

（3） Impairment testing of intangible assets

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

No clear indication of impairment of intangible assets was identified at the end of the period, therefore no provision for impairment was made.

27. reputation of a firm's product

（1） Original carrying amount of goodwill

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of investee or matters forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period	Closing balance
		Formation of business combination	Exchange rate changes	take care of	

(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of investee or matters forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period	Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Exchange rate changes	take care of	
Jiangsu Sumida Delong Auto Parts Co. limited company	49,969,768.25	142,528.05			50,112,296.30
Berkshire Blanket Holdings Ltd.					
Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile Technology Industry Co. Mrns		5,866,309.72			5,866,309.72
Jiangsu Sumida Home Textile Industry Co.					
Nanjing Sumida Chuangyuan Garment Co.		1,253,676.56			1,253,676.56
Huai'an County Hao Ming New Energy Co.					
Nong'an Fengde Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.					
Nong'an Hongda Electric Power Engineering Co.					
Jilin New Dayang New Energy Co.					
add up the total	49,969,768.25	7,262,514.33			57,232,282.58

(3) Information about the asset group or combination of asset groups in which the goodwill is located

√Applicable □Not applicable

name (of a thing)	The composition of the asset group or portfolio to which it belongs and gauge	Operating segments and gauge	Comparison with previous years lit. degree of consistency
Asset Group-Jiangsu Sumida Delong Auto Parts Co. limited company	Fixed assets, intangible assets, long term amortisation	Machine Tool Processing and Its trading business segment	be
Asset Group - Berkshire Blanket Holdings LimitedNote 1	Fixed assets, intangible assets, rights of use liabilities	Textile and Clothing Processing and Its trading business segment	be
Asset Group-Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile Technology Industry Co. department (under a ministry)	Fixed assets, intangible assets	Textile and Clothing Processing and Its trading business segment	be
Asset Group-Nanjing Sumida Chuangyuan Garment Co.	Fixed assets, intangible assets, rights of use Assets, long-term amortised expenses	Textile and Garment Processing and Its trading business segment	be
Asset Group-Jiangsu Sumida Home Textile Industry Co.	Fixed assets, intangible assets	Textile and Clothing Processing and Its trading business segment	be

Note 1: The carrying amounts of assets containing goodwill are in RMB, except for the asset group - Berkshire Blanket Holdings Limited, for which the carrying amount of assets containing goodwill is in US dollars. Changes in asset groups or combinations of asset groups.

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Other Notes

√ Applicable □Not applicable

There were no changes in asset groups or combinations of asset groups during the year

(4) Specific determination of recoverable amount

Recoverable amount is determined as fair value less costs of disposal

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	book value	recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Fair value and cost of disposal	Mode of Determination	Key parameters	Basis for determining key parameters
Asset Group-Wai'an County Haoming New Energy Co.	14,257.18	6,476.98	7,780.20	Fair value: The total	Fair value	Photovoltaic Industry classifier for works of literature, films, cars or land line telephones	The total price of the

sports event	book value	recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Fair value and cost of disposal of Mode of Determination	Key parameters	Basis for determining key parameters
Vehicle Components Co.				Definition; Disposal costs are mainly transaction costs and related taxes. Fee.	Disposal costs: transaction costs calculated with reference to 0.1 per cent of the transaction amount	Disposal costs are recognised with reference to the provisions of the BPE.
Asset Group-Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile Technology Industry Co.	592.61	5.77	586.84	Fair value is recognised using the cost approach; Disposal costs are mainly transaction costs and related taxes. Fee.	Fair value: Measured using the cost approach as 14.49 million Disposal costs: transaction costs are calculated with reference to 5 per cent of the transaction amount	The fair value of the cost route is determined on the basis of market enquiry and taking into account the rate of reconditioning; Disposal fees refer to Beijing Equity Exchange regulations Definitive confirmation.
add up the total	14,849.79	6,482.75	8,367.04	/	/	/

The recoverable amount is determined as the present value of the expected future cash flows.
√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	book value	recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Years of the projection period	Key parameters for the forecast period (growth rates, profit margins, etc.)	Basis for determining the parameters for the projection period	Key parameters of the stabilisation period (growth rate, profit margin, discount rate) etc.)	Basis for determining key parameters for the stabilisation period
CGU - Berkshire Blanket Holdings Limited	2,558.42	2,671.35		5	Growth rate: 4 per cent	Asset group -- Berkshire Blanket Holdings Limited [Note]	Growth rate: 0 per cent Gross margin: 11.06 per cent Discount rate: 17.22	Growth rate: zero in perpetuity Growth Modelling. Gross margin: Management determines this based on historical experience and forecasts of market developments. Pre-tax discount rate: the discounted value

sports event	book value	recoverable amount	Amount of impairment	Years of the projection period	Key parameters for the forecast period (growth rates, profit margins, etc.)	Basis for determining the parameters for the projection period	Key parameters of the stabilisation period (growth rate, profit margin, discount rate) etc.)	Basis for determining key parameters for the stabilisation period
						Discount rate after tax: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).		**Discount rate after tax:** weighted average cost of capital (WACC).
CGU - Huai'an County Hao Ming New Energy Co.	25,408.17	30,657.06		18.5	Growth rate: not relevant Gross margin: -7.38 per cent to 81.93 per cent Discount rate: 8.9882 per cent	**Gross margin**: management based on hours of power generation, electricity Price, decay rate, and other historical experience and forecasts of market development are determined. **Discount rate**: using weighted cost of capital (WACC) Calculations.	/	/
CGU - Nong'an Fengde Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	5,567.40	6,432.63		18.5	Growth rate: not relevant Gross margin: 48.64 per cent to 74.03 per cent Discount rate: 8.72049 per cent	**Gross margin**: management based on hours of power generation, electricity Price, decay rate, and other historical experience and forecasts of market development are determined. **Discount rate**: using weighted cost of capital (WACC) Calculations.	/	/

CGU - Nong'an Hongda Electric Power Engineering Co.	5,445.46	6,210.96		18.5	Growth rate: not relevant Gross margin: 21.18 per cent-75.21 per cent Discount rate: 8.843 per cent	**Gross margin**: management based on hours of power generation, electricity Price, decay rate, and other historical experience and forecasts of market development are determined. **Discount rate**: using weighted cost of capital (WACC) Calculations.	/	/
CGU -Jilin Xinlanyang New Energy Co.	19,406.15	19,717.08		18.5	Growth rate: not relevant Gross margin: 11.9 per cent-71.10 per cent Discount rate: 8.499464 per cent	**Gross margin**: management based on hours of power generation, electricity Price, decay rate, and other historical experience and forecasts of market development are determined. **Discount rate**: using weighted cost of capital (WACC) Calculations.	/	/
add up the total	62,004.99	71013.34	193.56	/	/	/	/	/

Note 1: The carrying amounts of assets containing goodwill are in Renminbi, except for the asset group - Berkshire Blanket Holdings Limited, where the carrying amount of assets containing goodwill is in United States dollars.

Reasons for differences between the foregoing information and information used in impairment tests in previous years or external information that is clearly inconsistent with the information

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Reasons for differences between the information used in the company's impairment tests in previous years and the actual situation in the current year that are clearly inconsistent with the current year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5) Performance commitments and corresponding goodwill impairment

Performance commitments existed at the time goodwill was formed and are within the performance commitment period for the reporting period or the previous period in the reporting period

☐Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

28. Long-term amortised expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amortisation for the period	Other decreases	Closing balance
Construction of temporary facilities	11,173,167.30	1,680,060.33	6,329,967.36		6,523,260.27
Improved maintenance of owned facilities	14,281,004.59	5,424,247.79	9,262,989.76		10,442,262.62
Repair and maintenance costs					
Leasehold improvements	31,180,104.95	14,642,676.82	11,464,378.35	-61,072.64	34,419,476.06
Repair and maintenance costs					
Sports event					
the rest	10,826,670.83	2,290,067.40	3,163,030.97		9,952,709.26
add up the total	67,459,949.67	24,037,052.34	30,220,366.44	-61,072.64	61,337,708.21

Other notes:

Note: Other decreases are mainly due to changes in exchange rates of foreign companies.

29. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

(1). Deferred tax assets not offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Provision for impairment of assets	667,678,115.28	158,324,937.80	544,075,197.70	133,814,207.22
Insider trading not realised cash flow	544,207,803.38	135,989,174.34	392,603,285.76	96,071,342.75
Deductible losses	1,670,199.34	250,529.90	10,836,130.93	1,365,977.59
Deferred exchange settlement income	12,862,256.72	2,959,564.94	67,428,659.90	15,795,532.49
Costs in advance	5,961,644.81	963,646.72	7,151,144.81	1,176,771.72
tenancy	190,555,661.81	43,988,915.45	190,663,306.09	47,616,389.79
add up the total	330,625,114.65	78,409,349.52	237,075,384.90	76,174,072.96
Non-same-control business combinations and assessed value added of assets	1,753,560,795.99	420,886,118.67	1,449,833,110.09	372,014,294.52
Public Derivative Financial Instruments	348,818,774.43	86,580,261.06	826,123,217.34	92,564,512.89
Change in fair value	60,854,192.44	14,115,184.63	38,686,193.29	9,616,356.29
Depreciation policy for long term assets discrepancy	200,686,054.18	42,080,158.23	172,035,204.62	36,129,719.15
tenancy	340,901,348.67	84,237,212.06	340,400,478.06	83,941,563.03
add up the total	951,260,369.72	227,012,883.98	1,377,245,093.31	322,282,154.36

(2). Deferred tax liabilities not offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance		Opening balance	
sports event	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax be in debt	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax be in debt
tenancy	330,625,114.65	78,409,349.52	237,075,384.90	76,174,072.96
add up the total	1,753,560,795.99	420,886,118.67	1,449,833,110.09	372,014,294.52
Non-same-control business combinations and assessed value added of assets	348,818,774.43	86,580,261.06	826,123,217.34	92,564,512.89
Public Derivative Financial Instruments	60,854,192.44	14,115,184.63	38,686,193.29	9,616,356.29
Change in fair value				
Depreciation policy for long term assets discrepancy	200,686,054.18	42,080,158.23	172,035,204.62	36,129,719.15
tenancy	340,901,348.67	84,237,212.06	340,400,478.06	83,941,563.03
add up the total	951,260,369.72	227,012,883.98	1,377,245,093.31	322,282,154.36

(3). Deferred income tax assets or liabilities, net of eliminations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Amount of netting	Deferred tax assets and liabilities, end of period	Amount of netting	Deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting at opening balance
Deferred tax assets	85,468,448.90	335,417,669.77	73,251,955.63	298,762,338.89
Deferred income tax liabilities	85,468,448.90	141,544,367.08	73,251,955.63	149,000,195.73

(4). Breakdown of unrecognised deferred tax assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	3,155,270,663.41	2,095,011,194.68
Deductible losses	1,051,819,985.70	1,269,550,008.11
add up the total	4,207,090,649.11	3,364,561,202.79

√Applicable □Not applicable

(5). The deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised will expire in the following years

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

vintages	Closing amount	Opening amount	note
2023		214,741,551.44	
2024	460,797,196.42	80,611,579.79	
2025	339,119,687.56	196,959,051.90	
2026	79,370,340.53	72,581,038.30	
2027	106,211,919.82	704,656,786.68	
2028	66,320,841.37		
add up the total	1,051,819,985.70	1,269,550,008.11	/

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

30. Other non-current assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	impairments intend	book value	Carrying amount	impairments intend	book value
Prepaid long-term assets	253,548,342.61		253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83		104,670,645.83
Purchase money						
add up the total	253,548,342.61		253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83		104,670,645.83

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

none

31. Assets with restricted ownership or use

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	end of term				beginning of a period			
	Carrying amount	book value	restrict typology	limited circumstances moreover	Carrying amount	book value	restrict typology	limited circumstances moreover
money funds	1,019,346,091.77	1,019,346,091.77	the rest	Note bond, performance bond securities	1,483,174,522.36	1,483,174,522.36	the rest	Note bond, performance bond securities
fixation liabilities	385,440,699.00	294,419,988.89	collateral	secured borrowing paragraph	349,197,070.02	304,984,940.37	collateral	secured borrowing paragraph
invisible (assets) liabilit	2,331,430.71	1,937,462.12	collateral	secured borrowing	2,331,430.71	2,002,224.08	collateral	secured borrowing

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	end of term				beginning of a period			
	Carrying amount	book value	restrict typology	limited circumstances moreover	Carrying amount	book value	restrict typology	limited circumstances moreover
add up the total	1,407,118,221.48	1,315,703,542.78	/	/	2,221,910,748.97	2,177,369,412.69	/	/

Other notes:
none

32. short term loan

(1). Classification of short-term loans

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
secured loan	10,010,694.44	10,011,763.89
Guaranteed Borrowing		10,000,000.00
credit loan	2,969,446,085.64	2,319,473,073.50
add up the total	2,979,456,780.08	2,339,484,837.39

√Applicable □Not applicable

Explanation of classification of short-term borrowings: None

(2). Status of overdue short-term loans

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Significant of these overdue short-term borrowings are shown below:

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

There were no overdue short-term loans at the end of the period

33. Trading financial liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Closing balance	Rationale and basis for designation
Trading financial liabilities	83,693,428.35	138,000,028.43	/
Among them:			
Derivative financial liabilities	83,693,428.35	138,000,028.43	/
Other [Note]	66,191,900.00	63,194,173.70	
add up the total	149,885,328.35	201,194,202.13	/

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Others represent the disposal of some power station companies in the previous year and the assumption of obligations, such as the elimination of deficiencies in power stations, for which the company expects to incur probable costs as contingent

consideration, which are recognised as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

34. Derivative financial liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

35. banknote payable

(1). Presentation of notes payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

kind	Closing balance	Opening balance
commercial promissory note	285,718,917.65	242,776,064.24
banker's acceptance	4,146,858,179.83	6,317,477,512.06
add up the total	4,432,577,097.48	6,560,253,576.30

The total amount of notes payable that were due and unpaid at the end of the period was $0.

36. accounts payable

(1) Presentation of accounts payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Purchase payables	7,185,301,355.67	6,328,683,482.56
Operating expenses payable	832,847,375.72	949,968,498.26
Payable for acquisition of assets and construction	242,684,046.90	303,092,137.07
the rest	10,222,606.69	1,331,800.00
add up the total	8,271,055,384.98	7,583,075,917.89

(2) Significant accounts payable older than 1 year or past due

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
Anhui Manor Trading Co.	18,471,979.06	Settlement point has not yet been reached according to the contract
tongti machine and tool co.,ltd	11,599,194.00	Settlement point has not yet been reached according to the contract
Zhenjiang Tiancheng Stainless Steel Import & Export Trading Co.	10,047,754.66	Settlement point has not yet been reached according to the contract
add up the total	40,118,927.72	

Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

37. Advance receipts

(1). Presentation of accounts receivable in advance

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Asset utilisation costs		272,735.01
Advance receipts	481,163.14	
add up the total	481,163.14	272,735.01

√Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Significant receipts in advance aged over 1 year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable
√Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

38. Contract liabilities (1). Status of contractual liabi

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Sales receipts in advance	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00
add up the total	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00

(2) . Significant contractual liabilities aged over 1 year

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
U-MINGMARINE TRANSPORT (SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED	185,784,300.00	Not yet delivered

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
chellaram shipping (hongkong) limited	92,172,009.07	Not yet delivered
Sea 315 LeasingCo., Limited	21,324,252.50	Not yet delivered
Sea 316 LeasingCo., Limited	21,304,747.23	Not yet delivered
Sea 310 LeasingCo., Limited	21,286,744.98	Not yet delivered
Sea 309 LeasingCo., Limited	21,285,313.68	Not yet delivered
TianjinGreatwall IV LeasingLtd	21,281,400.00	Not yet delivered
TianJinGreatwall I LeasingLtd.	21,281,400.00	Not yet delivered
TianJinGreatwall II LeasingLtd.	21,281,400.00	Not yet delivered
TianjinGreatwall III LeasingLtd	21,281,400.00	Not yet delivered
DY59VENTURELIMITED	18,976,460.00	Not yet delivered
Nanjing Agricultural University	17,448,584.37	Not yet accepted
CL Huaihua Limited	17,110,695.00	Not yet delivered
CL Shaoyang Limited	12,134,810.00	Not yet delivered
add up the total	513,953,516.83	/

(3). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

39. Employee Compensation Payable

(1). Presentation of remuneration payable to employees

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
I. Short-term remuneration	363,330,548.27	2,181,931,617.04	2,133,173,503.22	412,088,662.09
II. Post-employment benefits -- defined contribution plans	206,986.55	148,707,951.82	148,323,993.28	590,945.09
III. Termination benefits	400,000.00	6,431,414.96	6,831,414.96	
IV. Other benefits due within one year				
add up the total	363,937,534.82	2,337,070,983.82	2,288,328,911.46	412,679,607.18

(2). Presentation of short-term remuneration

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency:RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
I. Wages, bonuses and allowances and subsidies	321,547,795.41	1,801,608,921.98	1,761,883,735.50	361,272,981.89
II. Employee benefit costs		74,604,232.15	74,604,232.15	
III. Social security contributions	210,263.88	62,697,391.98	62,737,593.08	170,062.78
Of which: medical insurance premiums	188,353.88	53,155,161.12	53,195,168.97	148,346.03
Employment injury insurance premiums	4,187.54	4,691,198.79	4,691,157.11	4,229.22
Maternity insurance premiums	17,722.46	4,851,032.07	4,851,267.00	17,487.53
IV. Housing Provident Fund	52,247.80	72,440,504.47	72,422,539.69	70,212.58
V. Trade union funds and staff education expenditure on	37,392,911.13	25,220,464.64	18,241,623.87	44,371,751.90

(3). Presentation of the defined benefit plan

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
1.Basic pension insurance	198,033.34	113,710,674.40	113,708,950.37	199,757.37

√ Applicable □Not applicable

2. Unemployment insurance premiums	8,953.21	3,542,061.42	3,538,126.91	12,887.72
3. Contributions to enterprise annuities		31,455,216.00	31,076,916.00	378,300.00
add up the total	206,986.55	148,707,951.82	148,323,993.28	590,945.09

Other notes:
□Applicable
√Not
Applicable

40. Taxes payable

√Applicable
□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
corporate income tax	294,776,352.32	314,096,793.33
value-added tax (VAT)	192,605,317.36	337,977,288.28
non-residential property	21,185,226.41	15,163,226.62
Withholding and payment of personal income tax on behalf of the individual	12,123,011.30	12,385,737.05
property tax	5,247,898.28	5,297,048.70
Urban maintenance and construction tax	3,146,102.93	3,059,357.22
Education surcharge and local education surcharge	2,370,938.51	2,383,823.11
land use tax	2,202,854.15	1,957,832.31
the rest	1,847,329.73	4,812,907.27
add up the total	535,505,030.99	697,134,013.89

Other notes:
none

41. Other accounts payable

(1). Presentation of items

√Applicable
□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
interest due		
dividend payable	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
Other accounts payable	879,043,274.65	843,132,535.64
add up the total	921,453,065.71	931,325,265.44

Other notes:
□ Applicable
√ Not applicable

(2). Interest payable

Classification
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Significant overdue interest payable:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:
□ Applicable √ Not

Applicable (3). **Dividends payable**

Classification

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
ordinary share dividend	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
add up the total	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80

Other notes, including significant dividends payable outstanding for more than one year, should disclose the reason for non-payment:

not have

(4). Other accounts payable

Other accounts payable by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
funds provided for sb. else's needs	285,795,668.04	229,780,122.97
Receivables payable	390,229,232.92	406,296,783.67
Deposits and Charges	196,487,983.57	201,437,253.49
Withholding and payment of five insurance policies	3,994,106.58	2,951,272.04
the rest	2,536,283.54	2,667,103.47
add up the total	879,043,274.65	843,132,535.64

Significant other accounts payable older than 1 year or past due

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
Jiangsu Sinopacific Shipbuilding Group Co.	42,241,102.35	Amounts are disputed between the parties and are at the negotiation stage
Yangzhou Yune Asset Management Co.	31,998,040.35	The other party is in an irregular operating condition
add up the total	74,239,142.70	/

Other notes:

42. Liabilities held for sale

□Applicable √Not Applicable

43. Non-current liabilities due within 1 year

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term loans due within 1 year	106,230,143.67	152,937,132.84
Bonds payable due within 1 year		
Long-term accounts payable due within 1 year		
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	715,997,372.57	408,115,792.45
add up the total	822,227,516.24	561,052,925.29

Other notes:

none

44. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Sales tax to be transferred	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11
add up the total	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11

√Applicable □Not applicable

Increase or decrease in short-term bonds payable:
□Applicable
√Not applicable
Other description:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

45. long term loan

(1). Classification of long-term borrowings

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
secured loan	230,163,092.93	275,967,062.77
credit loan	405,473,256.78	169,834,900.08
Less: Long-term loans due within one year	106,230,143.67	152,937,132.84
Explanation of classification of long-term loans: add up the total	529,406,206.04	292,864,830.01

None

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

46. bonds payable

(1). bonds payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Details of bonds payable: (excluding other financial instruments such as preference shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of convertible corporate bonds

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Accounting for transfers of equity and basis of judgement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Description of other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities

Basic information on other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Statement of changes in preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of the basis on which other financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities:

□Applicable

√Not applicable

Other description:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

47. leasehold liability

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Outstanding lease payments	1,636,465,913.91	1,346,374,698.20
Less: unrecognised finance costs	96,200,199.77	69,923,400.51
Other add up the total	1,540,265,714.14	1,276,451,297.69

notes:

none

48. Long-term accounts payable Item presentation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Long-term accounts payable

(1). Long-term accounts payable by nature of payment

□Applicable
√Not Applicable

Special Accounts Payable

(1). Special accounts payable by nature of payment

□Applicable √Not Applicable

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

50. projected liability

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
Provision of guarantees to external parties	21,941,041.52	21,941,041.52	guarantee obligation
Pending litigation	12,000,000.00	1,232,866.84	Pending litigation
Product Quality Assurance	191,102,779.28	232,330,615.86	withholding of warranty deposits
Loss-making contracts pending execution	39,908,879.49	26,792,408.30	Projected loss on contracts
the rest	350,000.00		
add up the total	265,302,700.29	282,296,932.52	--

Other notes, including notes on significant assumptions and estimates related to significant projected liabilities:

As at 31 December 2023, the significant projected liabilities were mainly product quality guarantee deposits accrued by New Dayang Shipbuilding Company Limited and Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Company Limited:

(1) The shipbuilding business of New Dayang Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. is subject to a product quality guarantee deposit of 4 per cent of the actual ship delivery amount.

(2) Jiangsu Sumida complete sets of equipment engineering Co., Ltd. complete sets of engineering construction business in the soil remediation projects according to the contract amount of 3% of the product quality guarantee; other ecological and environmental protection projects according to the contract amount of 1% of the product quality guarantee;

51. Deferred income

Deferred income status

√Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
government grant	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00	8,026,451.53	92,513,409.11	Asset-related
add up the total	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00	8,026,451.53	92,513,409.11	--

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Amount of new grants for the period	Included in non-operating income for the period	Amounts charged to other gains for the period	Other changes	Closing balance	Asset-related/revenue-related

sports event	Opening balance	Amount of new grants for the period	Included in non-operating income for the period horizontal tablet or inscribed board	Amounts charged to other gains for the period	Other changes	Closing balance	Asset-related/revenue-related
Subsidies for technological improvement equipment	1,566,666.73			626,666.64		940,000.09	Asset-related
Ma On Intelligent Production Base Project catalogue	1,235,941.59			152,900.04		1,083,041.55	Asset-related
Special Funds for Technological Improvement	1,218,533.00			300,000.00		918,533.00	Asset-related
R&D and production of anti-fatigue A356.2-X alloy and nanocomposite reinforced wheels for heavy-duty vehicles industrialisation	1,041,000.00			347,000.00		694,000.00	Asset-related
Nanjing Industrial Enterprises' Inclusive Scholarship Funds for Technical Equipment Inputs sports event	1,368,666.67			180,400.00		1,188,266.67	Asset-related
Support for the Nordin photovoltaic project base Government subsidy for facility construction	662,499.73			50,000.04		612,499.69	Asset-related
Hydraulic Power Systems Key Hydraulics Subsidies for machining projects	650,166.67			83,000.00		567,166.67	Asset-related
Automotive door hinge production line technology Rehabilitation project grants	570,000.00			120,000.00		450,000.00	Asset-related
Government grants for sewage treatment plants	380,977.98			26,735.28		354,242.70	Asset-related
Procurement of technical improvements in close proximity	329,783.33			42,100.00		287,683.33	Asset-related

during the epidemic Equipment project grants							
2018 Special Programme for the Transformation and Upgrading of the Industrial and Information Industry in Liuhe District award money	304,708.33			51,500.00		253,208.33	Asset-related
Support for the growth of the 100 best private enterprises Project grants	264,590.16			40,000.00		224,590.16	Asset-related
Special Funds for District-level Technological Improvement Projects	238,000.00			25,500.00		212,500.00	Asset-related
Production of anti-epidemic products during epidemics Priority Enterprise Award Programme	91,750.11			91,750.11			Asset-related
Provincial High-value Patent Cultivation Programme Project Funds Allocation in 2023 paragraph		1,500,000.00				1,500,000.00	Asset-related
High-quality development of the district's industrial economy and special funds for technological transformation		418,100.00		52,262.50		365,837.50	Asset-related
add up the total	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00		8,026,451.53		92,513,409.11	

52. Other non-current liabilities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Contractual liabilities	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57
add up the total	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:
none

□Not applicable

53. equity

√Applicable

Unit: Yuan

Currency: RMB

	Opening balance	Increase/decrease in current changes (+, i)					Closing balance
		launch new (product, service, investment etc) thigh	a share grant	transfer of accumulated funds thigh	it (refers sth. preceding it) (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)	Subtotal	
Total number of shares	1,306,749,434.00						1,306,749,434.00

Other notes:
none

54. Other equity instruments

(1). Basic information on other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Statement of changes in preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Changes in other equity instruments during the period, a description of the reasons for such changes, and the basis for the related accounting treatment:

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable

Other Notes.

□Applicable √Not Applicable

55. capital surplus

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
equity premium	998,849,246.20		6,197,786.91	992,651,459.29
Other capital surplus	186,012,587.65			186,012,587.65
add up the total	1,184,861,833.85		6,197,786.91	1,178,664,046.94

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

Capital surplus decreased by NT$6,197,786.91 due to the same-control business combination and the purchase of minority interests during the year.

56. inventory unit

□Applicable √Not Applicable

57. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Ope nin g bala nce	Amount incurred during the period						Clos ing bala nce
		Current incidence before income tax	Less: pre-production Included in other consolidated proceed the current period shift to increase and decrease	Less: former Included in other comprehensive income for the period Current Transfers retention monies proceed	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
I. Other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to profit or loss	143,609,668.65	11,955,863.63			1,647,545.23	4,239,860.13	6,068,458.27	147,849,528.78
Of which: remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans								
Other comprehensive income not transferable to profit or loss under the equity method								
Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments	143,609,668.65	11,955,863.63			1,647,545.23	4,239,860.13	6,068,458.27	147,849,528.78
Changes in fair value of an enterprise's own credit risk								
II. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss	25,981,108.15	-35,291,776.94			-19,868,188.09	-4,561,536.05	-10,862,045.40	11,452,917.10
Of which: Other comprehensive income available for transfer to profit or loss under the equity method	-719,069.32	775,643.33	1,223,547.68		13,851,125.55	13,449,249.88	7,296,605.99	1,177,519.00
		775,643.33			13,851,125.55	13,449,249.88		1,177,519.00
Changes in fair value of other debt investments								
Reclassification of financial assets to other comprehensive income								
Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments								
Cash flow hedge reserve	626,582.24	-71,999,167.13			-19,796,500.16	-18,052,432.21	-34,150,234.76	-17,425,849.97
Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements	26,073,595.23	25,481,842.51			-71,687.93	9,561,954.47	15,991,575.97	35,635,549.70

Other notes, including adjustments to the effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges transferred to the initial recognition amount of the hedged item: none

58. earmark

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
safety production costs	77,519.00	302		77,519.00
add up the total	77,519.00	302		77,519.00

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

The increase in special reserve for the current period was due to the Company's withdrawal in accordance with the proportion of enterprise safety expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Measures for the Extraction and Use of Enterprise Safety Production Expenses of Cai Capital [2022] No. 136.

59. surplus surplus

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus surplus	357,240,358.68	47,914,882.12		405,155,240.80
Arbitrary surplus reserves				
reserve fund				
Enterprise Development Fund				
Interest				
add up the total	357,240,358.68	47,914,882.12		405,155,240.80

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Description of surplus surplus, including any increase or decrease during the period and the reasons for the change:

The increase in the current period is due to the withdrawal of legal reserve at 10 per cent of the parent company's distributable profit.

60. unallocated profit

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	the current period	previous period
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous period before adjustment	3,244,745,989.04	2,718,681,971.70
Adjustments to the total unallocated profit at the beginning of the period (upward +, downward -)	-11,014,999.50	-8,010,381.10
Adjustments to opening unallocated profit after the period	3,233,730,989.54	2,710,671,590.60
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the period	1,029,674,801.81	912,845,648.50
Less: Withdrawal of statutory surplus reserves	47,914,882.12	43,505,901.91
Withdrawal of surplus surplus at will		
Provision for general risks		
Dividends payable on ordinary shares	392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
Dividends on ordinary shares converted to equity		
Other transfers		8,252.36
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	3,823,466,079.03	3,233,730,989.54

Adjust the breakdown of unallocated profit at the beginning of the period:

(1) As a result of the change in accounting policy, the impact on the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was -11,106,293.77 Yuan.

(2) The change in the scope of consolidation due to same-control affected the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period by $91,294.27.

61. Operating income and operating costs

(1) Operating revenues and operating costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence		Prior period's incidence	
	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs
Main business	122,711,274,243.28	115,868,830,264.44	140,985,838,401.48	134,167,844,563.85
Other business	269,535,323.35	115,324,233.58	162,074,266.14	120,333,914.76
add up the total	122,980,809,566.63	115,984,154,498.02	141,147,912,667.62	134,288,178,478.61

(2) Information on the breakdown of operating income and operating costs

Unit: RMB 10,000

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Contract classification

Currency: RMB

	add up the total	
	revenue	business costs
Product Type		
Total industry chain	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56
macro-environmental	658,642.14	551,002.82
clean energy	464,251.09	389,952.67
eco-friendly	194,391.05	161,050.15
advanced manufacturing	903,743.39	771,453.67
Outdoor Power Tools (OPE)	346,836.00	272,715.36
diesel generator set	112,595.00	98,598.00
Shipbuilding and shipping	444,312.39	400,140.31
big spending	1,107,467.21	884,830.03
outfits	673,988.41	564,786.14
home textiles	322,537.00	247,299.78
Branded School Uniforms	110,941.80	72,744.11
the rest	461,952.44	419,223.04
Supply Chain Operations	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46
Other operating income	26,953.54	11,532.43
By Business Area		
internal (a country, province, city etc)	7,029,955.52	6,804,468.87
outside (a country's) borders	5,268,125.44	4,793,946.58
add up the total	12,298,080.96	11,598,415.45

Other notes

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(3) Description of performance obligations

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(4) Description of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(5) Significant contractual changes or significant transaction price adjustments

□Applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Not Applicable	sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
non-residential property		91,883,294.16	43,684,125.47
Urban maintenance and construction tax		28,556,878.82	30,448,805.16
property tax		23,049,616.36	22,486,159.43
Education surcharge (including local education surcharge)		21,294,582.95	23,025,404.24
land use tax		11,157,140.01	8,933,589.99
Offshore Personalised Taxes		8,609,806.06	4,576,016.41
the rest		349,737.91	2,924,004.85
add up the total		184,901,056.27	136,078,105.55

Other Notes:

not have

62. Taxes and surcharges

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Other notes:

not have

63. sales expense

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	1,064,685,005.09	987,555,078.14
service fee	203,013,571.97	124,513,520.01
courier fee	107,508,227.54	112,667,321.78
Advertising and promotion costs	83,817,113.72	63,579,268.13
"three-guarantee fee", e.g. for a delivery of goods or services	76,231,634.09	65,511,617.33
labour cost	74,631,653.32	64,061,453.58
insurance premium	42,188,219.16	38,105,454.55
travel costs	37,914,314.98	28,053,093.31
Inspection and Handling Fee	28,692,924.74	54,117,161.38
Business hospitality	21,339,062.61	14,746,162.25
Sample and product wastage	11,336,368.80	2,711,962.66
the rest	21,921,597.45	25,209,417.17
add up the total	1,773,279,693.47	1,580,831,510.29

Other notes:

none

64. overhead s

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	320,710,482.06	288,036,325.73
Depreciation and amortisation	161,834,360.71	163,647,626.87
travel costs	99,883,149.50	67,741,478.15
consultancy fee	69,243,608.80	49,553,046.66
rental fee	61,670,291.18	49,162,440.48
Office communication costs	42,178,737.20	43,095,220.68
labour cost	35,309,720.57	35,584,350.35
Business hospitality	30,513,556.42	22,107,278.10
Agency fees	18,354,570.19	21,131,071.65
repair cost	14,640,120.27	19,439,130.67
service fee	24,363,999.95	10,390,835.39
insurance premium	8,285,452.03	10,760,059.61
the rest	68,419,068.55	54,344,824.57
add up the total	955,407,117.43	834,993,688.91

Other notes:

applicable

none

65. R&D costs

Unit: Yuan

Currency: RMB sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Material and fuel costs	233,233,285.51	196,686,425.43
labour cost	166,976,115.70	153,867,405.46
Depreciation and amortisation	36,204,522.39	37,934,146.67

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
design fee	16,540,538.93	23,172,912.01
Commissioning and testing of equipment	12,935,552.08	16,386,287.00
Outsourced research and development costs	9,570,526.17	9,172,240.94
Other costs	21,094,567.14	25,197,675.45
add up the total	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96

Other notes:
none

66. financial cost

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
interest expense	258,789,956.51	381,438,921.66
Less: interest income	201,139,154.36	171,345,097.92
Net exchange gain/loss	22,178,549.05	-180,731,242.80
handling fee	47,643,546.60	44,736,350.83
add up the total	127,472,897.80	74,098,931.77

Other notes:
none

67. Other gains

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Classification by nature	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Government grants related to assets	8,026,451.53	9,092,873.05
Government grants related to revenue	118,074,357.05	114,891,895.53
Reimbursement of handling fee for withholding personal income tax	7,782,639.06	5,292,390.98
Additional deduction for input tax	20,165,522.68	691,366.44
add up the total	154,048,970.32	129,968,526.00

Other notes:

Details of government grants recognised in other gains for the period are set out in XI.

68. investment income

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	87,635,189.86	61,020,124.80
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	50,199,634.16	62,303,784.82
Investment income during the period in which the financial assets held for trading are held	21,982,149.58	41,349,677.82
Dividend income earned on investments in other equity instruments during the holding period	5,578,900.00	4,180,000.00
Interest income earned on debt investments		

Other notes:

not have

69. Net open hedge gains

□Applicable √Not Applicable

70. Gain on change in fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Sources that generate gains from changes in fair value	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Financial assets held for trading	-3,112,155.16	5,683,553.50
Of which: Gain on change in fair value from derivative financial instruments	3,606,528.96	13,453,553.50
Trading financial liabilities	6,520,505.80	-6,520,505.80
Of which: Gain on change in fair value from derivative financial instruments	171,796.93	-6,520,505.80
Other		
notes: add up the total	3,408,350.64	-836,952.30

none

71. Credit impairment losses

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
√Applicable		
□Not applicable		
Bad debt losses on notes receivable		
Bad debt losses on accounts receivable	-18,683,267.07	-196,525,303.49
Bad debt losses on other receivables	32,289,808.61	-42,111,036.81
Impairment losses on debt investments		
Impairment loss on other debt investments		
Bad debt losses on long-term receivables		
Impairment losses related to financial guarantees		
add up the total	13,606,541.54	-238,636,340.30

Other notes:
none

72. Impairment losses on assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
√Applicable		
□Not applicable		
I. Impairment losses on contract assets	2,819,799.44	7,047,073.91
II. Loss on decline in value of inventories and impairment loss on contract performance costs	-130,383,909.99	-158,179,193.24
III. Impairment losses on long-term equity investments		
IV. Impairment losses on investment properties		
V. Impairment losses on fixed assets	-6,893,686.26	-148,527,356.81
VI. Impairment losses on engineering materials		-8,373,437.22
VII. Impairment losses on construction in progress		
VIII. Impairment losses on productive biological assets		
IX. Impairment losses on oil and gas assets		

Other notes:

not have

73. Gain on disposal of assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	1,280,587.33	27,741,450.59
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		2,287,982.60
Other non-current assets	43,699,113.29	142,017,259.88
add up the total	44,979,700.62	172,046,693.07

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:
none

74. Non-operating income

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Included in non-recurring loss for the period Amount of benefit
Total gain on disposal of non-current assets	344,929.36	514,066.16	344,929.36
Of which: Gain on disposal of fixed assets			
Gains on disposal of intangible assets			
Gain on exchange of non-monetary assets			
Acceptance of donations			
government grant			
Revenue from defaults and indemnities	142,513,751.67	95,093,247.13	142,513,751.67
No payment required	119,853,270.04	25,714,835.33	119,853,270.04
gain from an examination	26,703.89	999,657.83	26,703.89
Other gains	860,080.26	3,563,283.40	860,080.26
add up the total	263,598,735.22	125,885,089.85	263,598,735.22

Non-operating income √ Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

75. non-operating expenses

√ Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Included in non-recurring loss for the period Amount of benefit
Total loss on disposal of non-current assets	2,675,656.36	12,323,867.42	2,675,656.36
Of which: Loss on disposal of fixed assets			
Loss on disposal of intangible assets			
Loss on exchange of non-monetary assets			
External donations	3,412,514.84	3,662,086.12	3,412,514.84
Projected liability for	10,767,133.16	36,480,000.00	10,767,133.16

Other notes:

Changzhou Ruilian Packaging Materials Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as Changzhou Ruilian) v. Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile International Trading Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as Light Textile Company) The final judgement of the current year was to set off the loss arising from the amount of the expected liability pending litigation recognised in the previous year based on the first instance judgement.

76. Income tax expense

(1). Schedule of income tax expense

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Current income tax expense	881,363,069.84	987,493,714.37
Deferred income tax expense	-24,682,571.97	-86,177,525.69
add up the total	856,680,497.87	901,316,188.68

(2). Process of adjusting accounting profit to income tax expense

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence
total profit	3,958,236,577.13
Income tax expense at statutory/applicable rates	989,559,144.28
Effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-81,818,680.18
Effect of adjustments to prior periods' income taxes	-9,621,419.27
Impact of non-taxable income	-40,987,628.34
Impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	1,732,963.19
Effect of the use of deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognised in prior periods	1,771,221.10
Effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognised in the period	12,301,576.44
Additional deduction for research and development expenses	-9,720,831.49
the rest	-6,535,847.86
Income tax expense	856,680,497.87

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

77. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable □Not applicable

See Note VII.57. Other comprehensive income for details.

78. Cash flow statement items

(1) Cash relating to operating activities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Deposits and Guarantees	6,213,670,970.93	4,444,558,608.26
Operating transactions received	1,305,061,199.55	1,129,336,908.56
Interest income received from financial institutions	201,139,154.36	67,504,489.82
Liquidated damages and compensation income received	142,513,751.67	94,567,575.07
Government grants received	120,092,457.05	120,805,258.68
Other funds received	39,838,898.52	5,650,613.37
add up the total	8,022,316,432.08	5,862,423,453.76

Other cash received relating to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Description of other cash received related to operating activities:

not have

Other cash paid in relation to operating activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Cash-in period costs	1,341,504,770.42	1,386,764,319.06
Deposits and Guarantees	5,829,574,626.02	4,678,501,702.04
External Donations and Sponsorships	3,412,514.84	3,654,086.12
Payments for breach of contract and compensation	5,763,591.46	15,007,701.86
Expenditure on pledges and fines paid	278,082.85	4,245,634.55
Bank charges paid	47,643,546.60	44,732,573.70
Operating transactions paid	807,356,417.92	1,326,711,548.78
Other payments made	9,745,525.76	518,007.88
add up the total	8,045,279,075.87	7,460,135,573.99

Description of other cash paid in relation to operating activities: none

(2) Cash relating to investing activities

Significant cash received related to investing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Sale of financial products, structured deposits and disposal	1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13
Cash received from disposal of associates		
add up the total	1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13

Significant cash received in relation to investing activities note nil

Significant cash paid in relation to investing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	337,783,155.14	226,875,015.63
Cash paid for long-term assets		
Payments for investments in other equity instruments, investments in joint ventures, purchases of financial products, structured	985,496,597.49	1,791,891,532.13
Cash paid for sex deposits		
add up the total	1,323,279,752.63	2,018,766,547.76

Description of significant cash paid in relation to investing activities nil

Other cash received relating to investing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency:RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Recoveries of principal on current loans	19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22
add up the total	19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22

Description of other cash received relating to investing activities: none

Other cash paid relating to investing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Principal paid on current borrowings	199,157.05	471,250,773.44
add up the total	199,157.05	471,250,773.44

Description of other cash paid relating to investing activities: none

(3) Cash relating to financing activities

Other cash received relating to financing activities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Principal received on current loans	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01
add up the total	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01

Description of other cash received related to financing activities: none

Other cash paid in relation to financing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Payment of perpetual bonds	1,596,800,000.00	
Disbursements of current and non-current loans	1,037,111,513.72	389,932,924.39
Principal and interest payments on lease liabilities	999,021,722.55	314,096,935.23
Cash payment for the purchase of a minority interest in Midas Asset	73,670,456.00	
Payment of shareholders' capital reduction		45,000,000.00
add up the total	3,706,603,692.27	749,029,859.62

Description of other cash paid relating to financing activities: none

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		Cash movements	Non-cash changes	Cash movements	Non-cash changes	
short term loan	2,339,484,837.39	9,944,361,761.05		9,304,389,818.36		2,979,456,780.08
Other accounts payable -- payable dividend	88,192,729.80		1,931,807,393.20	1,977,590,331.94		42,409,791.06
Other payables -- equity transfers			73,670,456.00	73,670,456.00		
Other accounts payable -- funds short term loan	229,780,122.97	1,218,004,256.44		1,037,111,513.72	124,877,197.65	285,795,668.04
Non-current liabilities due within one year - long term borrowings paragraph	152,886,998.65		106,230,143.67	152,886,998.65		106,230,143.67
Due within one year non-current liabilities - lease payments	908,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		715,997,372.57
Current liabilities - debt long term loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
leasehold liability	1,476,451,437.68		574,717,719.12	599,005,930.10	715,997,372.57	1,540,265,714.14
add up the total	4,787,776,608.96	11,557,343,945.61	4,398,423,084.56	13,596,877,249.64	947,104,713.89	6,199,561,675.60

(4) Notes to the presentation of cash flows on a net basis

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(5) Significant activities and financial effects that do not involve current cash receipts and payments but that affect the financial position of the enterprise or may affect the enterprise's cash flows in the future

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(1). Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows

√ Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Additional information	Amount for the period	Prior period amount
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
net profit	3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	140,007,863.12	330,844,569.90
Credit impairment losses	-13,606,541.54	238,636,340.30
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, depreciation of productive biological assets	478,716,098.73	536,913,249.15
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	402,668,132.65	662,519,754.09
Amortisation of intangible assets	42,247,177.91	40,052,364.58
Amortisation of long-term amortised expenses	30,220,366.44	43,277,962.70
Losses (receipts) on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-lived assets (Benefits are marked with a "-")	-44,979,700.62	-172,046,693.07
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (gains are recognised with a "-" sign)	2,330,727.00	11,809,801.26
Loss on fair value changes (gains are recognised with a "-" sign)	-3,408,350.64	836,952.30
Finance costs (gains are represented by a "-" sign)	280,320,324.55	197,480,987.99
Losses on investments (gains are represented by a "-" sign)	-168,897,873.60	-168,853,587.44
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase is represented by a "-" sign)	-36,655,330.88	-39,282,820.33
Increase (decrease) in deferred income tax liabilities (recorded as a "-")	-7,455,828.65	-42,934,493.09
Decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by a "-")	-990,310,420.40	-924,048,302.07
Decrease in operating receivables (increase is represented by a "-")	1,517,831,892.66	398,585,787.93
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	-1,950,429,914.96	2,198,671,895.26
the rest		
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,780,154,701.03	6,183,061,395.70
2. Significant investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipts and payments:		
Debt-to-capital conversion		
Convertible bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets financed by finance leases		
3. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash at bank and on hand	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
Less: Opening balance of cash	11,157,869,791.59	7,487,395,661.28
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		57,170.74
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-477,172,633.37	3,670,474,130.31
Other notes		
not have		

(2). Net cash paid during the period for acquisition of subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan Currency: sum of money RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

Cash or cash equivalents paid in the period for business combinations occurring in the period	8,722,700.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by the company at the date of purchase	157,170.74
Add: cash or cash equivalents paid in the current period for business combinations occurring in prior periods	
Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries	8,565,529.26
Other notes	
not have	

(3). Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries during the period

Unit: Yuan Currency: sports event RMB sum of money

√Applicable □Not applicable

Cash or cash equivalents received during the period on disposal of subsidiaries during the period	139,250.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents held by companies at the date of loss of control	15,025.31
Add: Cash or cash equivalents received in the current period from the disposal of subsidiaries in prior periods	
Net cash received on disposal of subsidiaries	124,224.69
Other notes	
Nil	

not have

(4). Composition of cash and cash equivalents

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
Of which: cash on hand	1,038,107.07	2,410,970.99
Bank deposits available for payment	10,677,282,666.83	11,153,138,151.13
Other monetary funds readily available for disbursement	2,376,384.32	2,320,669.47
Central bank deposits available for payment		
Interbank deposits		
Interbank placings		
II. Cash equivalents		
Of which: Investments in bonds maturing within three months		
III. Cash and cash equivalents balance at end of period	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
Of which: the parent company or a subsidiary within the group uses the amount of the recipient's share.		

(5). Restricted use but still presented as cash and cash equivalents

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Monetary funds not classified as cash and cash equivalents

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount for the period	Prior period amount	rationale
Restricted cash and cash equivalents			
√Applicable □Not applicable			
bail	745,300,625.69	939,743,326.42	Not withdrawable at any time
Bond Deposit	122,357,045.02	257,924,814.00	Not withdrawable at any time
Freeze of funds	78,561,309.87	68,138,779.84	Not withdrawable at any time
Letter of Credit Deposit	58,593,234.99	19,563,328.00	Not withdrawable at any time
margin (finance)	7,569,478.08	153,560,316.10	Not withdrawable at any time
loan guarantee	6,942,388.12	6,736,146.11	Not withdrawable at any time
Other notes:			
futures margin	10.00	19,990,793.94	Not withdrawable at any time
□Applicable √Not Applicable			
Fixed deposit		17,411,500.00	Not withdrawable at any time
the rest	22,000.00	105,517.95	Not withdrawable at any time
add up the total	1,019,346,091.77	1,483,174,522.36	/

80. Notes to the Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity Items

Indicate the name of the "other" item and the amount of adjustment to the closing balance of the previous year:

√Applicable □Not applicable

A business combination under the same control occurred during the year, and in accordance with the relevant provisions of ASBE No. 33 - Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company adjusted the opening figures and comparative statements as if the consolidated reporting entity had existed in the previous periods, which resulted in an increase in the total amount of the item of the opening ownership interest in the earliest period presented in the Statement of Changes in Ownership Interest by RMB20,298,923.08. 923.08.

81. Monetary items in foreign currency

(1) Monetary items in foreign currency

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Foreign currency balance at end of period	Converted exchange rates	Converted Renminbi balance at the end of the period
money funds	-	-	2,028,063,654.04

sports event	Foreign currency balance at end of period	Converted exchange rates	Converted Renminbi balance at the end of the period
Of which: United States dollars	196,351,256.40	7.0827	1,390,697,043.70
Euro (currency)	51,989,592.60	7.8592	408,596,606.16
Hong Kong dollar	8,086.32	0.9062	7,327.82
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	3,288,758,958.10	0.0502	165,095,699.70
pound sterling	1,302,409.52	9.0411	11,775,214.71
Australian dollar	258,087.90	4.8484	1,251,313.37
Indonesian Rupiah	6,381,209,636.17	0.0005	3,190,604.82
Guinean franc	4,927,225,798.00	0.0008	3,941,780.64
Vietnamese rupiah	32,998,821,177.09	0.0003	9,899,646.35
Philippine peso	16,612,367.34	0.1279	2,124,721.78
Peru Sol	4,195,333.74	1.918	8,046,650.11
Singapore dollar	18,401.08	5.3772	98,946.29
Russian Rouble	7,967,671.53	0.0803	639,804.02
Naira	80,539,262.02	0.0079	636,260.17
Brazilian real (BRL)	728,928.45	1.4596	1,063,943.97
Swiss franc (currency)	2,419,900.22	8.4184	20,371,688.01
Won (Korean currency)	153.00	0.0055	0.84
UAE Dirhams	3,445.11	1.9326	6,658.02
Belarusian rouble	92.64	2.1452	198.73
Pakistani rupees	24,683,043.73	0.0251	619,544.40
Canadian dollar	0.08	5.3673	0.43
accounts receivable	-	-	3,082,348,314.25
Of which: United States dollars	392,745,673.21	7.0827	2,781,699,779.64
Euro (currency)	29,564,498.90	7.8592	232,353,309.75
Hong Kong dollar			
pound sterling	2,825,387.46	9.0411	25,544,610.56
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	87,210,967.43	0.0502	4,377,990.56
Australian dollar	5,890,750.07	4.8484	28,560,712.64
New Zealand dollar	126,694.00	4.4991	570,008.98
Guinean franc	1,523,915,286.08	0.0008	1,219,132.23
Philippine peso	14,438,095.60	0.1279	1,846,632.43
Peru Sol	3,180,989.29	1.918	6,101,137.46
Indonesian Rupiah	150,000,000.00	0.0005	75,000.00
long term loan	-	-	356,083,819.58
Of which: United States dollars	50,244,116.49	7.0827	355,864,003.86

Euro (currency)			
Hong Kong dollar			
pound sterling	24,312.94	9.0411	219,815.72

Other notes:

none

(2) A description of the foreign operating entity, including, in the case of a significant foreign operating entity, a disclosure of its principal place of business outside the country, its book-entry level, and the amount of its capital.

(ii) the currency and the basis of selection, and the reason for any change in the local currency of the accounts.

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Full company name	Type of company	Principal place of business outside the country	local currency	Selection basis
Sumida Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Singaporean	American dollar	Currency of daily use

Full company name	Type of company	Principal place of business outside the country	local currency	Selection basis
Sumida Shipping Co.	Controlled subsidiaries	Singaporean	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Fidelity Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Fung Tat Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Patagonia Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Wanda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hang Tat Shipping Company Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use

Steadfast Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Zhi Da Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Meta Shipping Limited	Controlled subsidiaries	Panama	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Tongda Shipping Co.	Controlled subsidiaries	Panama	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Runda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Yunda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Viettec Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Trident Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Anda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Cheng Tat Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Yuanda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Wingtat Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Jetta Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Shun Tat Shipping Co.	wholly	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of

	owned subsidiary			daily use
Leader Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Fidelity Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Yuda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Ruda Shipping Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Idea Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Kantar Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Shengda Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Marshallese	American dollar	Currency of daily use
NewOcean Shipping Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	Liberia	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hang Tung Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	the Seychelles	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hang Cheong Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	the Seychelles	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hang Yuen Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	the Seychelles	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hang Shun Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	the Seychelles	American dollar	Currency of daily use

Full company name	Type of company	Principal place of business outside the country	local currency	Selection basis
Heng Fung Shipping Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	the Seychelles	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Wing Shing Trading Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Dubai	wholly owned subsidiary	UAE	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Singapore Wing Shun Trading Pte Ltd	wholly owned subsidiary	Singaporean	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Vietnam Vinh Thinh Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Vietnam	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Belarus Forever Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	Byelorussia	Belarusian rouble	Currency of daily use
Sumida Panama Ltd.	Controlled subsidiaries	German	Euro (currency)	Currency of daily use
Daredevil Pilot Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Furman Equipment North America, Inc.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Furman Nigeria Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Nigeria, West Africa	Naira	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Co.	arm	Georgia	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Telecommunications Industries and Engineering Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Brazilian	real (Brazilian currency) (loanword)	Currency of daily use

Trimax Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Berkshire Blankets & Homewares Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Enmax Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Central America Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	Costa Rica	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Jin Haida Indonesia Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	Indonesia	Indonesian Rupiah	Currency of daily use
Four Seasons Technology Vietnam Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	Vietnam	Vietnamese rupiah	Currency of daily use
Ransom Technology Singapore Pte Ltd	wholly owned subsidiary	Singaporean	Singapore dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Industrial Engineering Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Panama	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Japan Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Japanese	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	Currency of daily use
Sumida Europe	wholly owned subsidiary	German	Euro (currency)	Currency of daily use
Sumida North America, Inc.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Australia Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Australia	Australian dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Pakistan Photovoltaic Co.	wholly owned	Pakistan	Pakistani rupees	Currency of daily use

	subsidiary			
Jiangsu Sumida Hardware Tools Co.	arm	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida UK	wholly owned subsidiary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	pound sterling	Currency of daily use
Gopp Trading Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	German	Euro (currency)	Currency of daily use
Sumida Australia Pty Ltd	wholly owned subsidiary	Australia	Australian dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Hardware (North America) Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	United States of America	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Hardware (Europe) Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	German	Euro (currency)	Currency of daily use
Sumida Hardware (France) Ltd.	wholly owned subsidiary	French	Euro (currency)	Currency of daily use
Full company name	Type of company	Principal place of business outside the country	local currency	Selection basis
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. normal manner	arm	Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. Branch Office	arm	Ecuador	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. normal manner	arm	Vietnam	Vietnamese rupiah	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Company Limited West Africa Branch firms	arm	Guinea	Guinean franc	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. branch offices	arm	Philippine	Philippine peso	Currency of daily use
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. branch offices	arm	Cambodian	American dollar	Currency of daily use

Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co. firms	arm	Peruvian	Peru Sol	Currency of daily use
Winstar Singapore Pte Ltd	wholly owned subsidiary	Singaporean	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Hong Kong Chuangqi Trading Co.	Controlled Subsidiaries	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Vietnam Garment Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Vietnam	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Myanmar Win-Win Clothing Co.	wholly owned subsidiary	Myanmar (or Burma)	American dollar	Currency of daily use
Sumida Hong Kong Limited	wholly owned subsidiary	Hong Kong, China	American dollar	Currency of daily use

82. tenancy

(1) as lessee

√Applicable □Not applicable

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Lease costs for short-term leases or low-value assets with simplified treatment

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has simplified the treatment of short-term leases and has not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The simplified short-term lease expense of RMB55,283,543.08 was recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Sale and leaseback transactions and basis of judgement

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's sale and leaseback business for the current period did not change the right to use and manage the underlying assets, and was essentially a financing obtained by pledging assets. The assets sold (leased back) by the Company are not sales as the control of the underlying assets has not been transferred in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises (ASBE) No. 14 - Revenue".

Total cash outflows relating to leases 994,986,193.33 (Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB)

(2) lessor

Operating leases as lessor

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Rental income	Of which: Variable leases not recognised in lease receipts Income related to lease payments
fixed assets	98,565,793.05	
usufructuary assets	1,009,043,793.28	
add up the total	1,107,609,586.33	

Financial leases as lessor

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Gain/loss on sales	financing proceeds	of variable lease payments not included in the net investment in leases Relevant income
Financing gains on net investment in leases		1,236,643.44	
add up the total		1,236,643.44	--

Reconciliation of undiscounted lease receipts to net investment in leases

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

sports event	sum of money
Reconciliation of undiscounted lease receipts to net investment in leases	--
Subtotal of undiscounted lease receipts to be received in remaining years	119,333,020.74
Less: Unrealised financing gains	7,261,963.35
Add: present value of unsecured residual value	
Net investment in leases	112,071,057.39

Undiscounted lease receipts for the next five years

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □ Not applicable sports event	Annual undiscounted lease receipts	
	Closing amount	Opening amount
First year	33,665,582.09	27,864,418.03
second year	31,823,411.50	26,150,610.43
Third year	29,897,493.63	25,607,203.46
fourth year	23,946,533.52	25,070,958.30
Fifth year		24,534,713.13
More than five years		21,033,328.10
Total undiscounted lease receipts after five years	119,333,020.74	150,261,231.45

(3) Recognition of gains and losses on sales under finance leases as a producer or distributor

□Applicable
√ Not Applicable

Other Notes not have

83. the rest

□ Applicable
√ Not Applicable

VIII. Research and Development Expenditure

1. By nature of costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
labour cost	166,976,115.70	154,880,507.98
Material costs	234,821,653.45	196,686,425.43
Depreciation and amortisation	36,204,522.39	37,934,146.67
design fee	16,540,538.93	23,172,912.01
Outsourcing costs	15,086,249.09	17,246,274.50
Certification Test Fees	12,935,552.08	16,386,287.00
Other costs	21,500,311.72	25,197,675.45

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
add up the total	504,064,943.36	471,504,229.04
Of which: Expensed research and development expenditure	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96
Capitalised research and development expenditure	7,509,835.44	9,087,136.08

Other notes:
none

2. Development expenditure on R&D projects eligible for capitalisation

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		Internal development expenditure	it (refers sth. preceding it) (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)	Recognition as an intangible asset	Carry over to current profit and loss for the period	
Significant capitalised research and development projects						
Provision for impairment of development expenditure	1,013,102.52	1,588,367.94		2,601,470.46		
Digital conformity: MP&ERP	3,847,283.02	5,515,722.92		9,151,993.20		211,012.74
Platform project		405,744.58				405,744.58
Application software related to fabrics	77,696.60					77,696.60
IT software						
add up the total	4,938,082.14	7,509,835.44		11,753,463.66		694,453.92

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other Notes
not have

3. Significant outsourced in-process research projects

□Applicable √Not Applicable

IX. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Non-same control business combinations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Same-control business combinations

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1). Same-control business combinations occurring during the period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:Yuan

Name of consolidated party	Proportion of interests acquired in business combinations	compose for business combinations under the same control gauge	merger date	Basis for determining the consolidation date	Revenue of the consolidated party from the beginning of the current period to the date of consolidation	Net profit of the consolidated party from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation	Revenue of the consolidated party for the comparative period	Currency:R MB Net profit of the consolidated party for the comparative period
Juheng mei Engineering Technology (Ningbo) limited company	100.00	Effective control by the ultimate controlling party before and after the merger regulate	2023 Year 11 moon 22 date	Completion of business change registration	598,697.32	-5,233,376.37	3,336,349.31	-869,644.35

Other notes:
none

(2). Consolidated costs

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Consolidated costs	Juhengmei Engineering Technology (Ningbo) Co.
-- Cash	8,622,700.00
-- Carrying value of non-cash assets	
-- Carrying value of debt issued or assumed	
- - Par value of equity securities issued	
--Contingent consideration	

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Description of contingent consideration and changes therein: none

Other notes:
none

(3). Carrying value of assets and liabilities of the consolidated party at the date of consolidation

Unit:Yuan Currency:R

	Juhengmei Engineering Technology (Ningbo) Co.	
	merger date	End of previous period
Assets.	17,613,860.85	24,968,197.35
money funds	57,170.74	665,501.45
accounts receivable		1,210,000.00
prepayments	27,350.00	1,573,440.00
Other receivables	143,075.00	140,004.18
inventory (of material)	6,023.93	
Other current assets	5,627.58	121,333.06
fixed assets	3,786,126.69	4,136,453.15
construction in progress		8,906,722.18
usufructuary assets	6,227,643.49	8,130,534.58
intangible asset	7,360,843.42	
Deferred tax assets		84,208.75
Liabilities.	14,126,437.77	16,163,189.15
borrowings	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
payables	468.25	51,968.25
accounts receivable in advance	320,000.00	
Contractual liabilities	32,203.19	32,203.19
Employee remuneration payable	356,574.20	455,752.20
Taxes payable	52,101.55	68,450.83
Other accounts payable	1,623,739.49	4,083,258.69
Non-current liabilities due within one year	2,031,828.18	2,204,554.63
Other current liabilities	4,186.41	4,186.41
leasehold liability	6,705,336.50	6,262,814.95
Ownership Interests:		
paid-up capital	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
surplus surplus	38,082.31	38,082.31
undistributed profit	-16,550,659.23	-11,317,282.86
net assets	3,487,423.08	8,805,008.20

sports event	Juhengmei Engineering Technology (Ningbo) Co.	
	merger date	End of previous period
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired	3,487,423.08	8,805,008.20

Contingent liabilities assumed by the consolidated party in a business combination: None
Other notes:
none

3. reverse purchase

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there were any transactions or events during the period in which control of subsidiaries was lost
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:Yuan Currency:RMB

Name of Subsidiary	Point of loss of control	Disposal price at point of loss of control	Percentage of disposals at point of loss of control (per cent)	Disposal at the point of loss of control	Basis for determining the point of loss of control	Difference between the disposal price and the share of net assets of the subsidiary at the level of the consolidated financial statements corresponding to the disposal of the investment	Percentage of remaining equity at date of loss of control (per cent)	Carrying value of the remaining equity interest at the level of the consolidated financial statements at the date of loss of control	Fair value of the remaining equity interest at the level of the consolidated financial statements at the date of loss of control	Gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of the remaining equity interest at fair value	Method of determining the fair value of the remaining equity interest at the level of the consolidated financial statements at the date of loss of control and key assumptions found	Amount of other comprehensive income related to equity investments in atomic companies transferred to investment profit or loss or retained earnings
Sihong County Hecheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	2023.12.27	139,250.00	65.00	The shareholders' register and bylaws have been modify	quotation and transfer (of goods on stock market)	383.06	35.00	74,980.36	74,980.36		transaction price	

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Whether there is a step-by-step disposal of investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions and loss of control during the period
□Applicable
√Not applicable

Other description:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Changes in scope of consolidation for other reasons

Describe changes in the scope of consolidation due to other reasons (e.g., establishment of new subsidiaries, liquidation of subsidiaries, etc.) and their related circumstances:
√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Increased scope of consolidation

Unit: Yuan

company identification	Mode of acquisition of equity	Point of acquisition of equity	sum of money contributed	Percentage of contribution (%)
Jiangsu Sumida Mechanical and Electrical Equipment Service Co.	Investment in new	19 April 2023	20,000,000.00	55.00
Nanjing Midasco Digital Technology Co.	Investment in new	17 February 2023	2,500,000.00	50.00

(2) Reduced scope of consolidation

Unit: Yuan

company identification	Equity disposal methods	Point of equity disposal	Net assets at date of disposal	Net profit from beginning of period to date of disposal
Sumida Ethiopian Textile and Garment Co.	cancell	30 September 2023	0.00	-7,963,226.01
Rui Da Shipping Co.	cancell	11 November 2023	28,384,496.55	27,248,921.64
Xtreme Shipping Co.	cancell	11 November 2023	27,459,771.34	27,460,266.70
Kinda Shipping Co.	cancell	11 November 2023	15,932,828.04	11,882,911.80

6. the rest

☐Applicable √Not applicable

X. Interests in other subjects

1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1). Composition of enterprise groups

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:RMB 10,000 Currency:RMB

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Jiangsu Sumida Group Co. firms	capital of China at different historical periods	90,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services	100.00		investment establishment
Sumida International Technology Trade limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	64,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services		35.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Supply Chain Transportation corporation	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Shanghai Sumida International Trade limited company	Shanghai	5,000.00	Shanghai	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Wing Shing Trading Co.	Hong Kong, China	86,523.03	Hong Kong, China	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Tianjin Sumida International Trade limited company	Tianjin	2,000.00	Tianjin	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida General Equipment Trade Consultancy Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	200.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services		50.00	investment establishment
Fujian Sumida Electromechanical Equipment limited company	Xiamen, subprovincial city in Fujian	5,000.00	Xiamen, subprovincial city in Fujian	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Beijing Sumida North International trading company	capital of People's Republic of China	5,000.00	capital of People's Republic of China	Supply Chain Management Services		51.00	investment establishment

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Nanjing Sumida Chuangyuan Garment Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	1,616.80	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		75.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Nanjing Chuangshi Te Garment Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	8,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Nanjing Sumida Chuangjin Clothing science and technology limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	the rest
Jiangsu Sumida Chuangwei Knitting clothing company	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile Technology Industry Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing Wholesale		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Hong Kong Chuangqi Trading Co. department (under a ministry)	Hong Kong, China	6,673.78	Hong Kong, China	Clothing Wholesale		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Sumida Chuangpin Garment Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	300.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore

Nanjing Sumida Clothing Technology Research and Development Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Myanmar Win-Win Garment Co. department (under a ministry)	Myanmar (or Burma)	621.60	Myanmar (or Burma)	garment manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Henan Sumida Garment Technology Development Limited	Shangqiu prefecture level city in Henan	1,000.00	Shangqiu prefecture level city in Henan	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Chuangzhi Clothing Technology Development Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Winstar Singapore Pte Ltd	Singaporean	6,870.28	Singaporean	Clothing Wholesale		100.00	investment establishment
Huaibin Sumida Garment Technology Development Limited	Xinyang prefecture level city in Henan	2,000.00	Xinyang prefecture level city in Henan	garment manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida International Supply Chain Management (Nanjing) Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	20,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing Wholesale		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Sumida Vietnam Garment Co. firms	Vietnam	673.10	Vietnam	garment manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Textile Co. firms	capital of China at different historical periods	12,100.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		35.00	under the same control business combinations

Jiangsu Sumida Textile Industry and Trade limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	10,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Home Textile Industry limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	6,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Bedding manufacturing		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Creative Home Textile industrial company limited	capital of China at different historical periods	500.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Bedding manufacturing		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Chuangxing Textile product limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Bedding manufacturing		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Trimax Ltd.	United States of America	7,850.37	United States of America	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Berkshire Blankets for Home Textiles product limited company	United States of America	8,011.44	United States of America	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Enmax Ltd.	United States of America	4,593.92	United States of America	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Chuangyou Home supplies limited	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other household textiles Manufacture of finished products		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Textile Technology limited company	capital of China at	1,000.00	capital of China at	Textiles, knitwear and wholesale of raw materials		100.00	investment establishm

	different historical periods		different historical periods				ent
Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Jiangsu Sumida Eaton Gideon Management Consultants Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	4,800.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing Wholesale		35.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Eaton Gideon Brand Management Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	5,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Clothing Wholesale		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Energy Holdings limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	6,015.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Wholesale of electrical equipment		35.00	the rest
Sumida Japan Co.	Japanese	51.15	Japanese	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Europe	German	25.24	German	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida North America, Inc.	United States of America	64.39	United States of America	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Huilun Solar Energy Technology limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	15,162.14	capital of China at different historical periods	Photovoltaic equipment and components component manufacturing		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida New Energy Development Exhibition Co.	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	10,000.00	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Solar Power Engineering carry out construction or large-scale repairs		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Power Operation limited company	Xuzhou	10,000.00	Xuzhou	Solar Power Engineering carry out		100.00	investment

	prefecture level city in Jiangsu		prefecture level city in Jiangsu	construction or large-scale repairs			establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Power Tools limited company	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	3,000.00	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Photovoltaic equipment and components component manufacturing		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Sumida Pakistan PV limited company	Pakistan	38.46	Pakistan	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Dashiqiao Shengkang Power Development limited company	Dashiqiao prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province	2,000.00	Dashiqiao prefecture level city in Heilongjiang province	solar power		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Nanjing Hui Lun Technology Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	5,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	non-identical control business combination under the furthermore
Jiangsu Delian Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Feidong Hongri New Energy Power Generation Co.	Hefei prefecture level city in Anhui	7,200.00	Hefei prefecture level city in Anhui	solar power		100.00	non-identical control business combination under the furthermore
Lianyungang Cangmei Photovoltaic Power Generation Limited [Note 1]	Lianyungang prefecture level	100.00	Lianyungang prefecture level	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment

	city in Jiangsu		city in Jiangsu				
Nanjing Shoshi Energy Technology Co. limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Yonghe County Meineng New Energy Co. limited company	Linfen prefecture level city in Shanxi	7,300.00	Linfen prefecture level city in Shanxi	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Qingneng New Energy Development limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	12,047.00	capital of China at different historical periods	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Wudi Qingneng New Energy Co. firms	Binzhou prefecture level city in Shandong	6,000.00	Binzhou prefecture level city in Shandong	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Shipbuilding Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	13,900.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		35.00	investment establishment
Sumida Shipping Co.	Singapore an	2,899.57	Singapore an	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Tongda Shipping Co.	Hong Kong, China	0.87	Hong Kong, China	Ocean freight forwarding		51.00	investment establishment
Meta Shipping Limited	Hong Kong, China	0.87	Hong Kong, China	Ocean freight forwarding		51.00	investment establishment
Anda Shipping Co.	Marshalle se	6.53	Marshalle se	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Cheng Tat Shipping Co.	Marshalle se	6.53	Marshalle se	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Viettec Shipping Co.	Marshalle se	6.50	Marshalle se	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Trident Shipping Limited	Marshalle se	6.50	Marshalle se	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment

Fidelity Shipping Limited	Marshallese	6.86	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Fung Tat Shipping Co.	Marshallese	6.86	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Yuanda Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Wingtat Shipping Limited	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Jetta Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Shun Tat Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Leader Shipping Limited	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Fidelity Shipping Limited	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Yuda Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Ruda Shipping Limited	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Idea Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Kantar Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Shengda Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.00	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Runda Shipping Co.	Hong Kong, China	0.87	Hong Kong, China	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Shipping Co.	Singaporean	500.62	Singaporean	Ocean freight forwarding		51.00	investment establishment
Yunda Shipping Co.	Hong Kong, China	0.87	Hong Kong, China	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Hang Shun Shipping Co.	the Seychelles	6.90	the Seychelles	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Hang Tat Shipping Company Limited	the Seychelles	6.87	the Seychelles	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Steadfast Shipping Co.	the Seychelles	6.87	the Seychelles	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Patagonia Shipping	the	6.88	the	Ocean freight		100.00	investment

Co.	Seychelles		Seychelles	forwarding			establishment
Wanda Shipping Co.	the Seychelles	6.88	the Seychelles	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Zhi Da Shipping Co.	Marshallese	7.08	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Hang Cheong Shipping Co.	Marshallese	6.90	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Hang Yuen Shipping Co.	Marshallese	6.90	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Heng Fung Shipping Co.	Marshallese	6.90	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
Hang Tung Shipping Co.	Marshallese	6.90	Marshallese	Ocean freight forwarding		100.00	investment establishment
New Dayang Shipbuilding Co.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	33,752.95	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Metal shipbuilding		85.00	under the same control business combinations
Yangzhou Pacific Heavy Industries Ship Auxiliary Manufacturing Co.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	10,000.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Metal shipbuilding		85.00	investment establishment
NewOcean Shipping Ltd.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	7.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Ocean freight forwarding		85.00	investment establishment
Sumida Marine Technology (Yangzhou) Ltd.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	1,000.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Co. firms	capital of China at different historical periods	14,500.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		35.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Technology limited company	capital of China at different historical	4,000.00	capital of China at different historical	Generators and alternators group manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment

	periods		periods				
Jiangsu Sumida Wheel Co. firms	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	5,000.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Wholesale of automobiles and spare parts show (one's feeling)		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Sumida New Resources Development Development Ltd. [Note 2]	capital of China at different historical periods	50.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Darren Pilot Limited [Note 3]	United States of America	63.49	United States of America	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Furman Equipment North America, Inc. department (under a ministry)	United States of America	65.22	United States of America	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Huaxin Communication limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		81.00	investment establishment
Sumida Industrial Engineering Co. Responsible company [Note 4]	Frankfurt (Germany)	18.72	Frankfurt (Germany)	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		95.00	investment establishment
Wanming Auto Parts Industrial Park Yangzhou Co.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	35,500.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Manufacture of automotive parts and accessories		64.79	non-identical control business combination under the furthermore
Jiangsu Sumida Aluminium Co.	Yangzhou prefectur	3,000.00	Yangzhou prefectur	Manufacture of automotive parts and accessories		64.79	Business combinations not under common

	e level city in Jiangsu		e level city in Jiangsu				control furthermore
Jiangsu Sumida Delong Auto Parts Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	6,301.20	capital of China at different historical periods	Manufacture of automotive parts and accessories		64.41	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Nanjing Derui Auto Parts Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	180.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Manufacture of automotive parts and accessories		64.41	non-identical control business combination under the furthermore

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Sumida Furman Nigeria limited company	Nigeria, West Africa	17.79	Nigeria, West Africa	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Telecom Industries and Works Cheng Limited	Brazilian	324.71	Brazilian	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida complete sets of equipment engineering company limited	capital of China at different historical periods	18,500.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Engineering management services		35.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida New Material Section Technology Development Co.	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	5,000.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Promotion of new material technology service		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Ransom Technology Singapore Limited firms	Singaporean	510.00	Singaporean	Supply Chain Management		100.00	investment establishm

				Services			ent
Four Seasons Technology Vietnam Limited department (under a ministry)	Vietnam	304.88	Vietnam	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Anhui Sumida Automobile Co. Companies [Note 5]	Ma'anshan prefecture level city in Anhui	5,000.00	Ma'anshan prefecture level city in Anhui	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Technology Equipment limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	5,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Sumida Central America Limited department (under a ministry)	Costa Rica (Tw) plus	0.70	Costa Rica (Tw) plus	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Panama Limited Division [Note 6]	Panama	1,058.78	Panama	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Jinhaida Indonesia limited company	indonesia Asia	201.00	indonesia Asia	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Juhengmei Engineering Technology (Ningxia) (Poland) Ltd.	Ningbo subprovincial city in Zhejiang	2,000.00	Ningbo subprovincial city in Zhejiang	Bio-based chemical fibres fabrication		100.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Hardware Tools limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	12,500.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Mechanised Agriculture and Gardens Manufacture of arts and crafts equipment		35.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Sumida Power Products limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	902.49	capital of China at different historical periods	Mechanised Agriculture and Gardens Manufacture of arts and crafts equipment		90.09	investment establishment

Nanjing Sumida Intelligent Technology limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Service consumer robots fabrication		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Intelligent Technology limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	10,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Wholesale of automobiles and spare parts show (one's feeling)		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16.22	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Kopp & Reuther GmbH & Co. department (under a ministry)	German	20.41	German	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Australia Limited firms	Australia	92.73	Australia	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Hardware (North America) limited company	United States of America	70.87	United States of America	Mechanised Agriculture and Gardens Manufacture of arts and crafts equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Hardware (Europe) limited company	German	158.99	German	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of electronic products		100.00	investment establishment
Sumida Hardware (France) limited company	French	154.03	French	Other machinery and equipment and Wholesale of		100.00	investment establishment

				electronic products			
Sumida Australia Limited responsible company	Australia	5.08	Australia	Wholesale of electrical equipment		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Jinzhengqi Traffic Equipment Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	4,545.45	capital of China at different historical periods	Manufacture of high-speed railway equipment and accessories		90.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Huaian Jinzhengqi Electromechanical Technology limited company	Huai'an prefecture level city in Jiangsu	600.00	Huai'an prefecture level city in Jiangsu	Railway rolling stock distribution component manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment
Anhui Jinzhengda Precision Forging Technology limited company	Chuzhou prefecture level city in Anhui	2,800.00	Chuzhou prefecture level city in Anhui	High-speed railway equipment and accessories fabrication		100.00	investment establishment
Anhui Suzhengqi Casting Technology limited company	Chuzhou prefecture level city in Anhui	600.00	Chuzhou prefecture level city in Anhui	Railway rolling stock distribution component manufacturing		100.00	investment establishment

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered capital	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
					direct	overhead	
Sumida Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong, China	20,558.40	Hong Kong, China	Supply Chain Management Services		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Sumida Instrument limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	3,720.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Supply Chain Management Services		30.00	under the same control business combinations
Jiangsu Sumida Medical Technology limited company	capital of China at different historical	1,000.00	capital of China at different historical	Supply Chain Management Services		51.00	investment establishment

	periods		periods				
Huai'an County Hao Ming New Energy Co. limited company	Zhangjiakou prefecture level city in Hebei	15,269.00	Zhangjiakou prefecture level city in Hebei	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Nong'an County Fengde Photovoltaic Power Generation limited company	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	2,041.04	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Nong'an County Hongda Power Engineering limited company	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	2,052.35	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Xinhe Sunshine (Zhalaid) (Flag) Energy Co.	Hinggan league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia	4,638.61	Hinggan league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Jilin Xinlanyang New Energy limited company	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	12,556.00	Changchun prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Daqing Chenrui Xinyang Sun Energy Development Co.	Daqing prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia	6,278.00	Daqing prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Daqing Jiyuan Xinyang Sun Energy Development	Daqing	6,278.00	Daqing	solar power		100.00	investment

Co.	prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia		prefecture level city in Inner Mongolia				establishment
CLP Electric Xuyi Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	Huai'an prefecture level city in Jiangsu	2,000.00	Huai'an prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	Business combinations not under common control furthermore
Dongtai Coastal Suyangda PV power company	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	10,516.00	Yancheng prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Baoying Baofengda New Energy power company	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	8,980.00	Yangzhou prefecture level city in Jiangsu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Nordin New Energy Co. firms	capital of China at different historical periods	9,505.00	capital of China at different historical periods	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Anyang Nordin Solar Power limited company	Anyang prefecture level city in Henan	9,005.00	Anyang prefecture level city in Henan	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Nanjing Meiheng Investment Management Co. limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	6,030.00	capital of China at different historical periods	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Xiangyuan Longwei New Energy limited company	Changzhi prefecture level city in Hubei	6,020.00	Changzhi prefecture level city in Hubei	solar power		100.00	investment establishment

Chengdu Hao Run New Energy Co. responsible company	Chengdu	27,159.00	Chengdu	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Huidong County Derun New Energy Development Development Limited Liability Company	Liangshan Yi ethnic group autonomous prefecture	20,080.00	Liangshan Yi ethnic group autonomous prefecture	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Dongying Juxing New Energy Co. responsible company	Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	3,110.00	Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Kenli Juxing New Energy Co. responsible company	Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	3,110.00	Dongying prefecture level city in Shandong	solar power		100.00	investment establishment
Jiangsu Meida Asset Management Co. limited company	capital of China at different historical periods	50,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Investment and Asset Management		80.77	investment establishment
Meta Shell (Jiangsu) High New Technology Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	2,000.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other Internet platforms	70.00		investment establishment
Nanjing Metasequoia Digital Ltd.	capital of China at different historical periods	500.00	capital of China at different historical periods	Other business services		50.00	investment establishment

Note 1: Lianyungang Cangmei Photovoltaic Power Generation Company Limited was formerly known as Nanjing Cangmei Photovoltaic Power Generation Company Limited. Note 2: Nanjing Sumida New Resources Development Company Limited was formerly known as Yangzhou Furman Power Technology Company Limited. Note 3: Darren Pilot Limited was formerly known as North American Wheel Co.

Note 4: Sumida Industrial Engineering Co., Ltd. was formerly known as Sumida Industrial Investment Co. Note 5: Anhui Sumida Automobile Co., Ltd. was formerly known as Anhui Sumida International Trading Co.

Note 6: Sumida Panamá S.A. was formerly known as Sumida Panamá S.A.. The percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries is different from the percentage of voting rights stated:

①Sumida International Technology & Trading Co., Ltd. held 51% of the shares of Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Equipment Co., Ltd. and 67% of the voting rights in accordance with the Articles of Association, resulting in the inconsistency between the percentage of shareholding and the percentage of voting rights.

(ii) Sumida International Technology & Trade Co., Ltd. holds 51% of the shares of Shanghai Sumida Business Consulting Co., Ltd. and 67% of the voting rights in accordance with the Articles of Association, resulting in an inconsistency between the percentage of shareholding and the percentage of voting rights.

(iii) Sumida International Technology and Trade Co., Ltd. holds 50 per cent of the shares of Jiangsu Sumida General Equipment Trade Consulting Co., Ltd. and 67 per cent of the voting rights in accordance with the articles of association, resulting in an inconsistency between the percentage of shareholding and the percentage of voting rights.

The following table shows the number of investees in which the Company holds half or less of the voting rights but still controls the investee, and the number of investees in which the Company holds more than half of the voting rights but does not control the investee. According to:

Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Textile International Trading Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Textile Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Eaton Gideon Management Consulting Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Electromechanical Co. Ltd., Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd., Sumida Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Sumida Energy Holding Co., Ltd. all have an equity interest of 35%, and the senior management and financial officers of these nine subsidiaries are appointed by the Sumida Group Company, and the Company therefore controls the operating and financial policies of these nine subsidiaries.

(ii) entered into between Sumida Group Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and the other remaining shareholders of Jiangsu Sumida Instrument Equipment Co.

The Equity Management Agreement, in which such shareholders handed over their shareholdings to Sumida Group companies for management, Sumida Group companies acquired the shareholders' rights attached to the shareholdings held by the other remaining shareholders during the period of holding the shareholdings, except for the right to receive income and the right to transfer subject to restriction, Sumida Group companies

The actual percentage of voting rights of the Company is 100.00%, so the Company controls the operating and financial policies of Jiangsu Sumida Instrument Equipment Co. For important structured subjects included in the scope of consolidation, the basis of control:

not have

Basis for determining whether a company is an agent or a principal:

None
Other notes:
none

(2). Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of Subsidiary	minority shareholder percentage of shareholding	Attributable to minorities for the period Shareholders' profit or loss	The current period was charged to minority shareholders. Dividends declared	Minority interests at end of period balances
Sumida International Technology Trading Co.	65.00	721,612,489.71	740,947,000.00	2,357,785,118.51
Jiangsu Sumida Light Textile International Trading Co.	65.00	308,328,634.65	214,600,000.00	877,998,453.04
Jiangsu Sumida Textile Co.	65.00	150,753,848.77	121,712,500.00	439,045,728.78
Jiangsu Sumida Mechanical & Electrical Co.	65.00	91,302,410.48	104,796,200.00	482,648,679.26
Jiangsu Sumida Complete Equipment Engineering Co.	65.00	167,589,784.28	143,000,000.00	513,354,699.71
Sumida Shipbuilding Co.	65.00	295,283,127.17	94,669,648.10	1,655,097,701.64
Jiangsu Sumida Energy Holding Co.	60.00	126,203,492.01	31,278,000.00	254,325,479.60
Jiangsu Meida Asset Management Co.	35.56	32,661,095.26	0.00	261,497,654.61

A statement that the percentage of minority shareholdings in subsidiaries is different from the percentage of voting rights:

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details, please refer to X. (a) The percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries is different from the percentage of voting rights as explained in X. (b) The percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries is different from the percentage of voting rights. Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Key financial information of significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subsidiary company name	Closing balance						Opening balance					
	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	current liability	non-current liability	Total liabilities	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	current liability	non-current liability	Total liabilities
steelyard												
skill firms	20,724,589,096.90	429,768,305.35	21,154,357,402.25	17,533,560,887.44	29,192,578.16	17,562,753,465.60	24,557,448,260.26	292,782,709.14	24,850,230,969.40	21,525,320,266.71	11,811,520.35	21,537,131,787.06
light spinning firms	3,994,926,506.14	547,488,907.24	4,542,415,413.38	3,159,555,726.92	51,479,533.25	3,211,035,260.17	2,871,701,664.27	563,163,347.65	3,434,865,011.92	2,299,379,953.58	72,606,100.74	2,371,986,054.32
spinning and weaving firms	1,935,810,629.14	628,870,543.05	2,564,681,172.19	1,784,266,102.38	104,960,102.46	1,889,226,204.84	1,619,708,071.60	646,397,201.78	2,266,105,273.38	1,581,102,978.21	97,510,810.71	1,678,613,788.92
electromechanics firms	2,988,647,901.78	478,443,996.24	3,467,091,898.02	2,687,282,518.12	89,958,840.26	2,777,241,353.38	2,803,115,176.44	508,320,949.62	3,311,436,126.06	2,582,053,483.24	109,093,210.21	2,691,146,693.45
forming a complete set firms	3,650,099,910.34	109,824,186.32	3,759,924,096.66	2,945,607,888.80	24,539,746.77	2,970,147,635.57	2,986,145,963.80	116,652,711.95	3,102,798,675.75	2,402,240,783.50	9,247,113.92	2,411,487,897.42
shipbuilding firms	4,631,957,119.52	4,113,358,918.74	8,745,315,038.26	4,801,067,190.19	2,060,497,209.58	6,861,564,399.77	3,300,533,037.82	3,550,888,067.69	6,850,921,105.51	3,757,582,433.87	2,446,406,084.73	6,203,988,518.60
renewable energy company	1,820,300,714.26	964,255,566.93	2,784,556,281.19	2,098,456,812.84	364,829,499.73	2,463,286,312.57	3,274,457,490.10	952,971,927.75	4,227,429,417.85	3,824,499,899.48	198,622,272.40	4,023,122,171.89
Meda Asset management firms	1,706,173.80		1,706,173.80	91,847,849.44		91,847,849.44	-5,613,915.98		1,124,905.64	-41,795,844.52		-41,795,844.52
Meda (city in Columbia) liabilities	65,215,171.65	907,566,289.44	972,781,461.09	231,558,728.79	5,852,500.00	237,411,228.79	26,161,785.04	858,148,360.72	884,310,145.76	232,537,762.90	8,250,000.00	240,787,762.90

Name of Subsidiary	Current period's incidence				Prior period's incidence			
	revenue	net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities	revenue	net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities
technology company	90,338,670,501.74	1,085,154,492.32	1,103,981,754.31	-599,517,132.37	108,448,468,774.57	1,176,465,712.07	1,252,612,525.44	2,607,547,259.91
Light Textile Company	6,865,013,439.97	472,982,465.87	472,100,495.61	394,894,738.09	6,962,328,510.00	329,631,230.35	319,966,734.31	964,628,791.45
Textile Company	3,266,523,544.67	231,928,998.10	224,159,682.89	292,438,538.34	2,817,973,448.95	195,732,147.45	206,683,700.91	429,224,187.46
Mechatronics corporation	3,955,177,175.60	140,369,445.80	143,603,734.97	350,680,432.43	4,712,474,880.70	141,827,614.17	131,554,549.38	-116,487,655.13
shipping company	5,214,219,842.93	257,830,437.35	271,194,832.76	142,332,806.07	5,001,357,095.44	238,245,274.05	231,367,024.87	934,257,874.65
renewable energy company	4,664,910,663.76	373,191,558.88	405,682,256.00	1,670,078,562.48	3,748,889,143.02	344,619,481.72	285,244,542.20	822,700,518.18
Meda Asset	3,421,740,783.08	194,205,528.16	212,967,041.83	320,789,700.60	4,171,205,055.33	147,624,337.21	134,886,059.17	2,331,754,913.13

Other notes:
none

(4). Significant restrictions on the use of enterprise group assets and the discharge of enterprise group liabilities

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Financial or other support provided to structured subjects included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements

☐ Applicable

√Not applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Transactions in which the share of ownership interest in a subsidiary changes and the subsidiary is still controlled

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Interests in joint ventures or associates

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

(1). Significant joint ventures or associates

√Applicable☐Not applicable

Name of joint venture or consortium	Principal place of business	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Accounting for investments in joint ventures or associates Treatment
				direct	overhead	
associated company						
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	capital of China at different historical periods	Business services		30.00	equity method of accounting
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	capital of China at different historical periods	capital of China at different historical periods	bulk trade		40.00	equity method of accounting

Description of shareholdings in joint ventures or associates that differ from the proportion of voting rights:

none

Basis for holding less than 20 per cent of the voting rights but exercising significant influence, or holding 20 per cent or more of the voting rights but not exercising significant influence: none

(2). Key financial information of significant joint ventures

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). Key financial information of significant associates

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance/ current period's incidence		Opening balance/ prior period	
	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Control joint-stock limited company	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trade Easy Company Limited	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Control joint-stock limited company	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trade Easy Company Limited
current asset	455,303,486.65	577,791,477.74	410,490,719.41	463,886,609.54
non-current asset	150,398,875.00	33,551,800.22	135,150,323.03	44,184,718.11
Total assets	605,702,361.65	611,343,277.96	545,641,042.44	508,071,327.65
current liability	50,401,525.47	420,000,874.03	16,305,112.32	389,601,964.01
non-current liability	7,967,715.89			1,768,437.50
Total liabilities	58,369,241.36	420,000,874.03	16,305,112.32	391,370,401.51
Minority interests	14,023,084.31		5,236,126.38	771,350.00
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company	533,310,035.98	191,342,403.93	524,099,803.74	115,929,576.14
Net assets in proportion to shareholdings share of production	159,993,010.79	76,536,961.57	157,229,941.12	46,371,830.46
Adjustments				
-Goodwill				
-- Unrealised profit on internal transactions				
--Other	-490,458.92	-0.20	-588,756.73	308,539.79
Equity investments in associates book value	159,502,551.87	76,536,961.37	156,641,184.39	46,680,370.25

	Closing balance/ current period's incidence		Opening balance/ prior period	
	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Control joint-stock limited company	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trade Easy Company Limited	Jiangsu Sumida Capital Control joint-stock limited company	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trade Easy Company Limited
Associates with open offers Fair value of equity investments in industry				
revenues	28,682,250.42	800,552,663.38	19,560,267.62	831,130,787.35
net profit	19,538,775.38	53,134,432.79	16,591,394.94	49,131,691.75
Net profit from discontinued operations				
Other comprehensive income		4,591,045.00		-2,802,100.00
Total comprehensive income	19,538,775.38	57,725,477.79	16,591,394.94	46,329,591.75
Received during the year from associates Dividends from enterprises	2,881,846.13	3,244,800.00	5,175,929.51	17,846,400.00

Other notes nil

(4). Summarised financial information for immaterial joint ventures and associates

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance/ current period's incidence	Opening balance/ prior period
Joint ventures:		
Total carrying value of investments	136,991,341.79	129,886,975.45
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
-Net profit	31,941,333.64	13,243,750.83
-- other comprehensive income	3,349,832.70	
-- total comprehensive income	35,291,166.34	13,243,750.83
Associates:		
Total carrying value of investments	465,672,456.61	447,434,014.27
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
-Net profit	28,676,660.41	36,030,788.98
-- other comprehensive income	6,039,296.98	5,803.27
-- total comprehensive income	34,715,957.39	36,039,553.65

Other notes nil

(5). Description of significant restrictions on the ability of a joint venture or associate to transfer funds to the Company

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(6). Excess losses incurred in joint ventures or associates

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(7). Unrecognised commitments relating to investments in joint ventures

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(8). Contingent liabilities relating to investments in joint ventures or associates

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Important joint operations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Interests in structured subjects not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements Relevant notes on structured subjects not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

6. the rest

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

XI. Government grants

1. Government grants recognised at the end of the reporting period at the amount receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Closing balance of receivables 1,160 (in RMB)

Reasons for not receiving the estimated amount of government grants at the estimated point in time

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Receivable from Nanjing High-tech Industrial Development Zone Management Committee for provincial-level strategic emerging industries development special fund project subsidy 2,400,000.00 is unrecovered and represents the return of prior years' governmental fundraising, which is not expected to be recovered and has been fully impaired.

2. Receivable from Hefei Municipal Finance for PV Power Station Municipal Electricity Subsidy RMB9,200,000.00, due to irregular settlement by government departments, in advance. Recovery is scheduled for mid-2024.

2. Liability items involving government grants

√Applicable □Not applicable

Financial statement items	Opening balance ($)	Amount of new grants for the period ($)	Current period Into non-operating income sum of money	Transfer to other gains for the period ($)	Other changes during the period	Closing balance ($)	Asset/revenue related
deferred income all the more	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00		8,026,451.53		92,513,409.11	Property and assets

3. Government grants recognised in profit or loss

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

typology	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	correlation (statistics)
Asset-related	8,026,451.53	9,092,873.05	
revenue-related	118,074,357.05	114,891,895.53	
add up the total	126,100,808.58	123,984,768.58	

Other notes:
none

XII. Risks related to financial instruments

1. Risks of financial instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's major financial instruments, including equity investments, bank borrowings, perpetual bonds, finance leases and money funds. The primary purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The Company has a variety of other financial assets and liabilities arising directly from operations, such as accounts receivable and accounts payable. A detailed description of each financial

instrument is set out in the relevant item in Note 6 herein. The Company also enters into derivative transactions, primarily consisting of and forward foreign exchange contracts and commodity futures contracts, for the purpose of managing the Company's operations and its financing sources for foreign exchange risk and price risk. Throughout the year, the Company has adopted a policy of not entering into speculative transactions in derivatives.

Risk management objectives and basic strategies:

The Company's objective in engaging in risk management is to strike a balance between risk and return, to minimise the negative impact of risk on the Company's results of operations and to maximise the benefits to shareholders and other equity investors. Based on this risk management objective, the Company's risk

The basic strategy of management is to identify and analyse the various risks to which the Company is exposed, to establish an appropriate risk tolerance floor and risk management, and to monitor the various risks in a timely and reliable manner in order to keep the risks within limits.

The principal risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, and management has considered and approved policies to manage these risks.

(1) Risks of financial instruments 1) Classification of financial instruments

① Carrying value of each class of financial assets at the balance sheet date a. 31 December 2023

Unit: Yuan

Financial assets project	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Measured at fair value with Changes are recognised in the current period's profit and loss Financial assets with benefits	Measured at fair value with Changes are included in other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	add up the total
money funds	11,700,043,249.99			11,700,043,249.99
Financial assets held for trading		85,410,000.00	28,717,824.63	114,127,824.63
notes receivable	196,461,390.82			196,461,390.82
accounts receivable	8,787,001,448.00			8,787,001,448.00
Receivables financing			951,106,443.17	951,106,443.17
Other receivables	546,333,660.03			546,333,660.03
Investments in other equity instruments			302,182,197.40	302,182,197.40

b. 31 December 2022

Unit: Yuan

Financial assets project	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Changes in fair value through profit or loss are included in other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	add up the total
money funds	12,641,044,313.95			12,641,044,313.95
Financial assets held for trading		396,004,305.80	7,654,994.41	403,659,300.21
notes receivable	125,644,309.05			125,644,309.05
accounts receivable	7,925,471,598.31			7,925,471,598.31
Receivables financing			1,496,544,302.42	1,496,544,302.42
Other receivables	476,826,283.04			476,826,283.04
Investments in other equity instruments			290,226,333.77	290,226,333.77

② Carrying value of each class of financial liabilities at the balance sheet date a. 31 December 2023

Unit: Yuan

Financial liabilities project	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Amounts measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (in millions of dollars) financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	add up the total
short term loan			2,979,456,780.08	2,979,456,780.08
Trading financial liabilities	15,410,707.91	185,783,494.22		201,194,202.13
note payable			4,432,577,097.48	4,432,577,097.48
accounts payable			8,271,055,384.98	8,271,055,384.98
Other accounts payable			921,453,065.71	921,453,065.71

c. 31 December 2022

Unit: Yuan

Financial liabilities project	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Measured at fair value and changes therein are included in other comprehensive income. financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	add up the total
short term loan			2,339,484,837.39	2,339,484,837.39
Trading financial liabilities	72,712,405.80	77,172,922.55		149,885,328.35
banknote payable			6,560,253,576.30	6,560,253,576.30
accounts payable			7,583,075,917.89	7,583,075,917.89
Other accounts payable			931,325,265.44	931,325,265.44
Non-current liabilities due within one year			561,052,925.29	561,052,925.29
long term loan			292,864,830.01	292,864,830.01
leasehold liability			1,276,451,297.69	1,276,451,297.69

(2) credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation, resulting in a financial loss to the other party. The Company's credit risk arises primarily from currency funds, notes receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable financing, other receivables and long-term receivables. The credit risk of these financial assets arises from default of the counter-parties, and the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Company's monetary funds are mainly deposited in financial institutions, such as commercial banks, which the Company believes have high credit and asset position, there is a low level of credit risk.

For notes receivable, accounts receivable, receivables financing, other receivables and long-term receivables, the Company has set policies to control credit risk exposure. The Company evaluates the creditworthiness of its customers and sets credit periods based on its assessment of the customer's financial condition, the possibility of obtaining guarantees from third parties, credit history and other factors, such as current market conditions. The Company monitors the credit history of its customers on a regular basis. For customers with poor credit history, the Company will use written reminders, shorten the credit period or cancel the credit period to ensure that the Company's overall credit risk is within a manageable range.

(1) Judgement criteria for significant increase in credit risk

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the relevant financial instrument since its initial recognition. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company considers whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk without incurring unnecessary additional cost or Reasonable and supportable information, including qualitative and quantitative analyses based on the Company's historical data, external credit risk ratings and forward-looking information, is available to the extent that efforts are made to obtain it. The Company

determines the change in the risk of default over the expected life of a financial instrument by comparing the risk of default at the balance sheet date to the risk of default at the date of initial recognition on the basis of a single financial instrument or a portfolio of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company considers that a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument has occurred when one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria are triggered:

- The quantitative criterion is primarily an increase in the probability of default over a certain percentage of the initial recognition for the remaining life of the reporting date.
- Qualitative criteria Significant adverse changes in the operating or financial conditions of the primary debtor, list of early warning customers, etc. 2) Definition of assets for which credit impairment has occurred

For the purpose of determining whether credit impairment has occurred, the definition criteria used by the Company are consistent with the internal credit risk management objectives for the relevant financial instruments, taking into account both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The Company considers the following factors when evaluating whether a debtor has suffered credit impairment:

- Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor;
- Breach of contract by the debtor, such as default or delinquency in the payment of interest or principal;
- The creditor grants concessions to the debtor that the debtor would not have made in any other case because of economic or contractual considerations relating to the debtor's financial difficulties;
- The debtor is likely to go into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

- Financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor result in the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset;
- A financial asset is purchased or originated at a significant discount that reflects the fact that a credit loss has been incurred;

A credit impairment of a financial asset may result from a combination of events and may not necessarily be the result of separately identifiable events. 3) Parameters for the measurement of expected credit losses

Depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether credit impairment has occurred, the Company measures the allowance for impairment on the basis of expected credit losses over 12 months or the entire life of the asset. The key parameters for measuring expected credit losses include probability of default, loss rate at default and exposure to default. The Company models the probability of default, loss given default rate and exposure to default risk by considering quantitative analysis of historical statistics (e.g., counterparty ratings, types of guarantees and collaterals, repayment methods, etc.) and forward-looking information.

The relevant definitions are set out below:

- The probability of default is the likelihood that a debtor will not be able to meet its repayment obligations in the next 12 months or throughout the remaining life of the debtor. The Company's probability of default is based on the historical migration rate model for receivables adjusted to include forward-looking information to reflect the probability of debtor default in the current macroeconomic environment;
- The loss given default (LGD) rate is the Company's expectation of the extent to which losses will be incurred on exposure to default risk. The loss given default (LGD) rate varies depending on the type of counterparty, the type and priority of recourse, and the collateral. The loss given default (LGD) rate is a percentage of the loss on the exposure at the time of default and is calculated over the next 12 months or over the entire duration;
- Exposure to default is the amount that would be repaid to the Company in the event of a default in the next 12 months or over the entire remaining duration.

Forward-Looking Information The assessment of significant increases in credit risk and the calculation of expected credit losses involve forward-looking information. The Company conducts historical data analyses to identify key economic indicators that affect credit risk and expected credit losses for each business type.

As the Company's accounts receivable risk points are spread across multiple partners and multiple customers, as at 31 December 2023, the Company 25.56% (31 December 2022: 26.42%) of the Company's accounts receivable originate from the top five customers in terms of balance, and the Company does not have significant credit concentration risk.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

（3） liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will experience a shortage of funds when it meets its obligations that are settled by delivery of cash or other financial assets. Liquidity risk may arise from the inability to sell financial assets at fair value as soon as possible; or from the inability of the counterparty to repay its contractual obligations; or from the early maturity of obligations; or from the inability to generate expected cash flows.

In order to control this risk, the Company has made comprehensive use of a variety of financing means, such as bill settlement and bank borrowings, and has adopted an appropriate combination of long-term and short-term financing methods to optimise its financing structure and maintain a balance between continuity and flexibility of financing. The Company has obtained bank credit lines from a number of commercial banks to meet its working capital requirements and capital expenditure.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	31 December 2023		
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	add up the total
short term loan	2,979,456,780.08		2,979,456,780.08
Trading financial liabilities	201,194,202.13		201,194,202.13
note payable	4,432,577,097.48		4,432,577,097.48
accounts payable	7,782,209,447.08	488,845,937.90	8,271,055,384.98
Other accounts payable	569,389,148.55	352,063,917.16	921,453,065.71
Non-current liabilities due within one year	822,227,516.24		822,227,516.24
long term loan		529,406,206.04	529,406,206.04

sports event	31 December 2023		
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	add up the total
leasehold liability		1,540,265,714.14	1,540,265,714.14

(continued from above)

sports event	31 December 2022		
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	add up the total
short term loan	2,339,484,837.39		2,339,484,837.39
Trading financial liabilities	149,885,328.35		149,885,328.35
note payable	6,560,253,576.30		6,560,253,576.30
accounts payable	7,036,599,678.22	546,476,239.67	7,583,075,917.89
Other accounts payable	666,893,992.22	264,431,273.22	931,325,265.44
Non-current liabilities due within one year	561,052,925.29		561,052,925.29
long term loan		292,864,830.01	292,864,830.01
leasehold liability		1,276,451,297.69	1,276,451,297.69

(4) market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk consists mainly of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

1) interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's bank borrowings that bear interest at floating rates.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had bank borrowings of RMB230,163,092.93 (2022 - 2022) bearing interest at floating rates.

As at 31 December 2011: RMB360,361,388.89), a hypothetical change of 50 basis points in interest rates would not have a material impact on the total profit and shareholders' equity of the Company, assuming that other variables remain unchanged.

2) Exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities. For foreign currency assets and liabilities, in the event of a short-term imbalance, the Company buys and sells foreign currencies at market exchange rates when necessary to ensure that the net exposure is maintained at an acceptable level.

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of the period are described in the description of monetary items in foreign currencies in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Item Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Other.

2. hedge (finance)

(1) The company conducts hedging operations for risk management

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Corresponding risk management strategies and objectives	Qualitative and quantitative information on hedged risk	Hedged items and Economic relationship between related hedging instruments tie up	Effective achievement of expected risk management objectives	Impact of corresponding hedging activities on risk exposure
	On spot prices Wave		An economic		By carrying out the

sports event	Corresponding risk management strategies and objectives	Qualitative and quantitative information on hedged risk	Hedged items and Economic relationship between related hedging instruments tie up	Effective achievement of expected risk management objectives	Impact of corresponding hedging activities on risk exposure
Other notes □Applicable √Not Applicable	Protection against exchange rate risks for the purpose of	Anticipated receipts in progress Locking up foreign exchange to hedge against future exchange rate fluctuations Hedged	Change due to The risk of changes in cash flows is associated with economic relations		implication

(2) Company conducts qualifying hedging operations and applies hedge accounting

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Carrying value related to hedged items and hedging instruments	Cumulative fair value of hedged items included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised Value hedge adjustment	Hedge Effectiveness and Hedge Ineffectiveness Partial Source	Impact of hedge accounting related to the company's financial statements
Type of hedging risk				
Commodity price risk	213,579,700.00	-2,587,730.00	Relevance of hedged items to hedging instruments	Futures gains and losses on hedging instruments, net of changes in fair value of spot Net gain/loss of -$6,496,500
Forward foreign exchange risk	inapplicable	inapplicable	Relevance of hedged items to hedging instruments	Forward fair value of hedging instruments The effect of fluctuations on profit and loss is 41,343,100
Hedging category				
Applicable hedges - Other derivatives	-2,587,730.00	inapplicable	Relevance of hedged items to hedging instruments	Net gain or loss on hedged futures against change in fair value of spot Benefit of -$6,496,500
Cash flow hedges - financial derivatives	106,694,473.80	inapplicable	Relevance of hedged items to hedging instruments	The effect of forward fair value fluctuations of hedging instruments on profit or loss is determining 41,343,100

Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) The company conducts hedging operations for risk management, expects to achieve its risk management objectives, but does not apply hedge accounting.

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Transfer of financial assets

(1) Classification of transfer modalities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

divert or distract (attention etc) way (of life)	Nature of financial assets transferred	Amount of financial assets transferred	Discontinuance of confirmation state of affairs	Basis for derecognition
learn by heart	Outstanding bankers' acceptances in receivables financing	4,233,847,705.00	Discontinuance of confirmation	As bankers' acceptances in receivables financing are accepted by banks with high credit ratings, credit risk and deferred payment risk are minimal and the interest rate risk associated with the notes has been transferred to the banks, the main risks and rewards of

divert or distract (attention etc) way (of life)	Nature of financial assets transferred	Amount of financial assets transferred	Discontinuance of confirmation state of affairs	Basis for determining derecognition
sports event	Modalities for the transfer of financial assets	Amount of financial assets derecognised		Gains or losses associated with derecognition
Not yet available	accounts receivable factoring	learn by heart 221,641,750.80	Discontinuance of confirmation	Determine the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument. It has been transferred and is therefore derecognised. Factors not entitled to pursue company after factoring receivables Reimbursement, therefore, is derecognised.
Not yet available	Bankers' acceptances discounted	220,728,700.96		-285,276.85
/	/	4,676,218,156.76	/	/

(2) Financial assets derecognised as a result of a transfer

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

(3) Transferred financial assets that continue to be involved

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

add up the total	factor	221,641,750.80	-3,977,559.11
/	/	4,676,218,156.76	-4,262,835.96

XIII. Fair value disclosures

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Fair value at end of period			
	Level 1 fair value metrological	Level 2 fair value metrological	Level 3 fair value metrological	add up the total
I. Ongoing fair value measurements				
(i) Financial assets held for trading		52,127,824.63	62,000,000.00	114,127,824.63
1. At fair value through profit or loss Financial assets with benefits		52,127,824.63	62,000,000.00	114,127,824.63
(1) Investments in debt instruments				
(2) Investments in equity instruments				
(3) Derivative financial assets		28,717,824.63	62,000,000.00	90,717,824.63
(4) Other		23,410,000.00		23,410,000.00
2. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Investments in debt instruments				
(2) Investments in equity instruments				
(ii) Other debt investments				
(iii) Investments in other equity instruments			302,182,197.40	302,182,197.40
(iv) Investment property				
1. Land use rights for lease				
2. Rented buildings				
3. Land use rights held and intended to be transferred after appreciation in value				
(v) Biological assets				
1. Expendable biological assets				
2. Productive biological assets				
(vi) Receivables financing			951,106,443.17	951,106,443.17
Total assets measured at fair value on an ongoing basis		52,127,824.63	1,315,288,640.57	1,367,416,465.20

sports event	Fair value at end of period			
	Level 1 fair value metrological	Level 2 fair value metrological	Level 3 fair value metrological	add up the total
(vi) Financial liabilities held for trading	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
1. At fair value through profit or loss Financial liabilities with benefits	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
Of which: Exchangeable bonds issued				
Derivative financial liabilities	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43		138,000,028.43
the rest			63,194,173.70	63,194,173.70
2. Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
Total liabilities measured at fair value on an ongoing basis	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
II. Discontinued fair value measurements				
(i) Assets held for sale				
Total assets not continuously measured at fair value				
Total liabilities not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis				

2. Basis for determining the market value of continuing and discontinued Level 1 fair value measurements

√ Applicable□Not applicable

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are available to the enterprise at the measurement date.

3. Continuing and discontinued Level 2 fair value measurements, valuation techniques used and qualitative and quantitative information on significant parameters

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts in derivative financial assets and liabilities is determined as the difference between the agreed exchange rate of the forward foreign exchange contract and the forward exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

The fair value of the bank's financial products is determined on the basis of documents certifying the fair value determination issued by the bank.

The fair value of other financial assets or liabilities held for trading, such as contingent merger consideration, is determined on the basis of valuation reports issued by appraisal institutions.

For significant investments in equity instruments, fair value is recognised based on the valuation reports obtained for the investee units.

4. Continuing and discontinued Level 3 fair value measurements, valuation techniques used and qualitative and quantitative information on significant parameters

√ Applicable □Not applicable

For receivables financing, in view of their short maturity, the impact of the time value of money factor on their fair value is not material, and therefore they are

recognised at their amortised cost as fair value; for immaterial investments in equity instruments, no third-party valuation reports have been obtained, and fair value is recognised by adopting the investment cost method and the book value of net assets method according to the different circumstances of the invested single entity.

5. Ongoing Level 3 fair value measurements, information on reconciliations between opening and closing book values and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The Company has no reconciling information between the beginning and ending balances of ongoing Level 3 fair value measurements.

6. Continuing fair value measurements, where a transition between levels occurred during the period, the reason for the transition and the policy for determining the point of transition

√ Applicable□Not applicable

The Company has no translations between levels of fair value measurements.

7. Changes in valuation techniques that occurred during the period and the reasons for the changes

√ Applicable□Not applicable

There were no changes in valuation techniques that occurred in the Company.

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has no financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value but are disclosed at fair value.

9. (sth. or sb) else

√ Applicable
□Not applicable
None

xiv. related parties and connected transactions

1. Parent company of the enterprise

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Parent company name	registered office	Nature of business	registered capital	Parent company's shareholding in the enterprise (%)	Proportion of voting rights of the parent company in the enterprise (%)
China National Machinery Industry Corporation Limited	Republic of China	Contracting and trading	2,600,000.00	41.60	47.68

Description of the enterprise's parent company

China National Machinery Industry Group Corporation is the controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company, SINOMACH Changlin Company Limited, SINOMACH Asset Management Company Limited, Zhengzhou SINOMACH Precision Industry Development Company Limited, China Foma Machinery Group Company Limited, China Electric Apparatus Research Institute Company Limited and Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Company Limited are the parties acting in concert with the controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company, and the proportion of voting rights of SINOMACH is 47.68%. The proportion of voting rights is 47.68%.

The ultimate controlling party of the enterprise is China National Machinery Industry Corporation.

Other notes:
none

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in the notes

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in Note X.1, Interests in Subsidiaries.

3. Joint ventures and associates of the enterprise

Details of significant joint ventures or associates of the enterprise are set out in the notes

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Other joint ventures or associates that had related party transactions with the Company during the period, or had balances arising from related party transactions with the Company in prior periods, are as follows

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of joint venture or associate	Relationship with the enterprise
Nanjing Sumida Shipping Co.	Joint ventures of the Company's subsidiaries
Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	Joint ventures of the Company's subsidiaries
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company

Name of joint venture or associate	Relationship with the enterprise
Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Shanghai Yutongmeda Supply Chain Management Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Pingyi Jincheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Yili (Nanjing) Textile Technology Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Jiangsu JIJIEO Textile & Garment Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company
Shanghai Juyou Chemical Co.	Associates of subsidiaries of the Company

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Other related parties

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Shenzhen Branch	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Huizhou Branch	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guoji Casting & Forging Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Lanzhou Power Vehicle Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guangzhou Mechanical Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Luoyang Changxing Agricultural Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Chengdu Tool Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guilin Grice Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery International Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Silk Industry Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guangzhou Guoji Zhineng Rubber & Plastic Seal Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Jingwei Textile Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machine Testing Equipment Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Qingdao Hongda Textile Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guoji Automobile Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China United Engineering Corporation Limited	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Automotive Industry Engineering Corporation (CAIEC)	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guilin Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Baoding Hengde Environmental Protection Equipment Trading Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China National Chemical Fibre Corporation Ltd.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Jingwei Intelligent Textile Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Simcoe International Exhibition Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
YTO (Luoyang) Diesel Engine Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Zhongshi International Business Transport Agency Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Textile Union Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China General Machinery Engineering Corporation (CGMEC)	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Shandong Kaima Automobile Manufacturing Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Second Heavy Machinery Group Deyang Wanlu Transportation Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Sanyuan Construction (Tianjin) Electric Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
DynaSky Materials Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Beijing Hai Guang Instrument Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Jiaxing Weikai Inspection Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Shandong Kaima Automobile Manufacturing Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Anhui Tianchangdijiu Wine Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Zhongjin Auto Trade Service Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Yichang Jingwei Spinning Machine Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
SINOMACH Asset Management Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Zhongheng Textile Exchange (Guangdong) Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Guangzhou Guoji Lubrication Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Textile Foreign Economic and Technical Cooperation Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Weifang Binheng Thermal Power Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China National Machinery Industry Construction Group Corporation Zhongshan Branch	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Hang Tin Motor Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Import Automobile Trading Ltd.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder

Mechatronics Shanghai Union Marketing Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Zhengzhou Abrasives Grinding Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
SINOMACH CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Hangtian (Anhui) Architectural Design & Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Shanghai Zhongjin Zhongwang Automobile Sales & Service Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Pufa Machinery Industry Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Shanghai Jirun Real Estate Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery International Co-operation Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Changde Textile Machinery Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China National Research Institute of Heavy Machinery, Ltd.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery Industry Fourth Construction Engineering Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
China Machinery Agricultural Development Investment Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
SINOMACH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CO.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Hefei General Special Material Equipment Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Tianjin Electric Drives Design & Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
SINOMACH General Machinery Technology Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Beijing Guoji Lianchuang Advertising Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Machinery Industry Fourth Design & Research Institute Co.	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
SINOMACH Finance Limited Liability Company [Note 1]	Controlled by the same controlling shareholder
Xuzhou Zhonghui Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.[Note 1]	the rest
Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co., Ltd.[Note 1]	the rest

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Labour Union of Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.	Subsidiary Shareholders
Horizon Maritime Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary Shareholders

Other notes

Note 1: SINOMACH Finance Limited Liability Company, Xuzhou Zhonghui Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd. and Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co., Ltd. are the accounting units of the Company's investments in other equity instruments.

5. Connected transactions

(1). Statement of Purchase of Goods/Acceptance of **Labour in Connected Transactions of Purchase and Sale of Goods, Provision and Acceptance of Labour**

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Related party	Connected Transaction element	Current period's incidence	Amount of transactions approved (if applicable)	Whether the transaction limit is exceeded (if applicable)	Prior period's incidence
Jiangsu Ximeda Technology Trading Co.	Procurement of commodities	94,215,480.81			
China National Chemical Fibre Corporation Ltd.	Procurement of commodities	65,892,585.98			
Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	Procurement of commodities	56,905,666.42			
Jingwei Intelligent Textile Machinery Co.	Procurement of commodities	19,787,668.29			
Wuxi Taichang Electronics Co.	Procurement of commodities	14,753,929.20			
Qingdao Hongda Textile Machinery Co. department (under a ministry)	Procurement of commodities	9,774,569.65			
Shanghai Juyou Chemical Co.	Procurement of commodities	7,824,955.94			43,398,752.38
YANG DYNAMIC CO.	Procurement of commodities	5,317,819.72			
YTO (Luoyang) Diesel Engine Co.	Procurement of commodities	4,238,869.42			
Zhongshi International Business Transport Agency Co. company	Procurement of commodities	4,186,001.06			
China Textile Union Co.	Procurement of commodities	4,038,687.81			
China General Machinery Engineering Corporation (CGMEC)	Procurement of commodities	3,719,917.13			
Jiangsu Meida Mechanical & Electrical Trading Co.	Procurement of commodities	2,786,258.42			
Shandong Kaima					

Statement of sale of goods/provision of labour

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

related party	Contents of connected transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Zhongheng Textile Exchange (Guangdong) Co.	Sales of goods	96,850,846.79	
Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	Sales of goods	55,501,520.07	
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited	Sales of goods	39,293,499.10	44,824,803.10
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Shenzhen Branch	Sales of goods	25,317,297.06	88,344,896.24
China Machinery Zhonglian Engineering Co.	Sales of goods	21,026,548.67	
Guangzhou Guoji Lubrication Technology Co.	Sales of goods	20,492,108.60	
China Textile Foreign Economic and Technical Cooperation Co.	Sales of goods	14,733,517.33	
Weifang Binheng Thermal Power Co.	Sales of goods	13,876,816.17	
China National Machinery Industry Construction Group Corporation Zhongshan Branch	Sales of goods	10,931,948.43	
China Automotive Industry Engineering Corporation (CAIEC)	Sales of goods	1,191,934.37	
Lanzhou Power Vehicle Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods	1,019,469.03	6,168,141.59
Hang Tin Motor Co.	Sales of goods	884,952.42	
Chengdu Tool Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods	470,521.65	1,902,736.44
China National Machinery & Equipment Engineering Corporation	Sales of goods	423,059.75	
SINOMACH Finance Co.	Sales of goods	143,201.50	966,000.00
Guoji Casting & Forging Machinery Co.	Sales of goods	113,044.24	9,381,528.22
China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.	Sales of goods	84,269.72	199,518.03
China Import Automobile Trading Ltd.	Sales of goods	79,980.53	
Jingwei Intelligent Textile Machinery Co.	Sales of goods	59,137.27	
Mechatronics Shanghai Union Marketing Co.	Sales of goods	36,139.04	
SINOMACH CAPITAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Sales of goods	23,008.85	
Hangtian (Anhui) Architectural Design & Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods	21,238.94	
Shanghai Zhongjin Zhongwang Automobile Sales & Service Co.	Sales of goods	15,043.83	
China Pufa Machinery Industry Co.	Sales of goods	12,733.98	
Guangzhou Mechanical Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods	9,936.58	5,271,844.98
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	Sales of goods	5,752.21	
Shanghai Jirun Real Estate Co.	Sales of goods	2,733.19	
China Machinery International Co-operation Co.	Sales of goods	1,567.86	
Guilin Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods	964.84	
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	Sales of goods		296,571,558.32
China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Huizhou Branch	Sales of goods		26,874,643.82
Luoyang Changxing Agricultural Machinery Co.	Sales of goods		3,399,115.06
Zhongjing Machinery & Equipment Engineering (Henan) Co.	Sales of goods		2,372,337.34
Pingyi Jincheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	Sales of goods		343,878.50
Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	Sales of goods		201,045.39
Guilin Grice Technology Co.	Sales of goods		139,320.64
China Machinery International Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	Sales of goods		52,766.04
Lixin Steel Supply Co.	Sales of goods		29,178.48
China Silk Industry Co.	Sales of goods		28,301.89
Guangzhou Guoji Zhineng Rubber & Plastic Seal Technology Co.	Sales of goods		22,402.86
Jingwei Textile Machinery Co.	Sales of goods		19,689.05
China Machine Testing Equipment Co.	Sales of goods		15,613.21
Qingdao Hongda Textile Machinery Co.	Sales of goods		13,794.34
Guoji Automobile Co.	Sales of goods		2,466.19
SINOMACH Science and Technology Research Institute Co.	labour	1,669,727.83	
Sumida Dongtai Power Generation Co.	labour	792,906.19	
Jiangsu Sumida Shangdian Power Generation Co.	labour	624,371.68	
Jiangsu Meida Mechanical & Electrical Trading Co.	labour	387,797.02	
China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.	labour	283,170.13	
Jiangsu Sumida Capital Holding Co.	labour	210,559.42	

Formosa (Guangzhou) Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	labour	117,319.85	126,552.09
Guilin Grice Technology Co.	labour	114,787.36	
Guilin Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute Co.	labour	111,356.68	
Simcoe International Exhibition Co.	labour	32,090.86	
Zhengzhou Abrasives Grinding Research Institute Co.	labour	29,867.26	
Guoji Automobile Co.	labour	3,271.71	
China Machinery International Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	labour	1,509.44	
China Machine Testing Equipment Co.	labour	1,509.44	
Jingwei Textile Machinery Co.	labour	754.72	

Description of connected transactions for the purchase and sale of goods and the provision and acceptance of services

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Affiliated Fiduciary Management/Contracting and Delegated Management/Contracting Out The Company's fiduciary management/contracting table:

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of commissioner/contractor	Name of trustee/contractor	Types of assets entrusted/contracted	Date of commencement of entrustment/contracting	Fiduciary/contracting termination date	Pricing of custodial/contractual income is based on act in accordance with	Escrow gains/contracting recognised in the period proceed
China National Machinery Industry Corporation (CNMC)	Company	Custody of other assets	2023 4 5 May	2026 4 5 May	Agreed pricing	0.00

Affiliated hosting/contracting statement
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Table of the Company's entrusted management/contracting
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Affiliated management/contracting statement
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Affiliated Lease Situation
The Company acts as the lessor:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
The Company as lessee:
□Applicable √Not applicable
Description of related leases
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Related Guarantees The Company as Guarantor
□Applicable √Not Applicable
The Company as Guaranteed Party
□Applicable √Not applicable
Description of related guarantees
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Related party funds borrowing
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

related party	amount borrowed	starting date	maturity (of an investment bond)	instructions
tear into				
Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	31,998,040.35			
Nanjing Sumida Shipping Co.	65,600,000.00			
Labour Union of Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.	851,953.03			
Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	35,982,111.55			
Beijing Dongjian Jinqiu Investment Management Co.	2,400,000.00			
Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	34,393.80			
Zhonglian Northwest Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	2,000,000.00			
dismantle				
add up the total	138,886,500.73			
Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	46,644,161.31			
Jiangsu JIJIEO Textile & Garment Co.	17,404,060.38			
Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	2,979,135.74			
related party	amount of money on loan	starting date	maturity (of an investment bond)	instructions
Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	279,766.75			
add up the total	67,307,124.18			

(6). Transfer of assets and restructuring of liabilities by related parties

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Compensation of key management personnel

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Compensation of key management personnel	1,863.18	1,361.91

(8). Other connected transactions

√Applicable □Not applicable 1) The deposit balances and interest income of the Company and its controlling subsidiaries with the related party, SINOMACH Finance Limited Liability Company, are as follows:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Deposit balance	7,387,082,027.44	7,222,560,946.49
Interest income	111,169,856.00	67,322,041.95

2) As at 31 December 2023, among the bankers' acceptances issued by the Company's holding subsidiaries, SINOMACH Finance Co.

The total amount for the Division as the accepting financial institution is $1,194,700,958.68.

3) The Company and its controlling subsidiaries borrowed short-term loans from SINOMACH Finance Limited, a related party, as follows:

Unit: Yuan

related party	Opening amount	Debit incurred during the period	Credits incurred during the period	Closing amount	Interest expense for the period
SINOMACH Finance Co.	943,000,000.00	3,618,000,000.00	3,653,000,000.00	978,000,000.00	42,827,617.97
add up the total	943,000,000.00	3,618,000,000.00	3,653,000,000.00	978,000,000.00	42,827,617.97

4) The Company and its controlling subsidiaries borrowed long-term loans from a related party, SINOMACH Finance Limited Liability Company, as follows:

Unit: Yuan

related party	Opening amount	Debit incurred during the period	Credits incurred during the period	Closing amount	Interest expense for the period
SINOMACH Finance Co.	83,398,369.21	66,393,456.27		17,004,912.94	2,289,383.09
add up the total	83,398,369.21	66,393,456.27		17,004,912.94	2,289,383.09

6. Status of unsettled items receivable from and payable to related parties, etc.

(1). Items receivable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts
accounts receivable	China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Shenzhen branch offices	5,320,655.07	23,130.21	9,153,439.81	

Project name	related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts
accounts receivable	Zhongji Zoomlion Engineering Co. department (under a ministry)	2,526,006.85	12,630.04		
accounts receivable	China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited Zhongshan branch offices	2,363,879.95	10,276.38		
accounts receivable	Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	2,094,917.65	10,474.59	661,918.33	
accounts receivable	China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited	1,792,710.87	7,793.36	17,718,197.40	
accounts receivable	Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	1,138,491.52	1,138,491.52	1,119,507.77	1,119,507.77
accounts receivable	Jiangsu Sumida Shangdian Power Generation Co.	565,396.22		5,115.00	
accounts receivable	Jiangsu Ximeda Technology Trading Co.	302,311.01	1,314.22		
accounts receivable	Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	225,758.75		61,740.11	
accounts receivable	Pingyi Jincheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	223,681.25			
accounts receivable	China National Machinery & Equipment Engineering Corporation	42,850.00	214.25		
accounts receivable	Formosa (Guangzhou) Photovoltaic Power Generation Co.	34,749.99		34,250.01	
accounts receivable	China Automotive Industry Engineering Corporation (CAIEC)	11,282.30	56.41		
accounts receivable	Zhengzhou Abrasives Grinding Research Institute Co.	11,250.00			
accounts receivable	China National Machinery Industry Corporation Ltd.	1,200.00	6.00		
accounts receivable	Zhongjing Machinery & Equipment Engineering (Henan) Co.			329,407.54	
accounts receivable	Chengdu Tool Research Institute Co.			121,643.93	
accounts receivable	Zhengzhou Xinya Composite Superhard Materials Co.			112,266.00	
accounts receivable	Xuzhou Zhonghui Photovoltaic Technology Co.			52,963.56	
accounts receivable	Lixin Steel Supply Co.			5,459.41	
prepayments	Changde Textile Machinery Co.	1,750,000.00			
prepayments	China National Research Institute of Heavy Machinery, Ltd.	996,600.00			
prepayments	China Machinery Industry Fourth Construction Engineering Co.	600,000.00			
prepayments	Shandong Kaima Automobile Manufacturing Co.	580,656.23			
prepayments	Shanghai Yutongmeda Supply Chain Management Co.	47,853.30			
prepayments	Labour Union of Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.	23,500.00			
prepayments	Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.	0.01		0.01	
prepayments	Wuxi Taichang Electronics Co.			1,228,500.00	
Other receivables	Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31
Other receivables	Jiangsu JIJIEO Textile & Garment Co.	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38
Other receivables	Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	2,979,135.74	2,979,135.74	2,922,245.22	2,922,245.22
Other receivables	China Machinery Industry Construction Group Limited	300,000.00		500,000.00	
Other receivables	Yantai Delian New Energy Co.	279,766.75		190,000.00	
Other receivables	Yili (Nanjing) Textile Technology Co.	98,584.75			
Other receivables	Simcoe International Exhibition Co.	50,000.00			
Other receivables	China Machinery Agricultural Development Investment Co.	37,500.03			
Other receivables	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	10,861.32			

Other receivables	SINOMACH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CO.	2,134.00			
Other receivables	Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Co.			23,561,244.50	23,561,244.50
Other receivables	Sinomachinery International Engineering Co.			300,000.00	

(2). Items payable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	related party	Closing book balance	Opening balance
accounts payable	Zhongshi International Business Transport Agency Limited Liability Company	4,730,181.20	
accounts payable	Jiangsu Sumida Engineering Technology Co.	3,077,610.66	2,918,424.70
accounts payable	China General Machinery Engineering Corporation (CGMEC)	2,911,620.17	
accounts payable	Sumida Clean Energy International Development Co.	2,295,957.64	
accounts payable	Hefei General Special Material Equipment Co.	756,000.00	
accounts payable	Wuxi Taichang Electronics Co.	251,538.80	
accounts payable	Tianjin Electric Drives Design & Research Institute Co.	82,250.00	82,250.00
accounts payable	YANG DYNAMIC CO.	23,299.99	1,657,045.90
accounts payable	Sanyuan Construction (Tianjin) Electric Co.	16,549.59	
accounts payable	China Machine Testing Equipment Co.	13,600.00	
accounts payable	Shanghai Juyou Chemical Co.		12,339,688.86
accounts payable	Shanghai Juyou Chemical Co.		6,900,000.00
accounts payable	Baoding Hengde Environmental Protection Equipment Trading Co.		6,555,580.00
accounts payable	Xuzhou Zhonghui Photovoltaic Technology Co.		3,773,584.91
accounts payable	Shaanxi Damei Wheel Co.		3,656,665.85

Project name	related party	Closing book balance	Opening balance
accounts payable	Shanghai Yutongmeda Supply Chain Management Co.		19,998.91
Other accounts payable	Nanjing Sumida Shipping Co.	65,600,000.00	30,950,000.00
Other accounts payable	Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	35,982,111.55	26,514,406.32
Other accounts payable	Yangzhou Yuhe Asset Management Co.	31,998,040.35	28,839,824.54
Other accounts payable	Horizon Maritime Investment Co., Ltd.	23,321,914.56	19,452,127.80
Other accounts payable	Beijing Dongjian Jinqiu Investment Management Co.	2,400,000.00	3,200,000.00
Other accounts payable	Zoomlion Northwest Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Other accounts payable	Labour Union of Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.	862,495.73	341,786.66
Other accounts payable	Hefei General Machinery Research Institute Co.	367,853.40	408,293.37
Other accounts payable	China Textile Union Co.	100,000.00	
Other accounts payable	Jiangsu Changjiang Textile Trading Co.	54,395.80	15,290,453.54
Other accounts payable	SINOMACH General Machinery Technology Co.	1,000.00	
Other accounts payable	Beijing Guoji Lianchuang Advertising Co.	500.00	
Other accounts payable	Simcoe International Exhibition Co.	300.00	
Other accounts payable	Shanghai Juyou Chemical Co.		80,176,046.42
Other accounts payable	Yili (Nanjing) Textile Technology Co.		1,000,000.00
Other accounts payable	Jiangsu Meida Energy & Environment Technology Co.		198,611.69
Contractual liabilities	Jiangsu Ximeda Technology Trading Co.	5,519,710.23	
Contractual liabilities	Weifang Binheng Thermal Power Co.	2,255,562.25	
Contractual liabilities	Guilin Grice Technology Co.	1,253,400.00	
Contractual liabilities	China Machinery International Engineering Design & Research Institute Co.	876,814.17	
Contractual liabilities	Chengdu Tool Research Institute Co.	768,839.42	
Contractual liabilities	Guangzhou Mechanical Research Institute Co.	758,170.68	1,064,498.48
Contractual	Machinery Industry Fourth Design &	323,893.81	323,893.81

liabilities	Research Institute Co.		
Contractual liabilities	Mechatronics Shanghai Union Marketing Co.	106,194.69	
Contractual liabilities	Yichang Jingwei Spinning Machine Co.	55,792.99	
Contractual liabilities	Jingwei Intelligent Textile Machinery Co.	49,887.62	19,317.96
Contractual liabilities	Hengtian Jiahua Non-Woven Co.	4,002.12	20,619,134.93
Contractual liabilities	China Machinery Zhonglian Engineering Co.		11,795,893.80
Contractual liabilities	SINOMACH Science and Technology Research Institute Co.		1,886,792.45
Contractual liabilities	China National Machinery & Equipment Engineering Corporation		300,211.06
Contractual liabilities	China Machinery Zhonglian Engineering Co.		50,000.00

(3). Other projects

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Related Party Commitments

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

8. the rest

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

XV. Share-based payment

1. Various equity instruments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Stock options or other equity instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Cash-settled share-based payments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Share-based payment expense for the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Modification and termination of share-based payment

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

6. (sth. or sb) else

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

XVI. Commitments and contingencies

1. Important commitments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Existence, nature and amount of significant external commitments at the balance sheet date

(1) As at 31 December 2023, the irrevocable letters of credit issued and outstanding by the Company and its controlled subsidiaries were as follows:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	currency type	sum of money
Irrevocable letters of credit that have been opened and not yet fulfilled	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	1,071,944,526.99
	American dollar	1,183,386,094.96
	Euro (currency)	2,115,390,903.32
	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	114,268,354,922.00
	pound sterling	7,052,092.00
	Canadian dollar	2,063,235.00
	Swiss franc (currency)	57,707,484.92
	Won (Korean currency)	5,500,000.00
	Swedish krona (SEK)	44,328,000.00
	Norwegian krone	40,819,030.00

(2) As at 31 December 2023, the Company and its controlled subsidiaries had entrusted undelivered forward settlement as follows:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	currency type	sum of money
Commissioned and undelivered forward sales and purchases	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	5,443,294.61
	American dollar	1,851,907,409.39
	Euro (currency)	79,645,048.15
	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	14,900,579,146.00
	pound sterling	1,800,000.00
	Australian dollar	4,570,000.00

Based on the difference between the forward exchange rate and the agreed exchange rate at the end of the period, financial assets held for trading amounting to RMB28,717,824.63 were included in trading financial assets, and the difference between the forward exchange rate and the agreed exchange rate at the end of the period was included in

trading financial assets.

The total amount of the financial liabilities is $138,000,028.43.

(3) As at 31 December 2023, the outstanding letters of guarantee issued by the Company and its controlled subsidiaries were as follows:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	currency type	sum of money
Letters of guarantee issued and not yet honoured	Chinese Yuan (CNY)	851,110,060.36
	American dollar	743,431,125.71
	Euro (currency)	20,948,191.02

2. contingency

(1). Significant contingencies existing at the balance sheet date

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(2). There are no material contingencies that the company is required to disclose, which should also be stated:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

3. the rest

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

XVII. Events after the balance sheet date

1. Significant non-adjusting events

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Distribution of profits

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Profit or dividend to be distributed	431,227,313.22
Profits or dividends declared after consideration and approval	

3. Sales returns

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Description of other post-balance sheet events

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

xviii. other important matters

1. Correction of prior-period accounting errors

(1). retrospective approach

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). prospective application law

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Significant debt restructuring

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. asset replacement

(1). Non-monetary exchange of assets

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(2). Other asset replacement

☐Applicable √Not applicable

4. pension plan

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. close down

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Segment information

(1) Basis for determining reportable segments and accounting policies

√Applicable Not applicable

The Company determines its reportable segments on the basis of its internal organisational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, as well as on the basis of industry segments. The operating results of the bulk commodity trading and electromechanical equipment import business, the textile and garment processing and its trading business, the shipbuilding, complete engineering construction and its trading business, and the photovoltaic industry business are assessed separately.

(2) Financial information on reportable segments

√Applicable Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Commodity trading and electromechanical Equipment Import Business Division	Textile and garment processing and its Trade operations segment	Shipbuilding, complete engineering contracting Construction and its trading business segment	Machining of machine tools and their trade Ease of doing business segment	Photovoltaic Industry Business Segment	Other divisions	Inter-segment set-off	add up the total
revenue	91,394,802,422.68	11,244,705,204.43	10,571,404,246.23	6,298,787,883.34	3,803,600,220.00	756,920,525.87	-1,089,410,935.92	122,980,809,566.63
business	89,614,721,156.16	9,007,215,626.76	9,391,422,043.77	5,137,837,583.50	3,186,886,247.45	738,740,823.04	-1,092,668,982.66	115,984,154,498.02

sports event	Commodity trading and electromechanical Equipment Import Business Division	Textile and garment processing and its Trade operations segment	Shipbuilding, complete engineering contracting Construction and its trading business segment	Machining of machine tools and their trade Ease of doing business segment	Photovoltaic Industry Business Segment	Other divisions	Inter-segment set-off	add up the total
Total assets	22,059,667,978.31	7,185,759,133.73	23,334,714,161.08	5,431,927,511.82	5,824,177,064.23	5,828,174,438.33	-17,952,772,232.10	52,311,647,155.40
Total liabilities	18,363,851,645.02	5,453,805,836.23	15,628,464,871.65	4,246,934,078.79	3,670,203,068.88	573,136,037.60	-8,802,090,861.93	39,134,304,676.24

(3) If the company has no reportable segments, or if it cannot disclose the total assets and total liabilities of each reportable segment, it should explain why

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

7. Other significant transactions and events affecting investors' decisions

√Applicable Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

secured entity	mortgagee	collateral	collateral		Amount of secured borrowing	loan maturity date	note
			Original book value	book value			
Meta Shipping Limited	Banco Faba	shipbuilding	181,960,749.17	137,411,521.34	USD 7,118,572.78	2027-12-4	
Tongda Shipping Co.	Banco Faba	shipbuilding	181,126,593.10	138,295,539.62	USD 7,499,543.71	2028-3-16	
Runda Shipping Co.	Banco Faba	shipbuilding			USD 8,419,354.72	2028-9-27	Boats used for bank mortgages Hublot is now used for financial leasing
Yunda Shipping Co.	Banco Faba	shipbuilding			USD 9,459,047.48	2029-1-4	Boats used for bank mortgages Hublot is now used for financial leasing
Anhui Jinzhengda Precision Forging Technology Co.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)	Property and Land	24,684,787.44	20,650,390.05	RMB: 10,000,000	2024-12-6	

8. the rest

□Applicable √Not applicable

XIX. Notes to the main items of the parent company's financial statements

1. accounts receivable

(1). Disclosure by age

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of accounts receivable for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes

inapplicable

(4). Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Of which significant accounts receivable write-offs

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Accounts receivable write-off instructions:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(5). Top five accounts receivable and contract assets with closing balances, by party owed

☐ Applicable

√Not applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Other receivables

Item presentation

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
Other receivables		
add up the total	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of interest receivable for which a change in the allowance for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

inapplicable

(6). Actual write-off of interest receivable during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Of which significant write-offs of interest receivable

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of write-offs:

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Dividend receivable

(1). Dividends receivable

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
Jiangsu Sumida Group Co.	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
add up the total	244480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00

(2). Significant dividend receivables aged over 1 year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the provision for bad debts on an individual basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts based on general model of expected credit losses

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of dividends receivable for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which the amount of bad debt provisions recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐Applicable
√Not applicable

Other description:

inapplicable

(6). Actual dividends receivable written off during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Significant write-offs of dividends receivable therein

☐Applicable
√Not Applicable

Description of write-offs:

☐Applicable
√Not applicable

Other description:

☐ Applicable
√ Not applicable

Other receivables

(1). Disclosure by age

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Breakdown by nature of funds

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts n/a

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of other receivables for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis used to assess

whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument:
☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable
Of these, the amount of provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:
☐Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes
inapplicable

(5). Other receivables actually written off during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant write-offs of other receivables:
☐Applicable √Not Applicable
Note on write-off of other receivables:
☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(6). Top five other receivables with closing balances, by party owed to them

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Reported in other accounts receivable due to central management of funds

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other description:

□Applicable √ Not applicable

sports event

3. Long-term equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1). Investments in subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investee (in subsidiaries)	Closing balance			Opening balance			Current period impairment allowance provision for impairment intend	Impairment allowance end of term balances
	Carrying amount	Impairment allowance provided or equip	book value	Carrying amount	Impairment allowance provided or equip	book value		
Investments in subsidiaries	4,268,693,156.23		4,268,693,156.23	4,266,383,156.23		4,266,383,156.23	4,266,383,156.23	
For associates, joint ventures business investment	18,362,962.15		18,362,962.15	18,050,760.00		18,050,760.00	18,050,760.00	
add up the total	4,287,056,118.38	4,256,933,156.23	4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23	4,256,933,156.23	4,284,433,916.23		

Jiangsu Sumida (Group) limited company

Meta Shell (Jiangsu) Hi-Tech Ltd.

add up the total 4,266,383,156.23 2,310,000.00 4,268,693,156.23

(2). Investments in associates, joint ventures

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investment unit	Opening balance	Increase/decrease during the period								Closing balance	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		musical instrument (old) add supply	diminish under-expenditure supply	Gains and losses on investments recognised under the equity method	the rest Comprehensive income adapt	Other changes in equity	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	make provision for impairment	the rest		
I. Joint ventures											
Subtotal											
II. Associated enterprises											
SINOMACH Finance Leasing	18,050,760.00			516,602.15			204,400.00			18,362,962.15	

(3). Impairment testing of long-term equity investments

□Applicable
√Not applicable
Other description:

not have

4. Operating income and operating costs

(1). Operating revenues and operating costs

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(2). Information on the breakdown of operating income and operating costs

☐Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Statement of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Significant contractual changes or significant transaction price adjustments

☐Applicable

√Not applicable

Other description:

not have

5. investment income

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for under the cost method	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	516,602.15	504,360.09
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments		
Investment income during the period in which the financial assets held for trading are held		
Dividend income earned on investments in other equity instruments during the holding period		
Interest income earned on debt investments during the holding period		
Interest income earned on other debt investments during the holding period		
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading		
Investment gains on disposal of investments in other equity instruments		
Investment income on disposal of debt investments		
Investment gain on disposal of other debt investments		
Gain on debt restructuring		
add up the total	480,516,602.15	436,504,360.09

Other notes:

none

6. the rest

☐Applicable √Not applicable

XX. Additional information

(i) Breakdown of non-recurring gains and losses for the period

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

sports event	sum of money	instructions
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets, including elimination of provision for impairment of assets	9,284.86	Note 1
Government grants are recognised in the current period's profit and loss, but they are closely related to the Company's normal business operations, in line with national policies and in accordance with defined	10,993.28	Note 2

RMB

sports event	sum of money	instructions
Gains and losses on fair value changes arising from financial assets and financial liabilities held by the industry and disposals Gains and losses arising from financial assets and financial liabilities		
Occupancy fees charged to non-financial corporations included in profit or loss for the period		
Gains and losses on entrusted investments or management of assets		
Gains and losses on external entrusted loans		
Losses of assets due to force majeure factors such as natural disasters		
Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables individually tested for impairment	20,333.34	
The cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures acquired by an enterprise is less than the cost of investments acquired. Gain arising from the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of funding		
Net profit or loss for the period from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation of subsidiaries resulting from business combinations under the same control	-523.34	
Gains and losses on exchange of non-monetary assets		
Debt restructuring gains and losses	350.20	
One-off costs incurred by an enterprise because the relevant business activity is no longer sustainable, such as relocation of staff Expenditure on labour, etc.		
One-time effect on profit or loss due to adjustments in tax, accounting and other laws and regulations loud		
One-time recognition of share-based payment expense due to cancellation and modification of equity incentive plans		
For cash-settled share-based payments, after the date of feasibility, the remuneration payable to the employee Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value		
Changes in fair value of investment properties subsequently measured using the fair value model Gains and losses arising		
Gains arising from transactions where the transaction price is manifestly unfair		
Gains and losses arising from contingencies unrelated to the Company's normal business operations		
Custodian fee income earned on trusteeship		
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	25,659.45	Note 4
Other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss		
Less: income tax effect	13,812.17	
Effect of minority interests (after tax)	35,084.12	
add up the total	19,740.55	

Note 1: Gain of RMB 50,199,634.16 on disposal of long-term equity investments and loss on disposal of other assets amounting to RMB 42,648,973.62 for the year.

Note 2: Government grants totalling $109,932,764.13 were recognised during the year.

Note 3Investment income of RMB21,982,149.58 and gain on fair value changes of RMB3,408,350.64 during the holding period of financial instruments.

Note 4: Mainly represents income from defaults and indemnities of $142,513,751.67 incurred during the year, and gains on write-offs of amounts not required to be paid.

119,853,270.04, Donation Expenses $3,412,514.84, Default and Indemnity Expenses $5,763,591.46 and Contingent Liability Loss - $10,767,133.16.

If the company identifies non-recurring profit and loss items not listed in "Explanatory Announcement for Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities No. 1 - Non-recurring Profit and Loss" as non-recurring profit and loss items and the amount of such items is material, as well as items defined as non-recurring profit and loss in "Explanatory Announcement for Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities No. 1 - Non-recurring Profit and Loss", the reasons shall be explained. Non-recurring Gains and Losses", and items defined as recurring gains and losses that are not listed in "Explanatory Announcement No. 1 for Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Gains and Losses", the reasons shall be explained.

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount involved	Rationale
Fiscal special fund - electricity subsidy	8,141,592.92	Closely related to the Company's normal business operations

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Return on net assets and earnings per share

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	earnings per share	
		basic earnings per share	diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	15.75	0.79	0.79
Attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders after extraordinary gains and losses	12.73	0.64	0.64

(iii) Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Other

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Chairman:
Yang Yongqing Board of Directors
Approval Date of Submission: 11 April 2024

revision information

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

苏美达
SUMEC

2023年
年度报告

苏美达股份有限公司



融汇全球资源　　共创美好未来

满怀信心赴新程 勇立潮头谱新篇

——致投资者的一封信

各位亲爱的投资者：

见字如面！

光阴流转，岁序更替，时隔一年，我们又一次向大家交付公司经营答卷。

2023 年，大国博弈加剧，世界经济复苏迟缓，大宗商品与汇率大幅波动。面对变化挑战，在公司党委和董事会的决策部署、经营班子的奋力拼搏下，全体苏美达人团结奋斗、勇毅前行。

过去的一年，我们坚持“稳中求进、质量为先、创新为要”的 12 字方针，把克难奋进打胜仗作为信仰，做“难而正确的事”，一方面开拓新兴市场促增长、一方面聚焦主流客户增效益、同时抢抓国内机遇稳规模，通过优结构、增效益、稳市场，持续优化布局增强韧性，使得公司利润持续获得增长，三年归母净利润复合增长率达 23%，经营质量进一步提升，国内国际两个市场“双向拓展”成效显著，产业链和供应链“双链优化”加速推进。2023 年，我们顶住外部压力，付出不亚于任何人的努力，稳健前行，不负广大投资者的信任！

这一年，我们高质量修订中期规划引领发展。高质量发展是新时代的硬道理，为全面贯彻新发展理念，加快构建新发展格局，着力推动公司高质量发展，我们审势取势，对公司“十四五”发展规划进行了中期修订。把融入和服务重大国家战略作为规划修订的出发点，聚焦制造强国、贸易强国等国家重大战略，认准新质生产力中的数字化和绿色化这两个主要方向，找机遇、谋发展。我们重新评估战略环境，坚持问题导向和目标导向，总结近两年来的经验和战略思考，将“五个确定性”（双循环发展、数字化转型、科技创新、绿色低碳和品牌构建）作为战略重点与关键任务，提出了更积极进取的发展目标，引领子公司谋篇布局、转型升级，为新一轮跨越发展蓄积新能量。

这一年，我们高效能抓研发促转型创新发展。加快实施创新驱动发展战略，持续打造“人无我有，人有我优”的差异化核心竞争力。科技研发、数字化转型、绿色发展、品牌建设，是我们区别于一般贸易企业的显著特征，也是

公司的“硬实力”和发展新动力。我们保持战略定力，在以上几个方面持续发力，久久为功，推出了一批“数智绿”产品，培育了一批细分行业“数一数二”品牌，打造具有更高附加值、更安全可靠有韧性的产业链和供应链。创新的动能正在汇聚成河、愈发澎湃！

这一年，我们高要求提治理控风险行稳致远。不断完善公司治理的深度和广度，进一步厘清各治理主体边界，着力提升二级企业公司治理水平。坚持“行稳致远”，追求高质量可持续发展。深处完全充分竞争的市场环境中，我们不断识别风险、防范风险、管控风险、建立全面风险管理体系并严格执行。近年来，我们不断“强身健体”，增强全员合规意识，持续完善公司风控体系，让我们可以在大风大浪中始终健步前行，行稳致远。

我们深知，作为一家上市公司，离不开广大的投资者对我们的信任和支持，我们打造信任文化，坚定诚信为本，说到做到，过去三年我们践行《2021-2023 年度股东回报规划》，用实实在在的成果回报投资者，并将继续前行。

积力之所举，则无不胜；众智之所为，则无不成。站在新的起跑线上，我们将秉持“坚定信心、守正创新、以进促稳”的 12 字工作方针，持续激发组织潜能，努力实现“质的有效提升和量的合理增长”。

艰难方显勇毅，磨砺始得玉成，我们满怀信心，勇立潮头，全面贯彻落实党的二十大精神，只争朝夕、不负韶华，全力打造数字化驱动的国际化产业链和供应链，为建设国内国际相互促进的双循环标杆企业、备受投资者尊敬的上市公司而奋斗！

最后，感谢各位股东朋友长久以来对苏美达的支持！我们愿意和大家一道，共同成长，携手共进！

苏美达股份有限公司

董事长：杨永清

公司代码：600710　　公司简称：苏美达

苏美达股份有限公司
2023 年年度报告

重要提示

一、本公司董事会、监事会及董事、监事、高级管理人员保证年度报告内容的真实性、准确性、完整性，不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏，并承担个别和连带的法律责任。

二、公司全体董事出席董事会会议。

三、天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为本公司出具了标准无保留意见的审计报告。

四、公司负责人杨永清、主管会计工作负责人张信及会计机构负责人（会计主管人员）张信声明：保证年度报告中财务报告的真实、准确、完整。

五、董事会决议通过的本报告期利润分配预案或公积金转增股本预案

2023 年度公司的利润分配预案为以实施权益分派股权登记日登记的总股本为基数，每 10 股派送现金红利 3.30 元（含税），截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日公司总股本为 1,306,749,434 股，以此为基数共计分配利润人民币 431,227,313.22 元（含税），剩余未分配利润结转下一年度。本预案尚需股东大会批准。

六、前瞻性陈述的风险声明

√适用 □不适用

公司已在本报告中描述了存在的风险事项，敬请查询。本报告中所涉及的未来计划、发展战略等前瞻性描述不构成对投资者的承诺，敬请广大投资者理性投资，并注意投资风险。

七、是否存在被控股股东及其他关联方非经营性占用资金情况

否

八、是否存在违反规定决策程序对外提供担保的情况

否

九、是否存在半数以上董事无法保证公司所披露年度报告的真实性、准确性和完整性

否

十、重大风险提示

报告期内，公司不存在重大风险事项。公司可能存在的风险提示请见“第三节 管理层讨论与分析/六、公司关于公司未来发展的讨论与分析/（四）可能面对的风险”。

十一、 其他

√适用 □不适用

本报告数据如有尾差，系四舍五入所致。

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备查文件目录	载有法定代表人、主管会计工作负责人、会计机构负责人签名并盖章的会计报表
	载有会计师事务所盖章、注册会计师签名并盖章的审计报告正本
	报告期内在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）公开披露过的所有公司文件的正本及公告原稿

第一节 释义

一、释义

在本报告书中，除非文义另有所指，下列词语具有如下含义：

常用词语释义		
证监会	指	中国证券监督管理委员会
上交所	指	上海证券交易所
公司、本公司、苏美达	指	苏美达股份有限公司，原名“常林股份有限公司”
苏美达集团	指	江苏苏美达集团有限公司
国机集团	指	中国机械工业集团有限公司
江苏农垦	指	江苏省农垦集团有限公司
福马集团	指	中国福马机械集团有限公司
国机资产	指	国机资产管理有限公司
郑州国机精工	指	郑州国机精工发展有限公司
合肥研究院	指	合肥通用机械研究院有限公司
中国电研	指	中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司
常林有限	指	国机重工集团常林有限公司
技术公司	指	苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司
五金公司	指	江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司
机电公司	指	江苏苏美达机电有限公司
轻纺公司	指	江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司
纺织公司	指	江苏苏美达纺织有限公司
伊顿纪德公司	指	江苏苏美达伊顿纪德管理咨询有限公司
船舶公司	指	苏美达船舶有限公司
成套公司	指	江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司
能源公司	指	江苏苏美达能源控股有限公司
美达资产	指	江苏美达资产管理有限公司

第二节 公司简介和主要财务指标

一、公司信息

公司的中文名称	苏美达股份有限公司
公司的中文简称	苏美达
公司的外文名称	SUMEC CORPORATION LIMITED
公司的外文名称缩写	SUMEC
公司的法定代表人	杨永清

二、联系人和联系方式

	董事会秘书	证券事务代表
姓名	王健	杨勇
联系地址	江苏省南京市长江路198号	江苏省南京市长江路198号
电话	025-8453 1968	025-8453 1968
传真	025-8441 1772	025-8441 1772
电子信箱	tzz@sumec.com.cn	tzz@sumec.com.cn

三、基本情况简介

公司注册地址	江苏省南京市长江路198号
公司注册地址的历史变更情况	2019年11月18日，公司注册地址由“江苏省常州市新北区华山中路36号”变更为“江苏省南京市长江路198号”
公司办公地址	江苏省南京市长江路198号
公司办公地址的邮政编码	210018
公司网址	www.sumec.com
电子信箱	tzz@sumec.com.cn

四、信息披露及备置地点

公司披露年度报告的媒体名称及网址	《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》《证券日报》
公司披露年度报告的证券交易所网址	www.sse.com.cn
公司年度报告备置地点	公司董事会办公室

五、公司股票简况

公司股票简况				
股票种类	股票上市交易所	股票简称	股票代码	变更前股票简称
A股	上海证券交易所	苏美达	600710	-

六、其他相关资料

公司聘请的会计师事务所（境内）	名称	天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
	办公地址	北京市海淀区车公庄西路 19 号 68 号楼 A-1 和 A-5 区域
	签字会计师姓名	王金峰、李利亚
报告期内履行持续督导职责的财务顾问	名称	中信建投证券股份有限公司
	办公地址	北京市东城区朝内大街 2 号凯恒中心 E 座 3 层

	签字的财务顾问主办人姓名	杜鹃、贾一凡
	持续督导的期间	自 2016 年重大资产重组完成至募集资金使用完毕

七、近三年主要会计数据和财务指标

(一) 主要会计数据

单位：万元　币种：人民币

主要会计数据	2023年	2022年		本期比上年同期增减(%)	2021年
		调整后	调整前		
营业收入	12,298,080.96	14,114,791.27	14,114,458.02	-12.87	16,868,199.56
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	102,967.48	91,284.56	91,585.03	12.80	76,707.00
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益的净利润	83,226.93	76,320.12	76,620.58	9.05	62,783.68
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	278,015.47	618,306.14	617,880.29	-55.04	571,833.42
	2023年末	2022年末		本期末比上年同期末增减（%）	2021年末
		调整后	调整前		
归属于上市公司股东的净资产	688,448.14	625,294.90	625,694.75	10.10	566,058.99
总资产	5,231,164.72	5,301,610.53	5,298,829.92	-1.33	5,458,705.39

(二) 主要财务指标

主要财务指标	2023年	2022年		本期比上年同期增减(%)	2021年
		调整后	调整前		
基本每股收益（元／股）	0.79	0.70	0.70	12.86	0.59
稀释每股收益（元／股）	0.79	0.70	0.70	12.86	0.59
扣除非经常性损益后的基本每股收益（元／股）	0.64	0.58	0.59	10.34	0.48
加权平均净资产收益率（%）	15.75	15.33	15.37	增加0.42个百分点	14.23
扣除非经常性损益后的加权平均净资产收益率（%）	12.73	12.81	12.86	减少0.08个百分点	11.64

报告期末公司前三年主要会计数据和财务指标的说明

□适用 √不适用

八、境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

(一) 同时按照国际会计准则与按中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和归属于上市公司股东的净资产差异情况

□适用 √不适用

(二) 同时按照境外会计准则与按中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和归属于上市公司股东的净资产差异情况

□适用 √不适用

(三) 境内外会计准则差异的说明：

□适用 √不适用

九、2023 年分季度主要财务数据

单位：万元　币种：人民币

	第一季度（1-3 月份）	第二季度（4-6 月份）	第三季度（7-9 月份）	第四季度（10-12 月份）
营业收入	3,100,125.05	3,350,302.22	3,155,720.20	2,691,933.49
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	25,268.25	25,948.46	38,297.37	13,453.40
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益后的净利润	22,022.79	20,944.31	27,345.35	12,914.48
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	-103,371.35	177,052.55	-38,870.29	243,204.56

季度数据与已披露定期报告数据差异说明

□适用　√不适用

十、非经常性损益项目和金额

√适用 □不适用

单位:万元　币种:人民币

非经常性损益项目	2023 年金额	附注（如适用）	2022 年金额	2021 年金额
非流动性资产处置损益，包括已计提资产减值准备的冲销部分	9,284.86		22,254.07	1,900.88
计入当期损益的政府补助，但与公司正常经营业务密切相关、符合国家政策规定、按照确定的标准享有、对公司损益产生持续影响的政府补助除外	10,993.28		11,107.57	7,286.91
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，非金融企业持有金融资产和金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益以及处置金融资产和金融负债产生的损益	2,539.05		3,357.97	6,179.06
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费				1,894.00
单独进行减值测试的应收款项减值准备转回	20,333.34		13,448.84	7,864.41
同一控制下企业合并产生的子公司期初至合并日的当期净损益	-523.34			
债务重组损益	350.20			
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	25,659.45		11,181.49	-3,031.90
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目			86.85	712.99
减：所得税影响额	13,812.17		11,789.39	5,136.02
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	35,084.12		34,682.96	3,747.01
合计	19,740.55		14,964.45	13,923.32

对公司将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号—非经常性损益》未列举的项目认定为的非经常性损益项目且金额重大的，以及将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号—非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益的项目，应说明原因。

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	涉及金额	原因
财政专项基金-电力补贴	8,141,592.92	与公司正常经营业务密切相关

十一、采用公允价值计量的项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元　币种：人民币

项目名称	期初余额	期末余额	当期变动	对当期利润的影响金额
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	40,365.93	11,412.78	-28,953.15	-5,230.96
以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产	29,022.63	30,218.22	1,195.59	
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债	14,988.53	20,119.42	5,130.89	1,769.26
合计	84,377.10	61,750.42	-22,626.68	-3,461.71

十二、其他

□适用 √不适用

第三节　管理层讨论与分析

一、经营情况讨论与分析

2023 年，全球宏观形势依旧复杂严峻。面对变化挑战和不确定性，公司坚持“稳中求进、质量为先、创新为要”的经营方针，校准方向、锚定目标、紧抓重点，通过主动优化产品结构、市场结构与客户结构，全力推动公司高质量可持续发展。

报告期内，受宏观经济形势影响，公司实现营业收入 1,229.81 亿元，同比下降 12.87%（三年复合增长率 7.65%），公司利润依然稳中有进，经营质量稳步提升，实现归属于上市公司股东的净利润 10.30 亿元，同比增长 12.80%（三年复合增长率 23.53%）。

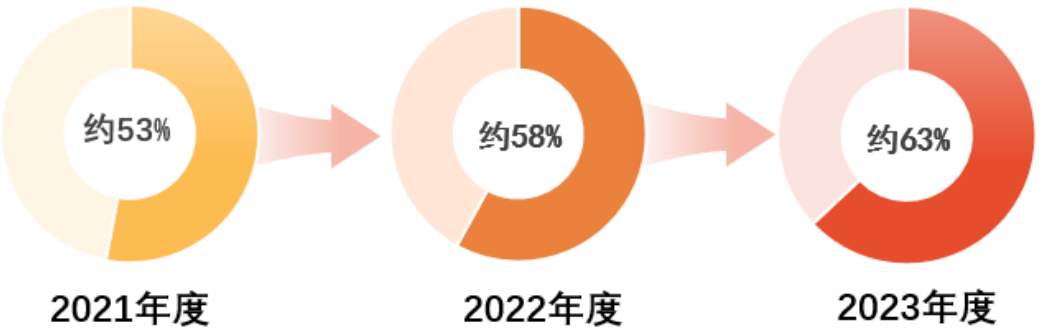
（一）高韧性稳市场优结构拥抱变化

2023 年，公司深入践行“双循环”战略，以“供应链+产业链”双链驱动，努力稳市场、优结构、增效益，持续增强业务韧性。

表：公司主要业务情况

主营业务	主营业务收入（万元）	同比（%）	利润总额（万元）	同比（%）
产业链	3,131,805.18	3.27%	250,541.62	15.02%
大环保	658,642.14	-11.53%	62,892.23	4.13%
清洁能源	464,251.09	-14.76%	42,406.27	9.17%
生态环保	194,391.05	-2.69%	20,485.96	-4.95%
先进制造	903,743.39	8.15%	69,463.33	-3.34%
户外动力设备(OPE)	346,836.00	-15.62%	22,027.85	-20.44%
柴油发电机组	112,595.00	88.79%	6,456.00	55.38%
船舶制造与航运	444,312.39	21.74%	40,979.48	2.39%
大消费	1,107,467.21	3.97%	107,644.37	21.68%
服装	673,988.41	-2.42%	61,637.44	28.18%
家用纺织品	322,537.00	15.35%	30,847.27	18.55%
品牌校服	110,941.80	16.94%	15,159.66	5.57%
供应链	9,139,322.24	-17.41%	145,282.04	-9.49%

报告期内，公司产业链板块实现主营业务收入 313.18 亿元，同比增长 3.27%，约占公司营业收入 25.47%；实现利润总额 25.05 亿元，同比增长 15.02%，约占公司利润总额 63.30%。



图：产业链板块利润总额占比变化情况

一是开拓新兴市场促增长。2023 年是习近平总书记提出“一带一路”共建倡议十周年，公司积极响应、坚定践行。2023 年，公司实现进出口总额约 126 亿美元，对“一带一路”共建国家及地区实现进出口总额 50.6 亿美元，约占公司进出口总额的 40%。

机电设备进出口业务积极挖掘新兴经济体的工业化机遇，通过加强海外市场调研走访等方式，积极挖掘机电出口业务机会；重点围绕新能源锂电、光伏、汽车等热点行业，兼顾家电、纺织等传统产业，优先开发东南亚、东盟、RCEP 成员国等国家市场，为中资客户出海、海外客户设备采购提供一揽子、综合性商业解决方案。报告期内新签机电出口合同超 6.3 亿美元，同比增长 404%。

清洁能源业务坚持“建一项工程，树一座丰碑”，大力发展东南亚等新兴市场。实施属地化深耕，中标 137MW 卡拉特拉瓦和 550MW 拉索光伏电站 EPC 工程，签约桑布拉诺 93MW 和塔利姆 200MW 风电辅助设施设备总承包项目及马尔瓦尔屋顶光伏项目等。再次签约生态环境部应对气候变化南南合作物资援助项目——柬埔寨太阳能 LED 路灯和户用光伏发电系统。2023 年，新签国际光伏工程订单 4.7 亿美元，同比增长 200%。

二是聚焦主流客户增效益。公司坚定优客户战略，通过加强与主流客户的互动交流和对主流客户的深度分析，挖掘客户的潜在需求，取得显著成效。公司服装业务抓住“国潮”消费持续升温的趋势，与安踏、李宁、森马等品牌持续加深合作，2023 年实现利润总额约 6.2 亿元，同比增长约 28%。家纺业务通过发挥美国 BERKSHIRE、NVM 平台价值，推动主营家纺产品全部进入美国头部零售商，2023 年实现利润总额约 3.1 亿元，同比增长约 19%，BERKSHIRE、NVM 销售额实现三年翻番。

航运业务持续深化与优质客户合作，分别与全球大宗贸易行业头部企业嘉吉签订 12 艘皇冠 63 3.0 新造船长期期租协议，与嘉能可签订 10 艘皇冠 63 3.0 新造船长期期租意向协议，成为主流客户的核心运力供应商。

三是抢抓国内机遇稳规模。公司贯彻落实“长江经济带发展”“建设粤港澳大湾区”等国家战略，把握机遇在武汉、佛山、深圳、徐州、连云港、无锡等十多个城市新设分子公司，增强国内大循环内生动力。2023 年公司在国内市场实现营业收入占公司营业收入达 57%。

大宗商品供应链业务根据国内市场需求，不断优化客户、市场、品种结构，积极开展高附加值产品贸易，石化产品国内贸易额达到 186.1 亿元，同比增长 15%；年度累计运营煤炭、钢材、矿产、石化产品、林浆纸、纺织原料、农产品等大宗商品超 4,800 万吨，通过进口稀缺资源能源，有力服务实体经济，保障供应链安全与韧性，彰显央企担当。

大型柴油发电机业务紧跟国内新基建、“东数西算”及高端装备制造升级的产业趋势，围绕客户和市场需求，在国内运营商、数据中心、电力电厂、矿业矿产、大型综合类商业项目、高端装备制造等行业中标多个标志性项目，全年共承接 10 多个省、超过 50 个地级市的各类项目。

（二）高效能抓研发促转型创新发展

公司坚持以市场需求为导向，加快实施科技创新发展、数字化发展、绿色发展、品牌发展，为公司发展增添新动能。

一是坚定科技创新强驱动。公司凝练科技创新关键指标体系，不断夯实科技创新工作基础，推动形成“人无我有，人有我优”的差异化核心竞争力。2023 年，公司研发投入 5.04 亿元，新获专利授权 122 件，其中发明专利 58 件。截至报告期末，公司已建有 6 个国家级技术平台、14 个

省级技术平台，成功开发一批技术先进、效益良好的科技成果，包括三燃料变频发电机组、锂电清洗机械、无水染色工艺、绿色新船型等。

户外动力设备(OPE)业务以高效研发投入促进技术创新，聚焦智慧户外生态场景，研制快充式锂电草坪工具车等创新产品，进入国内外主流销售渠道，YARDFORCE 便携储能产品荣获德国红点设计奖；获批组建江苏省新能源动力设备关键技术高价值专利培育中心；虚拟边界草坪机器人入选江苏省人工智能融合创新产品，旗下公司获评国家级专精特新小巨人。

纺织服装业务加速构建“产学研用”对接平台，2023 年与南京工业大学等合作伙伴签订“生物基氨纶研发、工业化与推广”合作项目，通过生物基氨纶的研发推广，取代不可再生的石油基原料,加速科研成果转化。

船舶制造业务聚焦船型升级，优化船体线型，大量采用节能降耗设计，推出绿色节能新船型皇冠 63 升级 3.0 版，满足国际海事组织 IMO 船舶能效设计指数 EEDI 3 要求和 Tier 3 排放标准，自推出以来累计接获订单 62 艘，继续保持在中型散货船细分市场的领先地位。截至 2023 年底，船舶制造业务在手订单 66 艘，订单已排期至 2026 年底。同时，船舶制造业务聚焦生产环节，积极通过人员调整和生产组织优化等举措，优化建造流程，均衡节拍生产，进一步释放船坞产能，取得良好成果，交船数量创近 5 年新高。

二是加速数字转型添动力。公司着力打造数字化驱动的国际化产业链和供应链，为高质量发展增添动力。在顶层设计上，公司制定《数字化转型专项规划（2023-2025）》和《数字化建设及评价指引》，推动数字化转型进入新阶段。转型实践上，各子公司在管理信息化、运营智能化、产品数智化、模式平台化和数字产业化等“五化”上持续发力。

报告期内，**“苏美达达天下”**成功入围省级数字贸易平台，上线数字会展、数字招商、达达会议直播等全新功能。基于“数字进博”平台建设运营的成功实践，自主搭建并上线数字会展平台，全年完成 24 场线上展会及会议合作，以“展贸结合”新模式助力供应链服务创新。**“苏美达智慧链+”**平台不断打造产业链上下游一体化的集成服务能力，重点推进物流仓库合作，全年已完成近百家仓库的推广上线。

家纺业务自主建设“供享云”平台，实现供应商线上管理，在线执行合同，提高资金使用计划准确度、付款流程透明度和供应链运行效率，增强与上游企业的合作黏性。上线以来平台已覆盖家纺业务自有实业和部分核心供应商，累计在线签订合同超 5,000 份，线上支付金额在纺织公司采购总额中的占比接近 50%。在此基础上，家纺业务与江苏省金融资产交易平台合作，根据“供享云”平台订单和账期等信息，打造江苏省内第一张数字资产凭证，进一步赋能供应链合作伙伴。

三是深耕绿色发展新赛道。公司积极响应“双碳”目标，通过开发绿色产品、创新绿色技术、推进绿色技改、获取绿色认证等方式多管齐下，大力发展清洁能源、生态环保业务，不断擦亮“绿色”底色。

清洁能源业务围绕光伏产业链，为客户提供集光伏产品、EPC 工程、电站运维和双碳运营为一体的系统解决方案。其中，光伏产品业务坚持差异化策略，持续增强差异化产品和服务能力，紧跟市场趋势推出 N 型 TOPCON 和 HJT 产品，抢占新品市场高地。光伏 EPC 工程业务在国际市场持续开拓的基础上，国内项目开工、结算规模创新高，签约青海大柴旦二期 100MW、天津新宇 18MW、西藏措美 30MW 等光伏工程项目，截至 2023 年底，国内已并网+在手工程项目规模 623MW，同比增长 78%。综合能源服务业务进一步强化运维业务开发能力，运维项目签约净增长 373MW，运维总容

量超 2.5GW。推出具备企业碳账户功能的“苏美达能碳管理平台”，利用数字化技术，实现企业能碳运营管理及碳排放全过程可视化，并在绿电购买、绿证申请、交易和核销等方面提供支持，为客户碳减排与碳中和计划规划减碳路线图；基于该平台的应用，旗下辉伦太阳能南京工厂获得中国质量认证中心颁发的 100%绿色能源消费认证和 TÜV 南德碳中和认证，为业务开展提供实践案例支撑。

生态环保业务持续巩固水处理等传统业务，大力发展固废处置、土壤修复、可降解新材料、餐厨垃圾处理等新兴业务，成效显著。新签水处理工程 17 座，再次中标上海白龙港污水处理厂扩建三期工程。在立足江苏，深耕“长三角”的同时，积极走出去，拓展新市场。签约宜昌市厨余垃圾资源化处理项目，固废处置业务扩大覆盖至“长三角”以外区域。中标宁波丁家湾 3 号地块土地污染治理项目，环境修复业务在区域扩展方面取得长足进展。2023 年，新签生态环保工程项目 22 亿元，同比增长 28%。

四是蓄积品牌势能筑未来。品牌的背后是质量、是信任，质量和信任的背后是市场。公司坚持长期主义，持续探索品牌建设。2023 年，公司成功获评“江苏省优秀企业”和企业主体长期信用 AAA 评级，持续提升“苏美达”品牌影响力。

公司旗下 2 个品牌入选国资委国有企业品牌典型案例和优秀品牌故事，10 个品牌获评江苏省重点培育的国际知名品牌。家纺业务坚持多元产品覆盖、绿色低碳加持、综合服务支撑的品牌发展策略，BERKSHIRE 品牌的市场竞争力持续增强，自主品牌营收同比增长 14%，占家纺业务营业收入比例已达 52%。伊顿纪德作为校服行业的领先品牌， 坚持“校长的志同道合者，家长的教育意见领袖，学生的美学启蒙人”品牌定位，引领中国校园服饰变革,以校园服饰传递教育内涵，持续蓄积品牌势能，报告期内，营业收入实现 16.9%的增长。FIRMAN 品牌发电机继续深耕非洲市场，以质量作为品牌核心，积极开展技术创新、工艺改进，为客户提供更加高效节能的电力解决方案，获得“非洲最佳世界品质发电机品牌”。

二、报告期内公司所处行业情况

（一）产业链

公司产业链板块涉及的细分行业包括清洁能源、生态环保、户外动力设备（OPE）、柴油发电机组、船舶制造与航运、纺织服装等，其所在行业情况说明如下：

1.大环保

公司的“大环保”板块包括以光伏为主的清洁能源和生态环保。

清洁能源（光伏）：报告期内，全球光伏行业继续保持强劲增长。根据国际能源署、国家能源局、国家工信部、中国光伏行业协会等发布的数据，2023 年全球光伏装机容量达到 420GW，比 2022 年的 228GW 大幅增长 85%；其中中国新增光伏装机容量 216.88GW，较 2022 年的 87.41GW 增长 148%，对全球新增光伏装机容量增长的贡献率达 89%。新增并网容量 216.3GW，其中集中式光伏 120GW，同比增长 230%，分布式光伏 96.29GW，同比增长 88%。报告期内，我国光伏制造业呈现量增价减态势，总产值突破超过 1.75 万亿元，同比增长 17.1%，其中多晶硅、硅片、电池、组件产量分别增长 66.9%、67.5%、64.9%和 69.3%。光伏产品出口总额 484.8 亿美元，同比下降 5.4%；其中硅片、电池、组件的出口量分别增长 93.6%、65.5%和 37.9%。出口市场进一步趋向多元化。光伏组件价格下行带动光伏发电系统的单瓦投资成本继续下降。

生态环保：2023 年，国家继续大力推进美丽中国建设。报告期内，国家有关部委印发实施《重点流域水生态环境保护规划》《环境基础设施建设水平提升行动（2023—2025 年）》《关于推进建制镇生活污水垃圾处理设施建设和管理的实施方案》《关于促进土壤污染风险管控和绿色低碳修复的指导意见》等一系列政策文件，有效扩大生态环保产业需求。根据财政部公布的 2023 年财政收支情况，2023 年全国财政用于节能环保的支出为 5,633 亿元，同比增长 4.1%。其中，在污水处理领域，据中商产业研究院统计，2023 年城市和县域污水处理厂数量同比增长 4.1%，市场规模增长 4.4%，继续保持增长态势。

2.先进制造

（1）户外动力设备（OPE）：主要包括草坪服务机器人及割草机、松土机、电动锯、修枝剪等使用小型电机或者发动机的设备及汽油发电机。

园林机械与清洗机械：园林设备根据产品类型，可以分为手持式，手推式和骑乘式三种。OPE 产品主要消费终端市场在北美和欧洲，占整体市场的 85%以上，需求较为刚性，行业具备稳定的市场空间，同时受库存周期、地产周期影响较大。2023 年，受美元加息、头部零售商去库存等影响，OPE 行业整体较为低迷，根据 Global Market Insights 数据，估计全球园林机械市场 2023 年近 400 亿美元规模。在全球“双碳”背景下，环保立法较以往更为严格，燃油类产品或将不断出清，锂电 OPE 正逐渐成为主流。

汽油发电机组：体积较小，多作为家庭、小型餐馆等场景的备用电源使用，在电力基础设施不完善的国家和地区也有较为稳定的需求。我国是世界上最主要的小型汽油发电机生产国，大约 80%的产能用于出口，目标市场主要是欧美发达国家以及电力基础设施有待完善的东南亚、非洲、大洋洲和中东地区。

（2）柴油发电机组：柴油发电机组属于配套工程施工（工程配套）项目使用以及备用电源，具有规模化、可持续、刚性需求的特征。其应用场景广泛，可用于通讯运营商、数据中心、银行、医疗健康、制造工厂、养殖基地、油田矿山、开采及项目施工现场等。中国柴油发电机组市场是迅速发展起来的新兴市场，国家“新基建”“东数西算”工程的实施，为发电机组市场提供新的发展机遇，带动较大幅度增长。根据恒州博智调研数据，2022 年国内市场规模超 300 亿元，全球柴油发电机组市场收入约 150 亿美元，目前中国占全球市场份额约为 28%。

（3）船舶制造与航运

造船：2023 年，我国船舶工业整体呈现良好发展态势，三大造船指标同步增长，造船企业效益增长显著。其中，全国造船完工量 4,232 万载重吨，同比增长 11.8%；新接订单量 7,120 万载重吨，同比增长 56.4%；12 月底手持订单量 13,939 万载重吨，同比增长 32.0%；中国造船产能利用监测指数（CCI）涨至 894 点，同比增长 17%。全国规模以上船舶工业企业实现主营业务收入 6,237 亿元，同比增长 20%；实现利润总额 259 亿元，同比增长 131.7%。

航运：在经历了 2022 年贸易量增长停滞后，2023 年全球海运贸易量同比增加 3%至 124 亿吨，吨海里需求增速扩张至 5.2%。分货种来看，大部分货种海运贸易量在产量供应端的刺激下均实现正增长，其中汽车、LPG 和干散货表现最为强劲，同比分别增长 15%、6%和 4.3%。运价方面，整体呈现“前低后高”走势，受供需基本面转弱影响，2023 年 BDI 均值为 1,378 点，同比下滑 28.7%，略高于 2019 年水平，年底由于出现短期错配大幅拉涨，四季度均值为 2,033 点，环比涨幅高达 70%。

3.大消费

纺织服装产业是我国传统支柱产业、重要民生产业和创造国际化新优势的产业，在国民经济中保持重要稳定地位。

服装行业：据中国海关统计，2023 年 1-12 月，我国服装（含衣着附件，下同）累计出口 1,591.4 亿美元，在 2022 年的高基数上，同比下降 7.8%，比 2019 年同期增长 8.5%。细分来看，梭织、针织服装出口数量基本与去年齐平，导致出口总额下降的主要原因是出口价格降幅较大；化纤服装已经成为我国服装出口的优势产品，出口金额为棉制服装的 1.7 倍，且降幅低于棉制服装；主要服装出口品类中，大衣/防寒服、毛衫、运动服、婴儿服装等大类商品出口呈双位数下降，降幅分别为 18.2%、10.3%、13%和 20.7%；我国对西方发达经济体（美加欧英日澳新）出口全面下降，出口金额 860.8 亿美元，同比下降 14.7%，我国在美加市场份额降幅较上年有所放缓，在欧盟、日本、英国、澳大利亚份额则较上年加速下滑；从新兴市场看，对中亚、俄罗斯和非洲出口大幅增长。

家用纺织品行业：据中国海关统计，2023 年 1-12 月，我国家用纺织品累计出口 327.4 亿美元，同比止跌回升，增长 0.1%，比 2019 年同期增长 16.2%，表现较稳健。自 8 月以来，有 4 个月实现了单月出口同比正增长，其中 12 月单月出口更是同比增长 9.3%，回稳势头进一步巩固。细分来看，床品出口 138.3 亿美元，同比微降 1.6%，毯类出口 44 亿美元，微增 0.1%；我国家纺出口前五大市场分别为美国、东盟、欧盟、日本和澳大利亚，其中，对美国出口 102.4 亿美元，同比增长 0.4%，逆转累计出口下降趋势，新兴市场总体平稳。

品牌校服：近几年，国内校服市场中的新格局逐渐兴起，品质校服越来越受到学校和家长的欢迎。根据 2022 年 1 月中国校服产业研究中心发布的《中国校服采购现状调查》，中国的校服市场存在市场集中度过低、质量参差不齐、采购流程不透明、产品标准不健全等问题，但也呈现市场化、品牌化趋势。

（二）供应链

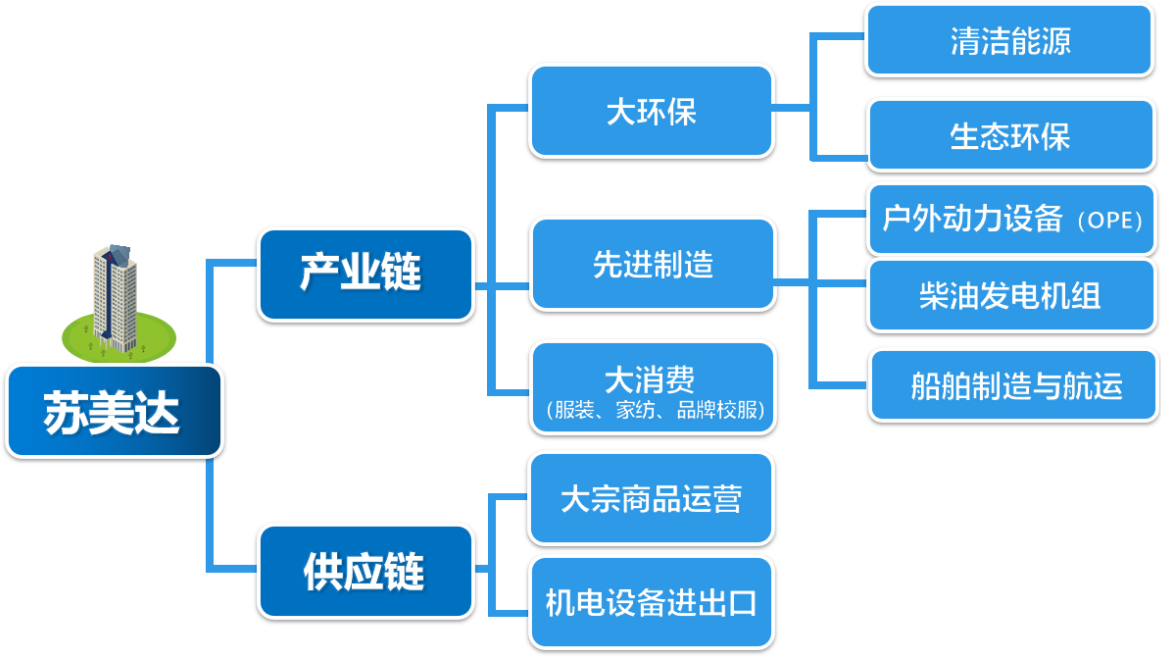
2023 年，国家从政策层面进一步提高了对供应链运营行业的重视程度。2023 年 2 月，国务院印发《质量强国建设纲要》，其中四方面涉及物流与供应链，包括大力发展绿色供应链、统筹推进供应链金融发展等。2023 年 12 月，中央经济工作会议提出要提升产业链供应链韧性和安全水平、加快打造绿色低碳供应链。同月，国务院办公厅印发《关于加快内外贸一体化发展的若干措施》，提到要培育一批具有国际竞争力、内外贸并重的领跑企业，增强全球资源整合配置能力，支持供应链核心企业带动上下游企业协同开拓国内国际市场。2024 年 2 月，习近平总书记主持召开中央财经委员会第四次会议强调，推动新一轮大规模设备更新和消费品以旧换新，有效降低全社会物流成本。

2023 年，全球经济增长动能不足，市场复杂动荡，风险交织叠加，叠加国内周期性结构性矛盾频发，国资委关于规范中央企业贸易管理要求更加严格等因素，供应链行业作为国民经济基础性行业，规模增长和经营效益面临严峻挑战，市场竞争加剧、模式创新提速，部分弱势中小企业被迫退出。但相对于发达国家，我国供应链行业的集中度总体较低，头部企业未来在区域、客户、品类拓展上仍具有广阔的外延发展空间。

三、报告期内公司从事的业务情况

（一）主要业务

公司主营业务包括产业链、供应链两大类。产业链主要产品或服务包括：清洁能源（含光伏产品、工程、综合能源管理）、生态环保（含污水处理、垃圾处理、土壤修复、餐厨垃圾处理、可降解塑料工业工程等）、户外动力设备（OPE）、柴油发电机组、船舶制造与航运、纺织服装（服装、家纺、品牌校服）等。供应链即供应链集成服务，指大宗商品运营与机电设备进出口。



（二）经营模式

1.产业链

（1）大环保

清洁能源：公司清洁能源业务主要包括“辉伦”品牌光伏组件生产与贸易，清洁能源工程项目开发建设，电站运维服务和综合能源管理。其中综合能源管理业务提供“风光柴储充，绿电绿证、节能减排一体化的综合能源解决方案”，包括分布式光伏及风电、电站资产运维、储能、柴油发电、充电桩、碳资产管理等专业化服务。报告期内辉伦组件连续第六年荣获 EUPD Research “顶级光伏品牌”奖项。

生态环保：公司在生态环保业务领域拥有多项工程总承包资质，为客户提供项目咨询、工程设计、设备成套供应、施工建设、运营管理等全程或部分服务，已在海内外三十多个国家和地区成功建设了数百座质量一流、安全可靠、技术先进、环境友好的工程项目，涉及领域包括水处理、污水处理、工业废水处理、生活垃圾处理、固废处置及土壤修复、可降解塑料工业工程等。

（2）先进制造

户外动力设备：园林机械与清洗机械：主要从事草坪机、松土机、高压清洗机、草坪服务机器人等园林户外机械、清洗机械的研发、制造与销售。旗下南京苏美达动力产品有限公司、南京苏美达智能技术有限公司均为国家级高新技术企业。市场覆盖全球 30 余个国家，与全球顶级家居连锁超市、经销商及动力工具品牌制造商建立了深入的战略合作。自主品牌 YARDFORCE 成功入选国务院国资委 2023 年国有企业品牌国际化典型案例。

汽油发电机组：业务涵盖汽油发电机产品的研发、生产与销售，自有品牌 FIRMAN 入选 2021 年度 100 个国有企业品牌建设典型案例，小型汽油发电机产品连续 16 年占据同行业出口自主品牌高位，主要销往非洲、北美、东南亚等地区。FIRMAN 品牌 ZERO E 便携式储能产品荣获 2023 美国 IDEA 设计奖；FIRMAN 发电机荣获“非洲最佳世界品质发电机品牌”奖项。

柴油发电机组：依托在国内国际的专业项目经验，深耕全球通信运营商、数据中心、先进制造、油田矿山、电力电厂、公共服务及设施等市场领域，提供安全可靠的柴油发电机组产品。目前，该业务足迹遍布 40 多个国家，为中国移动、中国联通、微软、京东数据中心等提供发电机组及相应服务，累计完成千余个项目。公司依托在发电机组行业近 20 年的全球产业链和供应链优势，持续强化科技创新和全流程服务能力，致力于为全球用户提供更专业、更可靠、更环保的柴油电力解决方案。

船舶制造与航运：船舶业务聚焦中型船舶，以设计为引领、建造为基础、航运为支撑，走绿色发展和差异化竞争道路，强化“船舶制造+航运”协同发展模式，努力成为中国领先的绿色船舶制造与航运企业。其中船舶制造板块以新大洋造船有限公司（以下简称“新大洋造船”）为中心，定位于中型船舶的研发建造，巩固集“船型品牌+船型研发+船舶建造”为一体的业务模式综合竞争力；航运板块立足打造一支绿色、高效的干散货船队，聚焦船舶管理和运营，致力于为国内外客户提供高水准的海上运输服务。船舶制造和航运业务上下游联动，实现前端市场需求与后端船型研发的互通，同时两者在船舶市场的波动起伏中，协同发展，共同抵挡行业周期性波动，保证船舶业务的有序、稳定。

（3）大消费

服装业务：集服装科技创新、研发设计、智能制造、商贸服务为一体，持续打造强大供应链整合能力和产业链运营能力，海内外拥有 12 家全资实业工厂和 5 家控股实业工厂，并拥有近 600 多人的服装研发设计打样人才队伍，与全球主要经济体的众多中高端知名品牌客户建立了稳固的战略合作关系，致力于成为数字化驱动、行业领跑的纺织服装产业公司。

家用纺织品：拥有产能合理的国内工厂、渠道成熟的海外公司，形成了集设计研发、实业制造、商贸服务、自主品牌建设为一体的全产业链运营模式，打造了以订单为中心、以数字化链接为基础的产业生态，毯子、被子、床单件套、宠物用品等核心产品出口额均居细分行业领先地位，获得全国纺织行业首张“同线同标同质”产品认证证书，自主品牌 BERKSHIRE、京贝入选江苏省重点培育和发展的国际知名品牌，已成长为国际化经营体系完备、产业链整合能力突出、差异化竞争优势明显的纺织产业综合服务商。

品牌校服：伊顿纪德以“引领中国校园服饰变革，推动共同教育价值重建”为使命，累计服务清华附小、复旦附中、南洋模范、重庆八中、南师附中等近 5,000 所学校，提供校园服饰系统解决方案。通过创新打造“伊学团”学院生活线上服务平台及国内校服行业首个智能化仓储物流综合体，为家长提供数字化、便捷化的校服服务及学院常服多元产品、家庭教育优质内容，构建家-校-社协同教育的生态圈，与百万中国家庭和孩子一起，探索美、创造美。

2．供应链

供应链运营板块包括大宗商品运营和机电设备进出口业务。

大宗商品运营：公司经营的大宗商品包括金属矿产、能源化工、农林产品、纺织原料等，上游与主要生产商建立长期采购合约，形成遍布全球的资源网络，下游围绕核心优质客户提供在原

材料组织、物流规划等配供配送服务。业务模式主要分为自营和代理两种模式，以自营模式为主。自营模式可分为统购分销和自营配送，其中统购分销业务占比相对较高。在统购分销模式下，公司通过收集下游客户的订单，整合不同客户所需产品的规模及规格，集中向上游供应商批量采购后向下游客户分销。采购前，通过预收下游客户定金的方式保证采购的产品及时实现销售，同时通过订单收集锁定了下游销货渠道，有效降低了因商品囤积带来的存储成本及存货积压风险。在自营配送模式下，公司根据对市场行情的判断，在产品价格处于阶段性低位时采购，待价格回升后再行出售，以赚取购销差价。同时，公司积极开展“供应链+”数字化转型，提升运营效率，有效防范经营风险。

机电设备进出口：公司机电设备进出口业务主要采用代理模式，为客户提供“技术引进、资源供应、产品分销、物流服务”四位一体商业解决方案，坚持国际国内市场并驾齐驱，稳固进口基本盘、扩展出口增长极，形成国内国际并举的发展格局。主要在纺织、轻工、机械加工、电子、冶金、光伏、造纸、食品加工、建材加工、工程机械、医疗设备等细分领域，公司根据与下游客户锁定的采购意向，采取“一对一”的方式将下游客户与上游供应商进行匹配，在收取客户足额的保证金后，代理客户向上游供应商采购，并根据商品价格的波动及时调整收取的保证金，以对冲价格波动带来的经营风险。目前，公司正有序推进设备直销、售后维保、备品备件服务等模式创新，大力推动机电设备进口业务的数字化转型，打造“苏美达达天下”平台，运用信息化技术和数字化平台，提供装备展示厅、融资租赁展示厅、物流平台、在线签约与购标等功能，为先进设备制造商、采购商、物流合作方和金融服务机构搭建了渠道互通、资源共享的生态系统，以设备采购为核心，实现资源与信息的交互、上下游之间的产业协同，为上下游参与方提供设备供应、贸易代理、物流支持、政策咨询、招投标服务等全流程、一揽子商业解决方案。

四、报告期内核心竞争力分析

√适用 □不适用

（一）独具特色的骨干员工动态持股机制和优秀企业文化，不断吸引和粘合大批优秀人才，为公司高质量可持续发展奠定了坚实的基础、提供了持续而强劲的动力。

人是企业最重要的因素，是办好企业最可依靠的基础。早在 1998 年，公司就在子公司层面普遍建立骨干员工持股制度并实施动态管理，“能高能低、能进能出、能上能下”，持续深化“以奋斗者为本、高绩效导向”的企业文化建设，形成企业发展和员工成长良性互动，打造形成了公司和员工之间牢不可破的“利益共同体”“事业共同体”“命运共同体”关系，吸引和粘合了一大批优秀人才队伍，成为公司“偷不去、买不来、拆不开、带不走”的核心资产。在先进体制机制牵引下，公司员工“不用扬鞭自奋蹄”，致力于推动企业的创新超越，为公司发展提供了强劲动力，实现国家、企业、员工的三方共赢。

（二）“多元化发展、专业化经营、差异化竞争、区域化布局、生态化共赢、”的发展模式，推动公司逐步成为日益强大的“分则能战、合则能胜的联合舰队”。

公司坚持“多元化发展、专业化经营、**差异化竞争、区域化布局、**生态化共赢”发展模式和打造“分则能战、合则能胜的联合舰队”的总体目标。在公司层面，是多元化发展。就是采取有序、有限的多元化，有效分散战略风险，平滑不同产业周期波动，同时通过加强赋能型总部建设，支持子公司专业化发展。在子公司层面，是专业化经营。就是立足各自主业，努力做到专业专注、

做强做大。通过多年努力，公司已有多项业务成为所在细分领域的佼佼者，不少业务已跻身全国行业前列乃至“数一数二”。从客户与市场的层面看，是差异化竞争。就是通过差异化能力与资源的构建与沉淀，找到与企业定位、资源禀赋、能力条件相适应的客户与市场，创造客户满意的差异化价值。从新发展格局的层面看，是区域化布局。坚持内外贸并举、国内外并重的发展思路，扎根南京、立足江苏、辐射全国、布局全球；坚持把重点市场做熟做透。从产业链供应链的层面看，是生态化共赢。公司坚持超越利润唯上的商业价值理念，走竞合发展新道路，共建富有生命力、竞争力的产业生态。

（三）适应不同行业发展特点的商业模式，有利于不断构建、蓄积差异化竞争优势，有效帮助公司在不稳定、不确定环境下保持良好经济效益。

在供应链运营领域，公司多年来不断探索和完善“四位一体”商业模式，围绕国内、国际两个市场，开发、连接了大量的优质客户资源、商品资源、技术资源、供应商资源、分销资源、金融资源、物流资源和专业服务资源，搭建专业化、集成化和数字化的供应链集成服务平台，在大宗商品、机电设备进出口等领域已经形成较为显著的规模优势、平台优势和品牌影响力。

在纺织服装、户外动力工具等领域，公司实施“贸工技金数一体化”商业模式，深耕细作，打造出一批以三燃料发电机、割草机器人、无水印染纺织品等为代表的畅销拳头产品，培育出一批以伊顿纪德、佳孚、FIRMAN 等细分领域优势品牌，稳步推进绿色发展和数字化转型，综合竞争力不断增强。

在大环保领域，公司长期践行“建一个工程，树一座丰碑”的理念，充分发挥企业资信优良、产业资源丰富等优势，着力推进“EPC+”商业模式升级和政企合作，抢抓“美丽中国”“绿色低碳”“一带一路”“乡村振兴”等一系列国家战略带来的发展机遇。

（四）拥有辐射全球的强大渠道和经营网络，帮助公司及时捕捉市场需求。

作为“双循环”的积极践行者，公司立足江苏、服务中国、辐射全球，在全球 160 多个国家和地区提供产品和服务，国内围绕“一港（海南自由贸易港）一湾（渤海湾）一角（长三角）三区（粤港澳大湾区、成渝经济区、海峡西岸经济区）”，国外围绕“一带一路”沿线国家和地区进行布局，在海外设立了 30 多家分支机构，基本形成了总部在中国，研发机构在中国、欧洲，金融及航运中心在中国香港、新加坡，实业基地在东南亚的格局，有效捕捉市场需求并作出快速响应。

（五）经过长期检验且持续完善的风控能力体系，确保公司始终稳健经营和行稳致远。

“行稳致远”是公司的重要经营理念，公司一手抓创新发展，一手抓风险管控，两手抓，两手硬。近年来，公司大幅度压降担保额度，强化逾期“两金”治理，不断健全完善风控能力体系。经过四十五年的发展与实践，公司已建立适应自身情况的“经营专业化、流程标准化、管理精细化、评审动态化、救援预案化”五化风险体系，并按照“管理制度化、制度流程化、流程信息化、信息智能化”的总体思路，通过管理能力提升及数字化转型推动风控能力的不断完善。同时，公司持续加强对于宏观及商品市场的研究，在授权范围内综合运用套期保值、期货等金融衍生品业务，规避相应原材料、商品或汇率价格波动风险，稳定经营利润。

五、报告期内主要经营情况

请见“第三节 管理层讨论与分析”之“一、经营情况讨论与分析”。

(一) 主营业务分析

1. 利润表及现金流量表相关科目变动分析表

单位：万元　币种：人民币

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
营业收入	12,298,080.96	14,114,791.27	-12.87%
营业成本	11,598,415.45	13,428,817.85	-13.63%
销售费用	177,327.97	158,083.15	12.17%
管理费用	95,540.71	83,499.37	14.42%
财务费用	12,747.29	7,409.89	72.03%
研发费用	49,655.51	46,241.71	7.38%
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	278,015.47	618,306.14	-55.04%
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	26,120.05	182,950.88	-85.72%
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-363,315.13	-467,311.44	不适用

营业收入变动原因说明：公司营业收入同比下降主要是受国内外宏观环境对大宗商品需求的影响，供应链板块整体营收规模下降。

营业成本变动原因说明：公司营业成本同比下降主要是大宗商品需求波动，供应链板块整体营收规模下降，营业成本相应下降。

销售费用变动原因说明：公司销售费用同比增加主要是公司船舶制造业务相关的销售质保费用及销售人员职工薪酬增加。

管理费用变动原因说明：公司管理费用同比增加主要是公司日常经营管理相关的差旅招待及促进业务发展相关的广告宣传、仓储租赁、安全生产等费用增加。

财务费用变动原因说明：公司财务费用同比增加主要是同期汇率大幅波动带来汇兑收益，同期费用较低。

研发费用变动原因说明：公司当期研发费用未发生重大变化。

经营活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：公司经营活动现金净流量同比变动主要是供应链运营业务规模下降，银票使用量下降，期初应付票据到期兑付。

投资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：公司投资活动现金净流量同比变动主要是同期处置光伏电站、船舶等长期资产，回笼资金较多。

筹资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明： 公司筹资活动现金净流量同比变动主要是同期偿还带息负债，流出资金较多。

本期公司业务类型、利润构成或利润来源发生重大变动的详细说明

□适用 √不适用

2. 收入和成本分析

√适用 □不适用

无

(1). 主营业务分行业、分产品、分地区、分销售模式情况

单位:万元　币种:人民币

主营业务分行业情况						
分行业	营业收入	营业成本	毛利率	营业收入	营业成本	毛利率比上年增减

			（%）	比上年增减（%）	比上年增减（%）	（%）
产业链合计	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56	16.13	3.27	3.08	增加 0.15 个百分点
大环保	658,642.14	551,002.82	16.34	-11.53	-13.34	增加 1.75 个百分点
先进制造	903,743.39	771,453.67	14.64	8.15	11.66	减少 2.68 个百分点
大消费	1,107,467.21	884,830.03	20.10	3.97	1.49	增加 1.95 个百分点
其他	461,952.44	419,223.05	9.25	19.30	19.97	减少 0.51 个百分点
供应链运营	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46	1.96	-17.41	-17.56	增加 0.18 个百分点
主营业务分产品情况						
分产品	**营业收入**	**营业成本**	**毛利率（%）**	**营业收入比上年增减（%）**	**营业成本比上年增减（%）**	**毛利率比上年增减（%）**
产业链合计	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56	16.13	3.27	3.08	增加 0.15 个百分点
大环保	658,642.14	551,002.82	16.34	-11.53	-13.34	增加 1.75 个百分点
清洁能源	464,251.09	389,952.67	16.00	-14.76	-15.20	增加 0.43 个百分点
生态环保	194,391.05	161,050.15	17.15	-2.69	-8.48	增加 5.24 个百分点
先进制造	903,743.39	771,453.67	14.64	8.15	11.66	减少 2.68 个百分点
户外动力设备(OPE)	346,836.00	272,715.36	21.37	-15.62	-16.59	增加 0.91 个百分点
柴油发电机组	112,595.00	98,598.00	12.43	88.79	89.02	减少 0.11 个百分点
船舶制造与航运	444,312.39	400,140.31	9.94	21.74	28.34	减少 4.63 个百分点
大消费	1,107,467.21	884,830.03	20.10	3.97	1.49	增加 1.95 个百分点
服装	673,988.41	564,786.14	16.20	-2.42	-4.39	增加 1.73 个百分点
家用纺织	322,537.00	247,299.78	23.33	15.35	11.88	增加 2.38 个百分点
品牌校服	110,941.80	72,744.11	34.43	16.94	21.06	减少 2.23 个百分点
其他	461,952.44	419,223.05	9.25	19.30	19.97	减少 0.51 个百分点
供应链运营	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46	1.96	-17.41	-17.56	增加 0.18 个百分点
主营业务分地区情况						
分地区	**营业收入**	**营业成本**	**毛利率（%）**	**营业收入比上年增减（%）**	**营业成本比上年增减（%）**	**毛利率比上年增减（%）**
境内	7,029,955.52	6,804,468.87	3.21	-12.03	-12.44	增加 0.45 个百分点
境外	5,241,171.90	4,782,414.16	8.75	-14.17	-15.29	增加 1.2 个百分点

主营业务分行业、分产品、分地区、分销售模式情况的说明

报告期内，公司产业链板块业务营收同比增加 3.27%，基本持平。其中柴油发电机组业务在国内数据中心、电力电厂等多个行业攻城略地，中标多个标志性项目，实现营业收入 11.26 亿元，同比增长 88.79%；船舶制造板块抢抓全球干散货运力紧张的机遇，推出“皇冠 63PLUS”系列，以“绿色船舶”为开发理念，受到市场好评，全年共交付船舶 19 艘，实现营业收入 44.43 亿元，同比增加 21.74%。公司供应链运营板块实现营收 913.93 亿元，同比下降 17.41%，主要是受国内外宏观环境变化，大宗商品需求波动的影响。

(2).产销量情况分析表

√适用 □不适用

主要产品	单位	生产量	销售量	库存量	生产量比上年增减	销售量比上年增减	库存量比上年增减

					(%)	(%)	(%)
服装	万件	12,807.00	12,729.00	621.00	1.80	0.31	14.36
毯子	万件	2,298.98	2,305.00	2.60	15.88	16.16	-69.84
被子	万件	865.80	867.75	0.91	17.11	17.35	-68.18
床单	万件	1,143.73	1,153.02	3.52	26.10	27.02	-72.52
汽油发电机组	万台	9.10	9.37	0.68	-22.32	-18.16	-28.70
铝轮毂	万只	77.87	81.71	4.18	6.63	8.15	-47.88
电动类产品	万台	52.30	53.88	0.25	-47.08	-47.69	-86.34
清洗类产品	万台	19.83	18.27	1.65	-52.95	-59.01	1,733.33
园林类产品	万台	60.85	60.37	3.33	-51.37	-51.11	16.84
光伏组件	MW	230.88	240.84	5.68	-14.55	-10.20	-63.69

产销量情况说明

报告期内，公司主要自产产品产销量有一定波动，其中：

家用纺织品产销量增加，库存量减少，主要是业务经营效率提升，库存周转率提高，库存余额降低。

电动类产品、清洗类产品、园林类产品产销量减少主要是受市场行情影响，外贸订单减少所致，清洗类产品库存量变动主要是期初基数较小及本期销量下滑共同影响。

光伏组件库存下降主要是市场下行，订单减少，公司压降备货量。

(3). 重大采购合同、重大销售合同的履行情况

□适用 √不适用

(4). 成本分析表

单位：万元

分行业情况							
分行业	成本构成项目	本期金额	本期占总成本比例(%)	上年同期金额	上年同期占总成本比例(%)	本期金额较上年同期变动比例(%)	情况说明
产业链合计	采购成本	2,626,509.56	22.67	2,548,019.68	18.99	3.08	
大环保	采购成本	551,002.82	4.76	635,817.30	4.74	-13.34	
先进制造	采购成本	771,453.67	6.66	690,889.49	5.15	11.66	
大消费	采购成本	884,830.03	7.64	871,864.32	6.50	1.49	
其他	采购成本	419,223.05	3.62	349,448.57	2.60	19.97	
供应链运营	采购成本	8,960,373.46	77.33	10,868,397.67	81.01	-17.56	
分产品情况							
分产品	成本构成项目	本期金额	本期占总成本比例(%)	上年同期金额	上年同期占总成本比例(%)	本期金额较上年同期变动比例(%)	情况说明
产业链合计	采购成本	2,626,509.56	22.67	2,548,019.68	18.99	3.08	
大环保	采购成本	551,002.82	4.76	635,817.30	4.74	-13.34	
清洁能源	采购成本	389,952.67	3.37	459,835.16	3.43	-15.20	
生态环保	采购成本	161,050.15	1.39	175,982.14	1.31	-8.48	
先进制造	采购成本	771,453.67	6.66	690,889.49	5.15	11.66	
户外动力设备(OPE)	采购成本	272,715.36	2.35	326,950.31	2.44	-16.59	
柴油发电机组	采购成本	98,598.00	0.85	52,161.39	0.39	89.02	
船舶制造与航运	采购成本	400,140.31	3.45	311,777.79	2.32	28.34	
大消费	采购成本	884,830.03	7.64	871,864.32	6.50	1.49	
服装	采购成本	564,786.14	4.87	590,742.59	4.40	-4.39	
家用纺织	采购成本	247,299.78	2.13	221,034.37	1.65	11.88	
品牌校服	采购成本	72,744.11	0.63	60,087.36	0.45	21.06	
其他	采购成本	419,223.05	3.62	349,448.57	2.60	19.97	
供应链运营	采购成本	8,960,373.46	77.33	10,868,397.67	81.01	-17.56	

成本分析其他情况说明

报告期内，公司主要产品的毛利率基本稳定，其中柴油发电机组和船舶制造相关产品较上期营业成本的变动主要是营业收入增加所致。

(5).报告期主要子公司股权变动导致合并范围变化

□适用 √不适用

(6).公司报告期内业务、产品或服务发生重大变化或调整有关情况

□适用 √不适用

(7).主要销售客户及主要供应商情况

A.公司主要销售客户情况

√适用 □不适用

前五名客户销售额 60.96 亿元，占年度销售总额 4.95%；其中前五名客户销售额中关联方销售额 0 万元，占年度销售总额 0%。

报告期内向单个客户的销售比例超过总额的 50%、前 5 名客户中存在新增客户的或严重依赖于少数客户的情形

√适用 □不适用

单位:亿元 币种:人民币

序号	客户名称	销售额	占年度销售总额比例（%）
1	客户 1	5.84	0.47

B.公司主要供应商情况

√适用 □不适用

前五名供应商采购额 73.10 亿元，占年度采购总额 6.31%；其中前五名供应商采购额中关联方采购额 0 万元，占年度采购总额 0%。

报告期内向单个供应商的采购比例超过总额的 50%、前 5 名供应商中存在新增供应商的或严重依赖于少数供应商的情形

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

客户 1 为新增客户，销售额占比 0.47%，无严重依赖。

3. 费用

√适用 □不适用

单位:万元

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例
销售费用	177,327.97	158,083.15	12.17%
管理费用	95,540.71	83,499.37	14.42%
财务费用	12,747.29	7,409.89	72.03%
研发费用	49,655.51	46,241.71	7.38%

销售费用变动原因说明：公司销售费用同比增加主要是公司船舶制造业务相关的销售质保费用及销售人员职工薪酬增加。

管理费用变动原因说明：公司管理费用同比增加主要是公司日常经营管理相关的差旅招待及促进业务发展相关的广告宣传、仓储租赁、安全生产等费用增加。

财务费用变动原因说明：公司财务费用同比增加主要是同期汇率大幅波动带来汇兑收益，同期费用较低。

研发费用变动原因说明：公司当期研发费用未发生重大变化。

4. 研发投入

(1).研发投入情况表

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元

本期费用化研发投入	49,655.51
本期资本化研发投入	750.98
研发投入合计	50,406.49
研发投入总额占营业收入比例（%）	0.41
研发投入资本化的比重（%）	1.49

(2).研发人员情况表

√适用 □不适用

公司研发人员的数量	877
研发人员数量占公司总人数的比例（%）	5.4
研发人员学历结构	
学历结构类别	学历结构人数
博士研究生	2
硕士研究生	221
本科	561
专科	75
高中及以下	18
研发人员年龄结构	
年龄结构类别	年龄结构人数
30 岁以下（不含 30 岁）	267
30-40 岁（含 30 岁，不含 40 岁）	501
40-50 岁（含 40 岁，不含 50 岁）	84
50-60 岁（含 50 岁，不含 60 岁）	25
60 岁及以上	0

(3).情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(4).研发人员构成发生重大变化的原因及对公司未来发展的影响

□适用 √不适用

5. 现金流

√适用 □不适用

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	278,015.47	618,306.14	-55.04%
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	26,120.05	182,950.88	-85.72%
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-363,315.13	-467,311.44	不适用

经营活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：公司经营活动现金净流量同比变动主要是供应链运营业务规模下降，银票使用量下降，期初应付票据到期兑付。

投资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：公司投资活动现金净流量同比变动主要是同期处置光伏电站、船舶等长期资产，回笼资金较多。

筹资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：公司筹资活动现金净流量同比变动主要是同期偿还带息负债，流出资金较多。

(二) 非主营业务导致利润重大变化的说明

□适用 √不适用

(三) 资产、负债情况分析

√适用 □不适用

1. 资产及负债状况

单位：万元

项目名称	本期期末数	本期期末数占总资产的比例（%）	上期期末数	上期期末数占总资产的比例（%）	本期期末金额较上期期末变动比例（%）	情况说明
交易性金融资产	11,412.78	0.22	40,365.93	0.76	-71.73	公司当期开展银票保证金结构性存款业务减少
应收票据	19,646.14	0.38	12,564.13	0.24	56.37	公司当期收到银行承兑的延期付款信用证增加
应收款项融资	95,110.64	1.82	149,634.43	2.82	-36.44	公司当期供应链业务规模下降，银票使用规模减少
合同资产	119,772.34	2.29	8,365.01	0.16	1,331.82	公司当期已完工未到结算节点项目增加
在建工程	972.17	0.02	2,266.12	0.04	-57.10	公司部分在建工程完工结转
使用权资产	203,081.51	3.88	141,836.80	2.68	43.18	公司租入船舶资产规模增加
开发支出	69.45	0.00	493.81	0.01	-85.94	公司开发的软件系统达到可使用状态转入无形资产
其他非流动资产	25,354.83	0.48	10,467.06	0.20	142.23	公司当期预付长期资产购置款项增加
交易性金融负债	20,119.42	0.38	14,988.53	0.28	34.23	公司当期远期结汇产品期末估值变动
应付票据	443,257.71	8.47	656,025.36	12.37	-32.43	公司当期供应链业务规模下降，银票使用规模减少
预收款项	48.12	0.00	27.27	0.00	76.42	公司当期预收商品款增加
一年内到期的非流动负债	82,222.75	1.57	56,105.29	1.06	46.55	公司租入船舶资产规模增加，一年内到期的应付租金增加
长期借款	52,940.62	1.01	29,286.48	0.55	80.77	公司新增部分长期借款
其他非流动负债	2,683.73	0.05	243.91	0.00	1,000.32	公司年末一年以上的预收款增加

其他说明

无

2. 境外资产情况

√适用 □不适用

(1) 资产规模

其中：境外资产 117.38（单位：亿元 币种：人民币），占总资产的比例为 22.44%。

(2) 境外资产占比较高的相关说明

□适用 √不适用

3. 截至报告期末主要资产受限情况

√适用 □不适用

详见第十节财务报告第七部分，合并财务报表项目注释：所有权或使用权收到限制的资产。

4. 其他说明

□适用 √不适用

（四）行业经营性信息分析

□适用 √不适用

（五）投资状况分析

对外股权投资总体分析

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元

被投资企业名称	所属行业	投资成本	股权比例（%）	年初账面余额	年末账面余额
以公允价值计量的其他权益工具投资：					
国机财务有限责任公司	非金融机构支付服务	8,178.00	4.67	21,622.99	21,636.11
国机资本控股有限公司	控股公司服务	5,000.00	2.11	5,323.90	5,408.00
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	资本投资服务	316.32	1.63	316.32	316.32
徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司	光伏设备及元器件制造	1,773.63	11.67	1,759.43	2,857.79
小计		**15,267.95**		**29,022.63**	**30,218.22**
权益法核算的长期股权投资：					
国机融资租赁有限公司	金融资产管理公司	2,676.56	1.87	2,997.59	3,049.56
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	控股公司服务	15,000.00	30.00	15,664.12	15,950.26
陕西达美轮毂有限公司	汽车零部件及配件制造	6,000.00	40.00	853.40	0.00
中咨苏美达（海宁）环保产业投资合伙企业（有限合伙）	环保工程施工	1,975.00	99.00	1,811.57	1,756.26
上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司	其他运输代理业	266.98	35.00	344.70	213.66
无锡真木震洋输送机械有限公司	其他物料搬运设备制造	92.64	6.00	49.89	31.58
江苏苏博生物医学股份有限公司	其他未列明卫生服务	1,414.39	4.59	1,399.62	1,575.75
浙江中智机器人股份有限公司	其他智能消费设备制造	170.00	10.00	143.74	128.13
上海聚友化工有限公司	其他机械设备及电子产品批发	983.66	40.00	1,046.61	1,381.86
江苏沿海生态科技发展有限公司	太阳能发电	1,500.76	30.00	1,615.59	1,664.83
南京玖生渼餐厨废弃物处置有限公司	污水处理及其再生利用	48.51	1.00	44.35	34.29
江苏美达能源环境科技有限公司	其他机械设备及电子产品批发	1,099.85	47.00	807.49	767.43
江苏吉杰欧纺织服装有限公司	服饰制造	0.00	40.25	0.00	0.00
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	服装批发	5,552.11	40.00	4,668.04	7,653.70
亿利（南京）纺织科技有限公司	服装批发	681.46	42.37	997.25	1,248.59
南京苏美达航运有限公司	远洋货物运输	5,045.30	50.00	5,253.43	5,283.16
江苏现代造船技术有限公司	金属船舶制造	72.00	6.00	40.81	92.81
东方辉煌船运有限公司	远洋货物运输	2,696.75	37.75	3,773.48	3,937.77
腾达航运有限公司	远洋货物运输	3,342.44	43.26	5,456.90	4,845.62
旺达航运有限公司	远洋货物运输	2,908.91	42.47	5,139.08	6,303.10
东方海事服务有限公司	远洋货物运输	3,893.74	50.00	4,121.16	3,983.66
东方海运企业有限公司	远洋货物运输	3,968.76	50.00	3,614.11	4,432.32
北京东健金秋投资管理有限公司	其他贸易经纪与代理	280.00	28.99	181.95	133.44
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	其他贸易经纪与代理	218.94	40.00	621.28	857.44

江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	其他贸易经纪与代理	4,900.00	49.00	4,908.54	5,095.06
江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司	其他机械设备及电子产品批发	942.00	35.00	444.93	444.93
苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	其他贸易经纪与代理	2,108.93	50.00	0.00	0.00
烟台德联新能源有限公司	太阳能发电	1,760.00	40.00	1,779.27	1,816.07
江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	太阳能发电	670.00	20.00	721.09	714.39
江苏达润综合能源服务有限公司	太阳能发电	350.00	35.00	326.68	1,782.42
苏美达东台发电有限公司	太阳能发电	3,264.00	32.00	5,345.19	4,916.17
江苏腾启美达新能源发展有限公司	太阳能发电	230.81	20.00	287.74	604.77
江苏北辰电力能源有限公司	太阳能发电	1,005.00	33.50	1,330.83	1,187.58
平邑金城光伏发电有限公司	太阳能发电	1,200.00	40.00	2,086.32	2,117.52
南京启智浦交科技开发有限公司	高铁设备、配件制造	290.00	29.00	302.34	303.66
泗洪县恒达光伏发电有限公司	太阳能发电	0.00	35.00	——	7.48
江苏苏瑞城乡投资发展有限公司	房地产开发经营	——	——	330.07	——
小计		**76,609.49**		**78,509.18**	**84,315.26**
合计		**91,877.45**		**107,531.81**	**114,533.48**

1. 重大的股权投资

□适用 √不适用

2. 重大的非股权投资

□适用 √不适用

3. 以公允价值计量的金融资产

√适用 □不适用

公司当期以公允价值计量的金融资产主要为操作的远期结售汇产品、商品期货产品和结构性存款产品。根据会计准则要求，公司将上述金融产品按照公允价值进行计量。详见“第十节财务报告”之“十三、公允价值的披露”。

证券投资情况

□适用 √不适用

证券投资情况的说明

□适用 √不适用

私募基金投资情况

□适用 √不适用

衍生品投资情况

√适用 □不适用

（1） 报告期内以套期保值为目的的衍生品投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

衍生品投资类型	初始投资金额	期初账面价值	本期公允价值变动损益	计入权益的累计公允价值变动	报告期内购入金额	报告期内售出金额	期末账面价值	期末账面价值占公司报告期末净资产比例（%）
商品期货合约	-	5,077.43	-7,414.02	-	200,769.08	222,076.36	-258.77	-0.04
远期外汇合约	-	-7,603.84	4,134.31	-7,199.92	2,179,021.85	1,980,451.74	-10,669.45	-1.55
合计		-2,526.41	-3,279.71	-7,199.92	2,379,790.93	2,202,528.10	-10,928.22	-1.59
报告期内套期保值业务的会计政策、会计核算具体原则，以及与上一报告期相比是否发生重	报告期内套期保值业务的会计政策、会计核算具体原则详见附注五之 39，与上一报告期相比未发生重大变化。							

大变化的说明	
报告期实际损益情况的说明	套期期货损益抵减现货公允价值变动后的净损益为-649.65 万元；套期工具远期公允价值波动对损益的影响为 4134.31 万元
套期保值效果的说明	公司开展金融衍生业务全部基于真实贸易订单的套期保值需求，帮助公司的进出口业务规避汇率、大宗商品价格剧烈波动风险，保障产销节奏，提高市场竞争力，有效保护了经营利润
衍生品投资资金来源	自有资金
报告期衍生品持仓的风险分析及控制措施说明（包括但不限于市场风险、流动性风险、信用风险、操作风险、法律风险等）	公司开展金融衍生品业务坚持套期保值原则，不做投机性操作，以正常进出口业务为基础匹配金融衍生品的品种、规模、方向和期限，杜绝空锁。但开展金融衍生品交易同时也存在着一些风险： 1.市场风险：大宗商品价格及外汇剧烈变动风险。 2.流动性风险：因客户调整订单或违约，可能造成公司金融衍生品业务的仓位与实际发生变动，无法实际交割，导致展期、违约等风险。 3.操作风险：金融衍生业务交易具有专业性和时效性，若不及时加强交易团队的能力建设，以及内部沟通不畅，会产生相应的操作风险。 控制措施：持续打造苏美达金融衍生业务风险管理体系。 1.完善金融衍生业务制度建设：公司建立了《金融衍生业务管理办法》完善了金融衍生业务组织机构与职责、资质核准、年度预算管理、货币类及商品类金融衍生业务交易管理、报告机制、监督检查、激励机制及责任追究等内容，新增轮岗及培训要求，进一步强化公司对金融衍生业务的集中管理。公司及子公司严格按照制度规定，开展金融衍生业务。 2.提升金融衍生业务信息化水平，加强市场风险监控及预警 公司通过“运营决策分析平台”监控货币类金融衍生业务持仓规模及汇率市场价格走势，汇率剧烈变动时及时预警，总部财务部及时发布汇率快评，出具锁汇建议。商品类金融衍生业务主要使用自主研发的数字技贸操作系统，线上进行套保策略审批，记录交易数据，同时 BI 看板每日监控期货运营指标，包括全年持仓规模及占比、时点持仓、保证金、开平仓对应合同情况、亏损预警、持仓周期预警等。 3.继续加强金融衍生业务专项培训，降低操作风险 公司对金融衍生业务相关岗位持续加强专业培训，提高从业人员市场分析、研判及识别市场风险能力。邀请大型银行总行、国际金融机构、知名期货公司等外部专家入司开展交流讲座，提高从业人员专业能力。
已投资衍生品报告期内市场价格或产品公允价值变动的情况，对衍生品公允价值的分析应披露具体使用的方法及相关假设与参数的设定	远期外汇：银行根据报告期期末同期限的市场当期远期价格与存量持仓锁汇价格对比分析，出具估值报告，提供远期外汇公允价值。 期货：报告期期末期货市场价格。
涉诉情况（如适用）	不适用
衍生品投资审批董事会公告披露日期（如有）	2023 年 4 月 12 日
衍生品投资审批股东会公告披露日期（如有）	2023 年 5 月 11 日

（2） 报告期内以投机为目的的衍生品投资

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

无

4. 报告期内重大资产重组整合的具体进展情况

□适用 √不适用

(六) 重大资产和股权出售

□适用 √不适用

(七) 主要控股参股公司分析

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元

公司名称	所属行业	注册资本	持股比例（%）	总资产	净资产	营业收入	营业利润	净利润
主要控股子公司：								
江苏苏美达集团有限公司	供应链管理服务	90,000.00	100	5,214,922.21	1,253,520.53	12,298,045.98	370,921.41	310,684.56
苏美达香港有限公司	供应链管理服务	20,558.40	100	69,263.26	25,287.54	73,318.93	828.57	828.57
苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司	供应链管理服务	64,000.00	35	2,115,435.74	359,160.39	9,033,867.05	129,401.84	108,515.45
江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司	服装批发	14,500.00	35	454,241.54	133,138.02	686,501.34	60,694.88	47,298.25
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司	工程管理服务	23,700.00	35	375,992.41	78,977.65	521,421.98	36,060.31	25,783.04
苏美达船舶有限公司	其他机械设备及电子产品批发	12,100.00	35	874,531.50	188,405.00	466,491.07	30,414.96	37,319.16

公司名称	所属行业	注册资本	持股比例（%）	总资产	净资产	营业收入	营业利润	净利润
江苏苏美达机电有限公司	其他机械设备及电子产品批发	4,800.00	35	346,709.19	68,985.05	395,517.72	18,055.75	14,036.94
江苏苏美达能源控股有限公司	电气设备批发	13,900.00	35	278,455.63	39,127.00	342,174.08	21,041.36	19,420.55
江苏苏美达纺织有限公司	纺织品、针织品及原料批发	18,500.00	35	256,468.12	67,545.50	326,652.85	30,864.80	23,192.90
江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司	机械化农业及园艺机具制造	12,500.00	35	163,932.22	48,039.21	217,360.32	11,126.62	10,274.05
江苏苏美达伊顿纪德管理咨询有限公司	服装批发	6,015.00	35	67,866.25	32,511.82	111,316.32	15,156.95	11,107.36
江苏美达资产管理有限公司	投资与资产管理	50,000.00	64	97,278.15	73,537.02	170.62	8,945.03	9,184.78
主要参股公司：								
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	控股公司服务	50,000.00	30	60,570.24	54,733.32	2,868.23	2,157.59	1,953.88
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	服装批发	5,056.00	40	61,134.33	19,134.24	80,055.27	6,576.27	5,313.44

（八）公司控制的结构化主体情况

□适用 √不适用

六、公司关于公司未来发展的讨论与分析

(一) 行业格局和趋势

√适用 □不适用

1. 产业链

（1）大环保

清洁能源（光伏）：根据第二十八届联合国气候变化大会（COP28）达成的重要共识，到 2030 年全球可再生能源装机容量增至 3 倍。根据中国光伏协行业会的预测，全球光伏累计装机容量将从 2022 年的 1055GW 增加到 2030 年的 5457GW。预计 2024 年全球光伏新增装机量将达到 390-430GW，其中我国光伏新增装机量预计为 190-220GW；2030 年全球光伏新增装机量将达 512-587GW，其中我国光伏新增装机量预计为 252-317GW。与此同时，随着光伏制造产能的大量释放，预计光伏制造业供需失衡、盈利能力下降及竞争分化的局面仍将持续。

生态环保：党的二十大报告高度重视绿色发展和生态环境保护，国家将继续大力实施扩大内需、美丽中国、乡村振兴、新基建等重大战略，政府将持续加大城镇污水管网、黑臭水体治理、农村垃圾治理、土壤和生态修复等工作力度；可降解塑料的下游应用和市场空间将进一步打开。水处理行业有望保持稳定增长，并逐步从“修建时代”“提标改造时代”向“运营时代”转变。县镇乡村的环保市场有望加速发展。值得注意的是，受宏观经济增长放缓、地方财政吃紧等的影响，公共财政用于生态环保的支出增长放缓。例如，根据 2024 年全国一般公共预算支出安排，

2024 年全国公共财政用于节能环保的支出预算为 5,580 亿元，较 2023 年下降 0.94%。对环保市场的竞争加剧，将倒逼环保企业的技术、产品、模式等全方位创新和转型升级。

（2）先进制造

①户外动力设备（OPE）

园林机械与清洗机械：随着全球私人住宅绿地和城区绿化的逐步提升，较大增加了对园林机械产品的需求，且近几年新能源园林机械产品的发展也不断刺激 OPE 市场规模的增长。根据 Global Market Insights 的统计数据，2018 年全球草坪和园林设备市场规模为 283 亿美元，预计至 2025 年有望超过 450 亿美元，年复合增长率接近 7%。预计 OPE 行业有以下发展趋势：一是动力清洁化，由传统燃油动力向锂电动力发展；二是产品智能化，预计到 2025 年，全球割草机器人市场规模复合增长率超 12%；三是销售线上化，电商渠道有望实现突破。

家用汽油发电机组：汽油发电机组市场较为稳定，规模维持在 10-20 亿美元/年，北美及非洲等区域是传统主要销售区域，共占据 45%的市场规模。顺应市场需求，低排放、清洁燃料、多燃料系统、储能系统等系列产品将在发电领域、尤其是发达国家市场得到更多的市场份额。特别是近年来极端天气灾害频发，对灾备、应急电源和移动电源配的需求也在提高。

②柴油发电机组

柴油发电机组在保障基础设施建设的能源稳定性方面发挥重要作用。受益于全球城市化、科技化、数字化、绿色化进程，预计柴油发电机行业未来将保持稳步增长。主要是以下两个因素的驱动：第一，电力需求的不断增长；第二，各国电力、通信、大数据、交通运输、石油石化等重要部门和基础设施建设中对备用电源的需求。产品技术方面，呈现清洁环保、性能优化、静音化、智能化、集成化的发展趋势。

③船舶制造与航运

新造船市场因产能供给短缺，行业脱碳进程加快，处于相对景气的周期里，主要企业订单充足并持续到“十四五”末，中国造船产业的国际竞争力有望继续提升。航运市场在世界经济恢复缓慢、全球供应链稳定性下降以及船队供给整体低增速背景下，整体运力供给与贸易需求将处于紧平衡状态，市场结构性趋势可能仍会持续，运费波动性或进一步加剧。长期来看，能源绿色转型将给全球造船与航运市场带来持续影响。

（3）大消费

服装行业趋势有五个方面。一是地缘政治局势、逆全球化思潮等因素将持续困扰全球经济与海外供应链，制衣环节逐渐向南亚、东南亚转移，中国依托强大规模优势，逐渐与东南亚、南亚等国间形成了一种深度的嵌合关系，或使得本轮产业转移终局仅是部分环节的外迁。二是绿色和环保成为服装产业新型贸易壁垒和发展机遇。随着“双碳”战略、数字中国等战略的深入实施，服装企业逐渐加快“智改数转”，提升数字化、绿色化、智能化、自动化水平。三是在增强文化自信背景下，国内消费者更关注个性化、品牌、时尚度、质量、购买体验等，国潮、定制消费占比上行。四是线上渠道预计将继续增长，跨境电商逐渐成为新势力。五是发达国家服装行业周期的去库存阶段基本结束，正在进入补库存阶段。

纺织品行业趋势主要有四个方面：一是海外市场竞争日趋激烈。伴随东南亚、南亚等低成本地区研发设计能力的提升，我国家纺出口面临更加激烈的市场竞争。二是 RCEP 推动区域产业融

合。越南、缅甸、孟加拉国等国对中国产纺织原材料、尤其是化纤产品依赖程度较高，在 RCEP 的影响下，中国和东盟纺织服装产业的资源整合将进一步加快。三是绿色低碳转型步伐加快。绿色环保理念深入纺织产品的全生命周期，海外客户对供应商的绿色低碳实践和产品的可追溯性要求愈发关注，行业参与者正从材料技术、生产制造、循环利用等各环节加快绿色转型步伐。四是跨境电商、海外仓等外贸新业态将持续赋能行业发展。

校服行业趋势有四个方面。一是因人口出生率下降、消费降级、民转公政策等影响，国内教育市场出现萎缩迹象；二是随着市场化改革深入推进，采购流程不规范透明、地方保护等问题将逐步得到遏制和解决；三是校服产业市场化、品牌化、规范化是大势所趋，优胜劣汰机制下，产品质量、标准等将在竞争中持续提升，具备竞争优势的企业将获得更多的市场机会。四是校服的育人审美功能将进一步提升。

2.供应链运营

大宗商品运营：行业呈现以下发展趋势：一是从供应链升级为“供应链+”，围绕细分领域在产业链展开系列布局，向规模化、专业化、规范化和国际化转型。二是能够提供贸易、物流、供应链金融等一体化服务的企业有望继续提升市场份额，而综合实力较弱的中小型民营企业将逐步退出竞争。三是供应链安全稳定的重要性凸显，国际局势多变加剧大宗商品价格波动，对企业风控能力提出更高要求。四是以人民币计价的大宗商品期货品种不断增加，与金融市场关联度更为紧密。五是进口多元化战略正逐步取得成效，中国话语权有望增强。六是随着“一带一路”倡议持续实施，部分大宗商品消费需求向国外转移，带动大宗商品供应链服务企业“走出去”。七是科技创新将对供应链业务进行重构和改造，行业向供应链数字化、平台化、智能化转型升级。

机电设备进出口：行业呈现以下发展趋势：一是我国产业转型升级将拉动高端机电产品、高碳排行业改造装备、大型先进科研与教学仪器、高端医疗设备等产品进口需求持续较快增长。二是国家战略和产业链安全驱动国产替代加速，国产化替代率高的中低端机电设备进口增速将逐步放缓，同时中国装备的出口业务需求有望持续增长。未来机电产品进口供应链集成服务商的竞争或将更趋激烈，供应链集成服务能力、服务质量和综合解决方案的差异化将成为未来竞争中的关键要素。三是随着中国制造提档升级和国际产能梯次迁移加速，中国制造业加快全球化布局，延伸出诸多供应链服务新需求。

(二) 公司发展战略

√适用 □不适用

1.总体定位

打造数字化驱动的国际化产业链和供应链，成为国内国际相互促进的双循环标杆企业。

2.业务定位

公司业务定位包括三大重点发展业务和两个重点培育孵化方向，简称“3+2”。

（1）三大重点发展业务

公司主要从事产业链和供应链的组织与整合，供应链主要指大宗商品、机电设备的国内外贸易，产业链主要包括大消费与先进制造、生态环保与清洁能源等产业。

核心业务：以供应链运营为主，包括大宗商品和机电设备的国内外贸易。

优势业务：以大消费与先进制造为主，包括服装、家纺、校服、户外动力设备、汽柴油发电设备、光纤光缆、船舶制造与航运、汽车零配件及后市场等。

战略业务：以生态环保与清洁能源为主，包括水处理、土壤修复、固废处置、可降解新材料，能源工程、光伏产品、综合能源服务以及储能等。

（2）两个重点培育孵化方向

通过积极开发和运用先进科技以及管理提升，对现有产品、服务进行延伸、提升，特别是智慧供应链、服务机器人、智能制造、节能环保、新材料等，重点培育孵化医疗健康、数字经济两大新业务领域。

3.总体目标

公司致力于成为全球产业链、供应链的组织者和整合者，打造一支以“六个苏美达”为核心特质的分则能战、合则能胜的“联合舰队”。用一个公式表示为：

联合舰队“六个苏美达”=总部“赋能平台”+子公司“数一数二”

六个苏美达包括学习苏美达、创新苏美达、数字苏美达、绿色苏美达、品牌苏美达、幸福苏美达。其中，学习苏美达是基础和前提；创新苏美达、数字苏美达、绿色苏美达、品牌苏美达是路径和方式；幸福苏美达是目标和愿景。

总部“赋能平台”：苏美达总部要以“赋能”为核心，提升支持业务打胜仗的价值创造力，打造“赋能平台”，为各业务子公司，也就是为一支支战舰提供高效作战支持。

子公司“数一数二”：各业务子公司要形成独立的战斗力和抗风险能力，发挥小前端灵敏作战的优势和能力，致力于做行业领跑者、细分领域里“数一数二”的领先企业。

4.发展模式

公司在发展模式上坚持“多元化发展，专业化经营，差异化竞争，区域化布局，生态化共赢”。

从公司层面来看，是多元化发展。我们所倡导推行的多元化，是围绕发展战略、符合未来发展方向和趋势的适合在“苏美达土壤生态”中生长的多元化。多元化的增量来源主要有两种：一是业务子公司基于渠道、客户、品牌、技术、产品等具备优势和核心能力的拓展和延伸；二是公司层面基于战略布局而主动开展的投资并购。

从业务子公司层面来看，则是专业化经营。各子公司要秉持专业化经营理念，聚焦主业，优化和坚守定位。要坚定秉持专业主义、长期主义，专业专注、向纵深发展，持续打造核心竞争力，努力发展成为行业内的头部企业、一流企业。

从客户与市场的层面看，是差异化竞争。通过差异化能力与资源的构建与沉淀，找到与企业定位、资源禀赋、能力条件相适应的客户与市场，创造客户满意的差异化价值，进而打造人无我有、人有我优和难以模仿的核心竞争力，真正在市场中站得住、做得久、行得远。

从新发展格局的层面看，是区域化布局。坚持内外贸并举、国内外并重的发展思路，扎根南京、立足江苏、辐射全国、布局全球。在海外，重点布局“一带一路”沿线区域，努力提升产业链供应链安全和韧性；在国内，构建形成“张弓搭箭”型国内区域布局，更好地服务中国式现代化建设发展。坚持把重点市场做熟做透。加强业务间的协同。

从产业链和供应链层面看，是生态化共赢。坚持超越利润唯上的商业价值理念，从竞争转化到竞合，走竞合发展新道路，不做竞争零和游戏，而是做竞合正和游戏。要充分发挥产业多元化、资源渠道全球化、品牌商誉等优势，与优秀者同行，发挥各自优势，共建富有生命力、竞争力的产业生态，合作共赢，共创美好未来。

(三) 经营计划

√适用 □不适用

2024 年，公司将全面贯彻新发展理念，深入实施双循环发展战略，秉持“坚定信心、守正创新、以进促稳”的 12 字工作方针，持续激发组织潜能，有效提升核心竞争力，努力实现“质的有效提升和量的合理增长”。

1.坚定国家战略，服务大局强功能

深入学习贯彻习近平总书记关于国资央企工作的一系列重要批示指示，提高思想认识，强化责任担当，增强核心功能，服务国家大局。

2.坚定战略引领，聚焦主业强优势

坚定秉持专业主义、长期主义，聚焦主业、深耕主业、做强做大主业，围绕主业建设资源能力和打造竞争优势。在做强主业、做精专业的前提下，发挥既有优势，向相邻产品领域、向上下游的适度延伸，稳妥开展相邻多元业务。与时俱进优化商业模式。

3.坚定效率安全，优化结构强双链

兼顾效率和安全，打造结构优、韧性强的产业链和供应链。优化市场结构，在做深做透传统优势市场的同时，加快发展国内市场和“一带一路”新兴市场。采取切实有效措施来提高产业链供应链的安全与韧性，巩固海外市场特别是欧美传统市场。优化客户结构，聚焦主流客户、优质客户。聚焦重点区域，做深做透、协同作战。

4.坚定创新发展，转型升级强动能

聚焦数字化、科技、绿色、品牌等创新方向，一手抓传统产业转型升级，一手抓战略性新兴产业发展壮大，不断强化高质量发展新动能，积极融入国家新型工业化进程。锚定世界一流建设卓著品牌，加快数绿转型和智能化探索，加强科技创新提升硬核竞争力，立足存量、培育增量，加速发展壮大战略性新兴产业。

5.坚定问题导向，合规风控强治理

加快建立健全面向新业务、新模式、新市场的合规与风控体系，保障业务高质量发展。持续强化关键节点风险防控，更加重视客户和供应商的动态评审、重大项目评审、合同条款保障、重点订单项目的执行质量以及重大外部风险的监测预警。以最有力的举措抓好安全生产工作，坚决防范各类事故。

6.坚定学习赋能，持续优化强组织

根据战略调整情况进行组织优化，做加法保障战略重点，做减法提升组织效能，做乘法组织裂变升级。持续建设学习型创新组织，营造“人人爱学习，处处能创新”的生动氛围。纵深推动赋能型组织建设。积极探索协同型组织建设。

7.坚定人才强企，狠抓干部强队伍

持续打造“四个过硬”领导班子和能征善战的干部人才梯队。要坚定公司“业绩+价值观+学习”的用人导向。要在实战中锻造人才。

8.坚定深度融合，党建文化强根魂

深入推进党建经营融合，巩固主题教育成果，建强基层战斗堡垒。久久为功弘扬优秀文化。领导干部要率先践行文化，要多措并举关爱员工成长，要坚定不移担当社会责任。

(四) 可能面对的风险

√适用 □不适用

1. 宏观经济衰退风险

当前，世界百年变局加速演进，外部环境的复杂性、严峻性、不确定性上升，全球经济复苏和贸易增长依然乏力。国内经济回升向好，但存在有效需求不足、部分行业产能过剩、社会预期偏弱、风险隐患仍然较多、国内市场一体化存在堵点等困难挑战，为公司主营业务经营发展带来多重不确定性。

对此，公司将坚定秉持客户至上、诚信为本、创新超越、行稳致远的核心价值观，采取双循环发展、科技创新发展、数字化发展、品牌发展、绿色发展等策略思路，加强对宏观形势研判，努力把握不确定性的确定性发展趋势，优化业务模式及抗风险能力，减缓宏观经济风险对企业经营发展的冲击。

2. 贸易保护主义风险

逆全球化思潮继续蔓延，贸易保护及贸易摩擦加剧，一些国家通过加征关税、绿色壁垒、技术壁垒、安全壁垒、反倾销和知识产权保护等措施来对多边贸易进行约束，全球金融安全风险进一步上升，基于价值观和安全的产业链结构性重组愈演愈烈，产业链供应链稳定受到严重干扰。公司主要出口纺织服装、发电设备、园林机械、光伏组件等产品，易受到进口国加征关税、贸易壁垒等因素的限制，从而给公司的经营带来影响。

对此，公司将加强海外市场研究，及时识别和应对国际化经营风险，努力增强产品服务核心竞争力，探索开展本地化经营，努力增强供应链韧性与安全。

3. 国别风险

世界进入动荡变革期，地缘政治风险如影随形。有的国家、地区出现战争和军事冲突，或政局不稳发生骚乱。公司海外业务占比较大，且在海外一些国家、地区设有实业工厂、办事处及工程项目部，在某些国家或地区的经营业务可能出现安全风险并产生一定损失。

对此，公司将加强对高风险国家和地区的形势跟踪研判，及时识别和应对潜在地缘政治风险，严格落实上级及公司相关制度规定，确保人员、财产和业务安全。

4. 汇率风险

公司海外业务占比较高，若人民币汇率大幅波动，可能产生汇兑损失。同时，若人民币汇率出现持续、单边升值或贬值，对公司出口或进口产品销售也会产生一定的影响。

对此，公司将持续加强对外汇市场及汇率走势的跟踪研判，坚持风险中性的套期保值战略，利用外汇套保工具，规避汇率剧烈波动风险，保护经营收益。

(五) 其他

□适用 √不适用

七、公司因不适用准则规定或国家秘密、商业秘密等特殊原因，未按准则披露的情况和原因说明

□适用 √不适用

第四节　公司治理

一、公司治理相关情况说明

√适用　□不适用

报告期内，公司严格遵守《公司法》《证券法》《上市公司治理准则》等法律法规及上海证券交易所各项规定，董事、监事和高级管理人员依法履职、勤勉尽责，公司治理体制机制更加完善，公司治理水平持续提升。

（一）　公司治理主体运作情况

公司深入贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于国有企业改革深化提升行动重大决策部署，持续修编公司治理制度，保证公司制度的科学性、合理性、有效性。报告期内，公司修订印发《公司独立董事工作制度》《公司董事会审计与风险控制委员会议事规则》《公司董事会提名委员会议事规则》《公司董事会薪酬与考核委员会议事规则》《公司“三重一大”决策制度实施办法》，并按照《公司董事会授权管理办法》的规定，全面梳理完善《公司决策事项及权限表》，制定《董事会授权事项清单》，进一步厘清各治理主体权责界限，逐渐形成权责法定、权责透明、协调运转、有效制衡的治理机制。

1.股东与股东大会

报告期内，公司共召开 3 次股东大会，会议的召集、召开符合《公司法》《公司章程》等相关规定，平等对待所有股东，提供现场投票和网络投票两种方式，充分保障股东对公司经营管理的知情权和决策参与权等合法权益；涉及关联交易事项表决时，关联股东回避表决；选举两名以上董事、监事采取累积投票制，所有议案表决程序合法合规，表决结果合法有效；股东大会邀请律师现场见证，对会议的召开程序、审议事项、出席人身份进行确认和见证，保证股东大会的合法有效。

2.董事与董事会

报告期内，公司顺利完成董事会换届选举工作，新一届董事会成员 9 人，其中独立董事 3 人，董事会人数及人员构成符合相关法律法规和《公司章程》规定。年内共召开 8 次董事会会议，全体董事勤勉履职，认真研究审议事项，亲自参与会议讨论，充分发表审议意见，积极为公司发展建言献策；独立董事除履行董事职能外，充分关注重大事项对公司和中小投资者权益的影响，始终保持独立性并发表独立意见，以专业、客观、公正的判断和丰富的管理经验，维护利益相关方的权利。2023 年，公司入选中国上市公司协会“董事会最佳实践-优秀案例”。

3.监事与监事会

报告期内，公司顺利完成监事会换届选举工作，新一届监事会成员 3 人，其中 1 人为职工监事，监事会的人数和人员构成符合法律法规的要求。监事会根据《公司章程》《监事会议事规则》合法合规召开监事会会议，年内共召开 8 次会议，全体监事亲自出席会议行使表决权。监事会成员列席董事会会议、出席股东大会，听取重大事项汇报，关注重大事项对公司经营发展的影响，并有针对性提出建议；监督董事会会议召集召开及决策程序的合法合规性，监督董事会执行股东大会各项决议情况及经营层实施成效，检查公司财务情况、审核定期报告，对董事、监事及高级管理人员的履职行为等进行监督。

（二）信息披露情况

公司始终坚守合法合规底线，坚持高质量、高标准传递公司价值，提升规范运作水平。报告期内，公司严格按照证监会、上交所及《公司信息披露事务管理制度》等相关规定履行信息披露义务，扎实开展信息披露工作，高质量完成四份定期报告、ESG 报告的编制与披露工作，连续三年获上交所信息披露工作 A 级评价。

（三）投资者关系管理情况

公司积极建立主动型的投资者关系，丰富投资者沟通渠道，通过业绩说明会、“上证 E 互动”、投资者邮箱、投资者电话、投资者交流会等方式与投资者沟通交流，与投资者保持良性互动，帮助投资者加深对公司业务和发展规划的了解。结合投资者类型特点、关注重点，持续丰富投资者沟通交流形式，报告期内召开 2022 年度暨 2023 年一季度、2023 年半年度、2023 年三季度共计 3 场业绩说明会；与中小投资者服务中心合作举办“了解我的上市公司——走进江苏”系列苏美达专场活动，通过丰富多样的交流形式，持续传递公司价值，公司年度报告业绩说明会连续三年入选中国上市公司协会评选的年报业绩说明会最佳实践案例。

公司治理与法律、行政法规和中国证监会关于上市公司治理的规定是否存在重大差异；如有重大差异，应当说明原因
□适用 √不适用

二、公司控股股东、实际控制人在保证公司资产、人员、财务、机构、业务等方面独立性的具体措施，以及影响公司独立性而采取的解决方案、工作进度及后续工作计划

□适用 √不适用
控股股东、实际控制人及其控制的其他单位从事与公司相同或者相近业务的情况，以及同业竞争或者同业竞争情况发生较大变化对公司的影响、已采取的解决措施、解决进展以及后续解决计划
□适用 √不适用

三、股东大会情况简介

会议届次	召开日期	决议刊登的指定网站的查询索引	决议刊登的披露日期	会议决议
2023 年第一次临时股东大会	2023 年 4 月 6 日	www.sse.com.cn	2023 年 4 月 7 日	本次会议审议通过《关于公司放弃对参股公司优先购买权及优先认缴权暨关联交易的议案》《关于公司受托管理资产暨关联交易的议案》《关于增加公司 2023 年日常关联交易额度的议案》3 项议案，不存在否决议案情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《2023 年第一次临时股东大会决议公 告》（公告编号：2023-009）
2022 年年度股东大会	2023 年 5 月 10 日	www.sse.com.cn	2023 年 5 月 11 日	本次会议审议通过《关于<公司 2022 年年度报告及摘要>的议案》等 11 项议案，不存在否决议案情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《2022 年年度股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-024）
2023 年第二次临时股东大会	2023 年 10 月 16 日	www.sse.com.cn	2023 年 10 月 17 日	本次会议审议通过《关于选举第十届董事会非独立董事的议案》《关于选举第十届董事会独立董事的议案》《关于选举第十届监事会非职工监事的议案》3 项累积投票议案，不存在否决议案情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《2023 年第二次临时股东大会决议公 告》（公告编号：2023-039）

表决权恢复的优先股股东请求召开临时股东大会
□适用 √不适用
股东大会情况说明
□适用 √不适用

四、董事、监事和高级管理人员的情况

(一) 现任及报告期内离任董事、监事和高级管理人员持股变动及报酬情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：股

姓名	职务	性别	年龄	任期起始日期	任期终止日期	年初持股数	年末持股数	年度内股份增减变动量	增减变动原因	报告期内从公司获得的税前报酬总额（万元）	是否在公司关联方获取报酬
杨永清	党委书记、董事	男	58	2023-10-17		100,000	100,000	0	不适用	270.55	否
金永传	副董事长	男	56	2023-10-17		50,000	50,000	0	不适用	221.86	是
赵维林	党委副书记、董事、总经理	男	54	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	260.72	否
王玉琦	董事	男	62	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	8.00	是
周亚民	董事	男	61	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	2.00	是
刘耀武	董事	男	53	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	0.00	是
茅　宁	独立董事	男	69	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	18.00	否
李　东	独立董事	男	63	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	18.00	否
应文禄	独立董事	男	59	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	18.00	否
刘小虎	监事会主席	男	59	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	0.00	是
顾宏武	监事	男	51	2023-10-17		0	0	0	不适用	0.00	是
杨国峰	职工监事	男	51	2023-10-13		50,000	50,000	0	不适用	26.89	否
王　健	副总经理、董事会秘书	男	48	2020-08-07		0	0	0	不适用	222.32	否
辛中华	副总经理	男	52	2021-01-15		0	0	0	不适用	205.91	否
范雯烨	副总经理	男	48	2021-01-15		0	0	0	不适用	232.62	否
史　磊	副总经理	女	49	2021-01-15		0	0	0	不适用	207.86	否
张　信	财务负责人、副总会计师	男	47	2024-01-31		0	0	0	不适用	31.08	否
皮安荣	董事（离任）	男	70	2020-09-28	2023-10-16	0	0	0	不适用	6.67	是
杨炳生	监事（离任）	男	62	2016-11-18	2023-10-16	0	0	0	不适用	0	否

合计	/	/	/	/	/	200,000	200,000	0	/	1,750.48	/

1.独立董事茅宁先生、原独立董事焦世经先生、刘俊先生领取的为独董津贴,除独董津贴外，未从公司领取其他任何形式薪酬。

2.公司内部董事、高级管理人员税前报酬总额较 2022 年增加主要系按照国资委及上级主管单位考核方案和办法，任期激励收入在任期末根据任期经营业绩考核结果核定兑现，本次兑现 2020-2022 年的任期激励。

姓名	主要工作经历
杨永清	曾任中设江苏机械设备进出口公司业务部副经理、机电分公司副总经理、轻纺分公司总经理、董事长、公司副总经理，总经理、党委副书记，纪委书记，苏美达集团副总经理、党委副书记、纪委书记、党委书记、副董事长、董事长兼轻纺公司董事长，总经理。现任公司党委书记、董事长，江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司董事长，中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司党委书记、董事长。
金永传	曾任成套公司总经理、董事长、党总支书记，苏美达集团总经理助理、副总经理，船舶公司董事长，能源公司董事长，机电公司党总支书记、董事长，江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司董事，公司董事、总经理、党委副书记。现任公司副董事长，中国恒天集团有限公司党委书记、董事长、总经理。
赵维林	曾任技术公司业务二部副经理、经理，海外事业部部长、建材事业部部长、上海钢铁国际事业部部长，副总经理、董事长、党总支副书记、党委副书记，公司副总经理，成套公司党总支书记。现任公司董事、总经理、党委副书记，技术公司党委书记、董事长，成套公司董事长。
王玉琦	曾任国家机械委工程农机局干部、机电部工程农机司主任科员，中国工程与农业机械进出口总公司业务部总经理、驻孟加拉代表处总代表、副总经理，上海华隆进出口公司总经理、北京凯姆克国际贸易有限责任公司总经理、董事长，中国机械工业集团有限公司经营管理部（安全生产部）部长、经营发展部部长、贸易服务事业部总监、运行管理部部长。现任公司董事、中国机械设备工程股份有限公司董事、中国机械工业工程集团有限公司董事、中国恒天集团有限公司董事。
周亚民	曾任中国机械工业安装总公司财务处会计、会计师、财务处副处长、资产财务部经理，中国机械工业建设总公司副总会计师兼资产财务部经理、总会计师、副总经理兼财务总监，中国机械设备工程股份有限公司财务总监兼董事会秘书、董事、总经理，中国机械国际合作股份有限公司党委书记、董事长、国机集团第一、第二监督办公室主任，第一、第二派驻监事会主席，中国恒天集团有限公司、中工国际工程股份有限公司、中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司、中国一拖集团有限公司监事会主席，国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司监事，公司监事会主席。现任公司董事。
刘耀武	曾任江苏省粮油贸易有限公司期货部经理，江苏省海鸿粮油有限公司执行董事，江苏省粮食集团有限责任公司投资发展部总经理，江苏省粮食集团有限责任公司副总经理。现任公司董事、江苏省农垦集团有限公司副总经理、江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司副董事长
茅　宁	曾任七机部第四设计部财务科会计，国防科技大学自动控制系讲师，南京大学经济决策系讲师，南京大学工商管理系副教授，南京大学工商管理系副系主任、主任，南京大学商学院院长助理，南京大学 EMBA 及高级经理培训中心主任，南京大学管理学院副院长。现任南京大学工商管理系教授、博士生导师，江苏省数量经济与管理科学学会会长，银城生活服务有限公司、江苏金智教育信息股份有限公司、征图新视（江苏）科技股份有限公司独立董事，公司独立董事。
李　东	曾任石油工业部地球物理勘探局助理工程师，金陵石油化工公司工程师。现任东南大学创业教育研究中心主任，教授、博士生导师，全国工商管理专业学位研究生教育指导委员会委员，中国管理现代化研究会理事，公司、南京国睿科技股份有限公司、苏州麦迪斯顿医疗科技股份有限公司独立董事。

应文禄	曾任南京钢铁集团有限公司财务处处长助理、副处长，南京钢铁股份有限公司董事、总会计师，江苏宏图高科技股份有限公司董事、总会计师、副总裁、常务副总裁、党委委员，江苏高科技投资集团有限公司副总经理、党委委员，华泰证券股份有限公司董事、江苏凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司独立董事、南京钢铁股份有限公司独立董事。现任江苏毅达股权投资基金管理有限公司董事长，中国证券投资基金业协会创业投资委员会委员，深圳证券交易所行业咨询专家库专家，南京市工商联副主席，南京市建邺区工商联主席，公司独立董事。
刘小虎	曾任机械部设计研究院助理工程师、高级工程师、建筑工程一所副所长，中国中元兴华工程咨询公司副总经理，中国中元兴华工程公司国内工程事业部总经理、工程中心副总经理、医疗工程事业部总经理，中国中元国际工程公司商务市场部总经理、生产管理部总经理、总经理助理、副总经理，北京起重运输机械设计研究院院长、党委书记，中国中元国际工程有限公司董事、党委副书记、总经理、党委书记，中国农业机械化科学研究院党委书记、院长、研究生院院长，中国农业机械化科学研究院集团有限公司党委书记、董事长、总经理。现任中国机械工业集团有限公司第二监督办公室主任、中国一拖集团有限公司监事会主席、国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司监事，公司监事会主席。
顾宏武	曾任江苏省农垦集团有限公司财务部科员、财务部副主任科员、计划财务部副主任科员、计划财务部部长助理、计划财务部副部长、计划财务部部长。现主要任江苏省农垦集团有限公司战略投资部部长，江苏省农垦农业发展股份有限公司董事，公司监事。
杨国峰	曾任浙江省建德市乾潭中学教师，新加坡特许半导体制造公司技术员，智弘国际商务咨询（北京）有限公司律师，公司法律事务部法务专员、主任法务专员、总经理助理、副总经理。现任公司法律及风控合规部总经理、职工监事。
王　健	曾任中设江苏机械设备进出口公司财务处核算，机电公司财务部副经理、经理、财务总监，苏美达集团团委书记、资产财务部副总经理、办公室主任、资产财务部总经理，能源公司党总支书记、总经理。现任公司副总经理、董事会秘书，甘肃蓝科石化高新装备股份有限公司党委书记、董事长，江苏苏美达资本有限公司董事、国机财务有限责任公司董事。
辛中华	曾任南京市栖霞区八卦洲镇政府团委书记、栖霞区工商分局公平交易科科员，南京市栖霞区龙潭镇镇长助理、副镇长，龙潭办事处副主任，中设江苏机械设备进出口公司总经理办公室主任助理、副主任，苏美达集团办公室主任、董事会办公室主任、董事会秘书、总经理助理，中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司纪委书记、副总经理，公司总经理助理。现任公司副总经理、安全总监。
范雯烨	曾任轻纺公司业务员服装四部副经理、经理，服装技术部经理，总经理助理、副总经理、总经理。现任公司副总经理，轻纺公司党委书记、董事长。
史　磊	曾任中设江苏机械设备进出口集团公司徐州公司业务员、国际结算处审单员，技术公司业务一部业务助理、业务三部主任业务员、业务三部副经理、经理，技术公司总经理助理、副总经理、党委书记、副董事长。现任公司副总经理，机电公司党总支书记、董事长。
张　信	历任苏美达集团资产财务部技贸财务部经理、财务总监，资产财务部副总经理兼技术公司财务总监，公司资产财务部副总经理、总经理，现任公司财务负责人、副总会计师（总经理助理级）、资产财务部总经理兼船舶公司财务总监。

其它情况说明
□适用 √不适用

(二) 现任及报告期内离任董事、监事和高级管理人员的任职情况

1. 在股东单位任职情况

√适用 □不适用

任职人员姓名	股东单位名称	在股东单位担任的职务	任期起始日期	任期终止日期
周亚民	国机集团	第一监督办公室主任	2022-10	2023-06
	国机集团	第二监督办公室主任	2022-10	2023-05
刘小虎	国机集团	第二监督办公室主任	2023-05	
刘耀武	江苏农垦	副总经理	2019-10	
顾宏武	江苏农垦	战略投资部部长	2024-03	
在股东单位任职情况的说明	无			

2. 在其他单位任职情况

√适用 □不适用

任职人员姓名	其他单位名称	在其他单位担任的职务	任期起始日期	任期终止日期
杨永清	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	董事长	2019-06	
	中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司	党委书记、董事长	2022-03	
金永传	中国恒天集团有限公司	党委书记、董事长、总经理	2021-11	
王玉琦	中国机械设备工程股份有限公司	董事	2022-01	
	中国机械工业工程集团有限公司	董事	2022-01	
	中国恒天集团有限公司	董事	2022-02	
周亚民	中国恒天集团有限公司	监事会主席	2020-06	2023-06
	中工国际工程股份有限公司	监事会主席	2020-06	2023-06
	中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司	监事会主席	2020-06	2023-06
	中国一拖集团有限公司	监事会主席	2022-03	2023-05
	国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司	监事	2022-03	2023-05
刘耀武	江苏省农垦农业发展股份有限公司	董事	2020-05	2023-10
	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	董事、副董事长	2020-04	
茅　宁	南京大学	教授、博士生导师	1988-04	
	迈拓仪表股份有限公司	独立董事	2018-12	2023-12
	银城生活服务有限公司	独立董事	2019-10	
	江苏龙腾工程设计股份有限公司	独立董事	2016-08	2022-10
	征图新视（江苏）科技股份有限公司	独立董事	2019-03	
	江苏金智教育信息股份有限公司	独立董事	2019-09	
李　东	东南大学	教授、博士生导师，创业教育研究中心主任	1993-04	
	南京国睿科技股份有限公司	独立董事	2023-03	-
	苏州麦迪斯顿医疗科技股份有限公司	独立董事	2023-01	
应文禄	江苏毅达股权投资基金管理有限公司	董事长	2014-02	
	南京钢铁股份有限公司	独立董事	2017-12	2024-01
	镇江高投创业投资有限公司	董事长	2008-08	

刘小虎	中国一拖集团有限公司	监事会主席	2023-05	
	国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司	监事	2023-05	
顾宏武	江苏省国际信托有限责任公司	监事	2020-06	
	江苏省新能源开发股份有限公司	监事	2015-04	
	江苏和垦新能源有限公司	副董事长	2021-12	
	江苏省农垦农业发展股份有限公司	监事	2014-05	2023-09
	江苏省农垦农业发展股份有限公司	董事	2023-10	
	江苏通宇房地产开发有限责任公司	董事	2022-03	
	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	监事	2022-03	
	江苏省农垦金属材料有限公司	董事长	2022-03	
	正大天晴康方（上海）生物医药科技有限公司	董事	2019-09	
王　健	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	董事	2022-01	
	甘肃蓝科石化高新装备股份有限公司	党委书记、董事长	2024-02	
	国机财务有限责任公司	董事		
在其他单位任职情况的说明	以上任职情况不含在公司及子公司的任职。			

(三) 董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬情况

√适用 □不适用

董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬的决策程序	公司董事、高级管理人员年度报酬经董事会薪酬与考核委员会审核通过后提交公司董事会审议，其中高级管理人员报酬经董事会审议批准，董事报酬经董事会审议通过后提交股东大会审议批准；公司监事年度报酬由监事会审议通过后，提交股东大会审议批准。
董事在董事会讨论本人薪酬事项时是否回避	是
薪酬与考核委员会或独立董事专门会议关于董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬事项发表建议的具体情况	1.关于 2023 年度独立董事薪酬的议案 因公司董事会薪酬与考核委员会中主任委员应文禄先生、委员茅宁先生为独立董事，回避表决后非关联委员不足半数，关于独立董事 2023 薪酬的议案直接提交董事会审议。 2.关于 2023 年度非独立董事及高级管理人员薪酬的议案 公司对非独立董事及高级管理人员 2023 年度薪酬安排合理，不存在损害公司及股东利益的情形。委员周亚民先生回避表决，非关联委员一致同意该议案，并同意将该议案提交公司 董事会审议。
董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬确定依据	公司独立董事的津贴标准由公司董事会薪酬与考核委员会、董事会拟定，经股东大会表决通过。公司外部董、监事报酬根据国资委、上级主管单位及公司相关规定及履职情况确定；公司内部董、监事报酬根据所任职岗位确定，公司不再另行支付任期内担任董事、监事的报酬；公司高级管理人员报酬根据其任职岗位，在考核企业经营业绩及高管人员责权利落实的基础上确定。
董事、监事和高级管理人员报酬的实际支付情况	详见“（一）现任及报告期内离任董事、监事和高级管理人员持股变动及报酬情况”中相关信息。
报告期末全体董事、监事和高级管理人员实际获得的报酬合计	1,750.48 万元

(四) 公司董事、监事、高级管理人员变动情况

√适用 □不适用

姓名	担任的职务	变动情形	变动原因
皮安荣	董事	离任	第九届董事会任期届满，补选新董事
周亚民	董事	选举	
周亚民	监事会主席	离任	第九届监事会任期届满，补选新监事
刘小虎	监事会主席	选举	
杨炳生	监事	离任	
顾宏武	监事	选举	
王　健	副总经理、董事会秘书	离任	因工作调整，王健先生辞去公司财务总监职务，辞职后继续担任公司副总经理、董事会秘书职务，聘任张信先生为公司财务负责人
张　信	财务负责人、副总会计师	聘任	

(五) 近三年受证券监管机构处罚的情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(六) 其他

□适用 √不适用

五、报告期内召开的董事会有关情况

会议届次	召开日期	会议决议
第九届董事会第二十一次会议	2023 年 3 月 17 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第九届董事会第二十一次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-003）。
第九届董事会第二十二会议	2023 年 4 月 11 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第九届董事会第二十二次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-010）。
第九届董事会第二十三会议	2023 年 4 月 26 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第九届董事会第二十三次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-022）。
第九届董事会第二十四会议	2023 年 8 月 16 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第九届董事会第二十四次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-030）。
第九届董事会第二十五会议	2023 年 9 月 19 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第九届董事会第二十五次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-035）。
第十届董事会第一次会议	2023 年 10 月 16 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第十届董事会第一次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-040）。
第十届董事会第二次会议	2023 年 10 月 25 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第十届董事会第二次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-044）。
第十届董事会第三次会议	2023 年 12 月 26 日	本次会议议案均获通过，不存在议案被否决的情况。具体内容详见公司披露的《公司第十届董事会第三次会议决议公告》（公告编号：2023-049）

六、董事履行职责情况

(一) 董事参加董事会和股东大会的情况

董事姓名	是否独立董事	参加董事会情况						参加股东大会情况
		本年应参加董事会次数	亲自出席次数	以通讯方式参加次数	委托出席次数	缺席次数	是否连续两次未亲自参加会议	出席股东大会的次数
杨永清	否	8	8	5	0	0	否	2
金永传	否	8	8	8	0	0	否	0
赵维林	否	8	8	5	0	0	否	1
王玉琦	否	8	8	6	0	0	否	1
周亚民	否	3	3	1	0	0	否	0
刘耀武	否	8	8	6	0	0	否	0
茅　宁	是	8	8	4	0	0	否	3
李　东	是	8	8	5	0	0	否	3
应文禄	是	8	8	6	0	0	否	1
皮安荣（离任）	否	5	5	3	0	0	否	2

连续两次未亲自出席董事会会议的说明

□适用 √不适用

年内召开董事会会议次数	8
其中：现场会议次数	0
通讯方式召开会议次数	4
现场结合通讯方式召开会议次数	4

(二) 董事对公司有关事项提出异议的情况

□适用 √不适用

(三) 其他

□适用 √不适用

七、董事会下设专门委员会情况

√适用 □不适用

(一) 董事会下设专门委员会成员情况

专门委员会类别	成员姓名
审计与风险控制委员会	茅　宁（独立董事）、应文禄（独立董事）、王玉琦 主任委员：茅　宁
提名委员会	李　东（独立董事）、茅　宁（独立董事）、刘耀武 主任委员：李　东
薪酬与考核委员会	应文禄（独立董事）、茅　宁（独立董事）、周亚民 主任委员：应文禄
战略、投资与 ESG 委员会	杨永清、金永传、赵维林、刘耀武、李　东（独立董事） 主任委员：杨永清

(二) 报告期内下设专门委员会会议情况

(三) 报告期内审计与风险控制委员会召开 5 次会议

召开日期	会议内容	重要意见和建议	其他履行职责情况

2023-03-14	3. 审议《关于公司放弃对参股公司优先购买权及优先认缴权暨关联交易的议案》《关于公司受托管理资产暨关联交易的议案》《关于增加公司 2023 年度日常关联交易额度的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无
2023-03-24	4. 听取关于公司内部控制体系建设情况汇报、关于公司全面风险管控体系建设情况汇报、会计师事务所关于年度财务报表审计和内控评价审计汇报。审议《关于公司 2022 年审计工作总结及 2023 年重点工作计划》《关于公司 2023 年度审计会计师事务所聘任的议案》《关于公司 2022 年内控评价报告》《关于公司 2022 年度财务报告》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无
2023-08-04	5. 审议《公司 2023 年半年度财务报告》《关于公司 2023 年半年度计提减值准备及核销资产的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无
2023-10-20	6. 审议《公司 2023 年三季度财务报告》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无
2023-12-22	7. 审议《关于调整年度审计计划的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无

(四) 报告期内提名委员会召开 1 次会议

召开日期	会议内容	重要意见和建议	其他履行职责情况
2023-9-15	审议《关于董事会换届暨提名第十届董事会非独立董事候选人的议案》《关于董事会换届暨提名第十届董事会独立董事候选人的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无

(五) 报告期内薪酬与考核委员会召开 1 次会议

召开日期	会议内容	重要意见和建议	其他履行职责情况
2023-4-10	审议《关于支付公司 2022 年度董事及高级管理人员薪酬的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无

(六) 报告期内战略、投资与 ESG 委员会召开 1 次会议

召开日期	会议内容	重要意见和建议	其他履行职责情况
2023-8-4	审议《关于<公司“十四五”发展规划>中期修订的议案》，并同意提交公司董事会审议。	无	无

(七) 存在异议事项的具体情况

□适用 √不适用

八、监事会发现公司存在风险的说明

□适用 √不适用

监事会对报告期内的监督事项无异议。

九、报告期末母公司和主要子公司的员工情况

(一) 员工情况

母公司在职员工的数量	8
主要子公司在职员工的数量	16,099
在职员工的数量合计	16,107
母公司及主要子公司需承担费用的离退休职工人数	162
专业构成	
专业构成类别	专业构成人数
生产人员	11,787
销售人员	2878
研发人员	877
财务人员	272
行政人员	293
合计	16,107
教育程度	
教育程度类别	数量（人）
硕士及以上	886
本科	2,947
本科及以下	12,274
合计	16,107

(二) 薪酬政策

√适用 □不适用

公司遵照国家和地方有关部门以及主管单位关于薪酬管理的政策法规和管理规定，制定了兼顾外部竞争性和内部公平性的薪酬政策，综合考虑员工的岗位职责、绩效表现、工作态度、发展潜力等因素，实行“多劳多得、能上能下、以岗定薪、岗动薪变”的岗位绩效工资制度，考虑短期激励，更重视长期工作动力。在工资总额许可的范围内，有效使用人工成本，不断提高人均效益和劳动生产率，充分调动员工积极性和创造性。

(三) 培训计划

√适用 □不适用

公司持续发力“数字化+培训”的模式应用，策划开展“达人悦听”“达人春季修炼计划”“双 11 促学节”等数字化学习活动，营造了良好的学习型组织氛围；关注人才资源的作用发挥，持续加强干部人才梯队建设。全年共组织开展“数字化转型能力提升培训”“达人启航新员工培训”“达人初航基层干部素养提升培训”“薪火达人内部讲师培训”等系列品牌培训活动，逐步赋能员工认知水平和专业能力的提升，为公司高质量发展提供源源不断的人才保障和智力支持；持续加强对技术技能类人才的培养使用，通过开展技能大比武、技能类专业培训、优化激励机制等举措，不断健全技术技能人才的发展路径通道，打造公司工匠类技能人才资源宝库。

(四) 劳务外包情况

□适用 √不适用

十、利润分配或资本公积金转增预案

(一) 现金分红政策的制定、执行或调整情况

√适用 □不适用

2021 年，公司第九届董事会第五次会议、2020 年年度股东大会审议通过《关于公司 2021-2023 年度股东回报规划的议案》，同意公司在当年盈利且累计未分配利润为正的情况下，采取现金方式分配股利，每年以现金方式分配的利润不少于当年实现的合并报表归属于上市公司股东可供分配净利润的 40%（特殊情况除外）。具体请见公司于 2021 年 5 月 12 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《2020 年年度股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2021-022）及相关公告。

经公司股东大会审议通过，公司 2022 年度利润分配方案为：按 2022 年公司总股本 1,306,749,434 股为基数，每股派发现金红利 0.30 元（含税），共计派发现金红利 392,024,830.20 元。公司已于 2023 年 6 月 9 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露了《2022 年年度权益分派实施公告》（公告编号：2023-025），股权登记日为 2022 年 6 月 15 日，现金红利发放日为 2022 年 6 月 16 日。公司 2022 年度利润分配方案已经实施完毕。公司 2022 年度利润分配方案严格执行了《公司章程》的分红政策以及《公司 2021-2023 年度股东回报规划》，分红标准及比例清晰明确，分红金额占合并报表中归属于上市公司普通股股东的净利润的比率达 42.80%，符合《公司 2021-2023 年度股东回报规划》，相关的决策程序和机制完备，独立董事已尽职履责并发挥了应有的作用，中小股东有充分表达意见和诉求的机会，切实维护了中小股东的合法权益。

(二) 现金分红政策的专项说明

√适用 □不适用

是否符合公司章程的规定或股东大会决议的要求	√是 □否
分红标准和比例是否明确和清晰	√是 □否
相关的决策程序和机制是否完备	√是 □否
独立董事是否履职尽责并发挥了应有的作用	√是 □否
中小股东是否有充分表达意见和诉求的机会，其合法权益是否得到了充分保护	√是 □否

(三) 报告期内盈利且母公司可供股东分配利润为正，但未提出现金利润分配方案预案的，公司应当详细披露原因以及未分配利润的用途和使用计划

□适用 √不适用

(四) 本报告期利润分配及资本公积金转增股本预案

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

每 10 股送红股数（股）	0
每 10 股派息数（元）（含税）	3.30
每 10 股转增数（股）	0
现金分红金额（含税）	431,227,313.22
分红年度合并报表中归属于上市公司普通股股东的净利润	1,029,674,801.81
占合并报表中归属于上市公司普通股股东的净利润的比率（%）	41.88
以现金方式回购股份计入现金分红的金额	0
合计分红金额（含税）	431,227,313.22
合计分红金额占合并报表中归属于上市公司普通股股东的净利润的比率（%）	41.88

十一、 公司股权激励计划、员工持股计划或其他员工激励措施的情况及其影响

(一) 相关激励事项已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的

□适用 √不适用

(二) 临时公告未披露或有后续进展的激励情况

股权激励情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

员工持股计划情况

□适用 √不适用

其他激励措施

□适用 √不适用

(三) 董事、高级管理人员报告期内被授予的股权激励情况

□适用 √不适用

(四) 报告期内对高级管理人员的考评机制，以及激励机制的建立、实施情况

√适用 □不适用

公司对高级管理人员的考核遵循业绩导向原则，坚持物质激励与精神激励相结合、短期激励与任期激励相结合，强化“奋斗者为本、高绩效导向”，建立与经营业绩强关联的激励和约束机制，按照权责利相统一的要求，建立健全考核评价体系，激发高级管理人员创新活力和创业动力

十二、 报告期内的内部控制制度建设及实施情况

√适用 □不适用

报告期内，公司贯彻落实国家法律法规及相关监管要求，加强风险管理、合规管理与内部控制工作，按照《内部控制与风险管理办法》，完善风险控制顶层设计，促进风险、内控、审计、合规体系的有机融合。公司通过日常监督、专项检查、内控自评、年度监督评价等方式，对内控体系的建设及运行有效性进行监督检查。公司的内部控制体系能够涵盖公司经营管理的主要方面，内部控制设计健全、合理，内部控制执行有效。

公司第十届董事会第五次会议审议通过了《苏美达股份有限公司 2023 年内部控制评价报告》，具体内容详见同日登载于上交所网站的相关报告。

报告期内部控制存在重大缺陷情况的说明

□适用 √不适用

十三、 报告期内对子公司的管理控制情况

√适用 □不适用

公司按照相关法律法规，指导重要子公司完善“三重一大”等公司治理相关制度，确保子公司规范、高效有序运作，进一步加强对子公司的管理，建立了有效的控制机制。公司通过委派或提名子公司董事、监事实施对子公司的管理与控制，通过对子公司委派财务负责人实施管理。子公司在公司总体方针和战略规划下，独立经营、独立核算，治理体系权责清晰，运行情况良好。

十四、 内部控制审计报告的相关情况说明

√适用 □不适用

公司本年度内部控制体系总体运行有效，不存在财务报告及非财务报告内部控制重大缺陷、重要缺陷。天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）出具了《2023 年度内部控制审计报告》（标准无保留意见），认为公司在所有重大方面保持了有效的财务报告内部控制。

具体内容详见公司同日披露于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）的《苏美达股份有限公司年度内部控制审计报告》。

是否披露内部控制审计报告：是

内部控制审计报告意见类型：标准的无保留意见

十五、 上市公司治理专项行动自查问题整改情况

报告期内，公司治理现状与中国证监会有关上市公司治理的相关规定不存在重大差异。公司将按照法律法规的规定及监管部门的要求，进一步提升公司治理水平、完善公司治理架构，不断提高上市公司质量。

十六、 其他

□适用 √不适用

第五节 环境与社会责任

一、环境信息情况

是否建立环境保护相关机制	是
报告期内投入环保资金（单位：万元）	3,169.67

(一) 属于环境保护部门公布的重点排污单位的公司及其主要子公司的环保情况说明

√适用 □不适用

1. 排污信息

√适用 □不适用

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司下属子公司中，新大洋造船有限公司（以下简称“新大洋造船”）、万铭汽车部件产业园扬州有限公司（江苏苏美达铝业有限公司，以下简称“铝业公司”）被属地环境保护部门列入重点排污单位。两家单位的废气处理情况如下：

新大洋造船			
排放口编号	**生产线名称**	**污染物种类**	**污染治理工艺**
DA001	3m 线预处理抛丸	颗粒物	滤筒除尘器
DA002	预处理喷涂	苯、颗粒物、二甲苯、甲苯、挥发性有机物、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	滤筒除尘+蓄热式高温氧化装置（RTO）
DA003	4m 线预处理抛丸	颗粒物	滤筒除尘器
DA005	冲 A、冲 B 喷砂车间	颗粒物	滤筒除尘器
DA006	冲 C、冲 D 喷砂车间	颗粒物	滤筒除尘器
DA007	冲 E 喷砂车间	颗粒物	滤筒除尘器
DA008	涂 3 喷漆房	颗粒物、甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、挥发性有机物、苯、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	复合干式漆雾过滤+沸石转轮+催化氧化炉（CO）
DA009	涂 4、涂 5 喷漆房	颗粒物、苯、甲苯、挥发性有机物、二甲苯、甲醇、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	复合干式漆雾过滤+沸石转轮+催化氧化炉（CO）
DA010	涂 6、涂 7 喷漆房	二甲苯、甲苯、苯、颗粒物、挥发性有机物、甲醇、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	复合干式漆雾过滤+沸石转轮+催化氧化炉（CO）
DA011	涂 8、涂 9 喷漆房	颗粒物、甲醇、挥发性有机物、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	复合干式漆雾过滤+沸石转轮+催化氧化炉（CO）
DA025	危废库	甲苯、二甲苯、挥发性有机物、甲醇、苯	二级活性炭吸附
DA012	锅炉房	林格曼黑度、颗粒物、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	/
铝业公司			
排放口编号	**生产线名称**	**污染物种类**	**污染治理工艺**
DA001	铸造熔化炉	颗粒物、二氧化硫、氮氧化物、林格曼黑度	行喷式脉冲除尘器

DA002	热处理（固溶、时效）	颗粒物、二氧化硫、氮氧化物	/
DA003	模具加热	颗粒物、二氧化硫、氮氧化物、林格曼黑度	/
DA004	模具喷砂	颗粒物	脉冲布袋除尘器
DA005	抛丸	颗粒物	脉冲布袋除尘器
DA006	打磨	颗粒物	水帘打磨室+喷淋除尘器
DA007	静电喷粉	颗粒物	旋风除尘+布袋除尘
DA008	静电喷粉	颗粒物	旋风除尘+布袋除尘
DA009	喷漆	颗粒物、二甲苯、总挥发性有机物、挥发性有机物	水帘+四级过滤+沸石转轮+RTO
DA010	烤炉	颗粒物、二氧化硫、氮氧化物、林格曼黑度	/
DA021	危废库	非甲烷总烃	二级活性炭吸附
DA022	在线打磨	颗粒物	水帘装置

新大洋造船大气污染物排放执行标准：大气污染物综合排放标准 DB 32/4041-2021、恶臭污染物排放标准 GB 14554-93、工业炉窑大气污染物排放标准 DB 32/3728-2020，锅炉大气污染物排放标准 DB 32/4385-2022。

铝业公司大气污染物排放执行标准：工业炉窑大气污染物排放标准 DB 32/3728-2020、表面涂装（汽车零部件）大气污染物排放标准 DB 32/3966-2021、大气污染物综合排放标准 DB 32/4041-2021。

2. 防治污染设施的建设和运行情况

√适用 □不适用

重点排污单位新大洋造船、铝业公司均按照要求配置了大气污染治理设施，详情请见“1.排污信息”之处理工艺。截至 2023 年 12 月，上述两家单位环境污染治理设施运行状态良好。

3. 建设项目环境影响评价及其他环境保护行政许可情况

√适用 □不适用

重点排污单位新大洋造船、铝业公司严格落实生态环境保护法规要求，按时完成新增生态环保设施验收工作，及时更新排污许可相关信息。2023 年重点排污单位建设项目环境影响评价及其他环境保护行政许可情况如下：

新大洋造船				
序号	**环保行政许可文件**	**批复单位**	**批复文号**	**批复日期**
1	《新大洋造船有限公司年产 24 条船舶生产线技术改造项目验收后变动环境影响分析》技术评审意见	/	/	于 2023 年 6 月 1 日完成
2	排污许可证变更	扬州市生态环境局	91321000755072459H001Q	2023 年 11 月 30 日
3	新大洋造船有限公司雨污分流及管网环保提升技术改造工程总承包（EPC）项目	/	/	于 2023 年 3 月 10 日完成验收
4	涂装房废气治理设施技术改造项	/	/	于 2023 年 6 月 1

	目竣工环境保护验收监测报告			日完成验收
5	预处理废气治理设施技术改造项目竣工环境保护验收监测报告	/	/	于 2023 年 6 月 1 日完成验收
6	新大洋造船有限公司污染源自动监控设备验收	/	/	于 2023 年 11 月完成验收
铝业公司				
序号	**环保行政许可文件**	**批复单位**	**批复文号**	**批复日期**
1	排污许可证延续	扬州市生态环境局	91321003302094452T001R	2023.2.30
2	辐射安全许可证延续	扬州市生态环境局	苏环辐证【K0273】	2023.12.15
3	《万铭汽车部件产业园有限公司汽车铝合金轮毂生产项目竣工环境保护验收报告》	/	/	于 2023 年 5 月 26 日完成

4. 突发环境事件应急预案

√适用 □不适用

重点排污单位新大洋造船和铝业公司均按要求编制了《突发环境事件应急预案》，并按计划组织开展应急演练工作。

5. 环境自行监测方案

√适用 □不适用

重点排污单位（新大洋造船、铝业公司）根据排污许可自行监测方案，按要求开展排污监测工作。详细排污监测方案如下：

新大洋造船			
排污方式	**排口编号**	**监测项目**	**频次**
有组织废气	DA001 排放口	颗粒物	1 次/半年
	DA002 排放口	苯	1 次/季度
		甲苯	
		二甲苯	
		颗粒物	
		氮氧化物	
		二氧化硫	
		挥发性有机物（以非甲烷总烃计）	1 次/日
	DA003 排放口	颗粒物	1 次/半年
	DA005 排放口	颗粒物	1 次/半年
	DA006 排放口	颗粒物	
	DA007 排放口	颗粒物	
	DA008 排放口	二氧化硫、苯、二甲苯、甲醇、颗粒物、甲苯、氮氧化物	1 次/季
		挥发性有机物	1 次/日
	DA009 排放口	氮氧化物、二氧化硫、	1 次/季

		苯、甲苯、二甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、颗粒物	
		挥发性有机物	1 次/日
	DA010 排放口	氮氧化物、二氧化硫、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、颗粒物	1 次/季
		挥发性有机物	1 次/日
	DA011 排放口	氮氧化物、二氧化硫、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、颗粒物	1 次/季
		挥发性有机物	1 次/日
	DA025 排放口	苯、甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、挥发性有机物	1 次/半年
	DA012 排放口	氮氧化物	1 次/月
		颗粒物、二氧化硫	1 次/年
		林格曼黑度	
无组织废气	厂界	颗粒物、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、甲醇、挥发性有机物、臭气浓度、氨（氨气）、硫化氢	1 次/半年
	厂区内（预处理喷漆废气）	颗粒物	1 次/季
		挥发性有机物	
	船坞（平台涂装作业）	颗粒物	
		挥发性有机物	
废水	DW001	化学需氧量、五日化学需氧量、pH 值、悬浮物、氨氮（NH_3-N）、总磷、总氮（以 N 计）、动植物油、动植物油、阴离子表面活性剂	1 次/季
	DW002	pH 值、悬浮物、五日化学需氧量、化学需氧量、阴离子表面活性剂、总氮（以 N 计）、氨氮（NH_3-N）、总磷（以 P 计）、石油类	1 次/季
土壤	/	pH 值、总汞、总镉、六价镉、总砷、总铅、总镍、总铜、挥发酚、2-氯酚、一氯甲烷、二氯甲烷、1,1-二氯乙烷、1,2-二氯乙烷、1,1,1-三氯乙烷、1,1,2,2-四氯乙烷、三氯乙烯、对二甲苯、间二甲苯、氯苯、1,2-二氯苯、1,4-二氯苯、硝基苯类、苯乙烯、苯并[a]芘、茚[1,2,3-cd]芘等	1 次/年
地下水	/	pH 值、色度、浑浊度、嗅和味、溶解性总固体、总硬度、肉眼可见物、阴离子表面活性剂、铝、钠、总汞、总	1 次/年

		铁、亚硝酸盐、氰化物、氟化物（以 F-计）、挥发酚、三氯甲烷等	
噪声	厂界噪声	等效声级（昼间）	季度/次
	厂界噪声	等效声级（夜间）	
铝业公司			
排污方式	**排口编号**	**监测项目**	**频次**
有组织废气	DA001	林格曼黑度	1 次/年
		颗粒物、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	1 次/半年
	DW002	二氧化硫、氮氧化物、颗粒物	1 次/半年
	DW003	林格曼黑度、二氧化硫、颗粒物、氮氧化物	1 次/年
	DW004	颗粒物	1 次/年
	DW005	颗粒物	1 次/年
	DW006	颗粒物	1 次/年
	DW007	颗粒物	1 次/季
	DW008	颗粒物	1 次/季
	DW009	总挥发性有机物（备注：挥发性有机物以总挥发性有机物表征）	1 次/日
		颗粒物、二甲苯	1 次/季
	DW010	林格曼黑度、颗粒物、氮氧化物、二氧化硫	1 次/年
	DW021	非甲烷总烃	1 次/年
	DW022	颗粒物	1 次/年
无组织废气	厂界	二甲苯、挥发性有机物、颗粒物、	1 次/年
废水	DW001	pH 值、化学需氧量、氨氮（NH_3-N）、总磷（以 P 计）、	在线监测
		悬浮物、五日化学需氧量、石油类、阴离子表面活性剂、动植物油、总氮（以 N 计）	1 次/月
	DW002	悬浮物、化学需氧量	1 次/季
噪声	厂界噪声	等效声级（昼间）	季度/次
	厂界噪声	等效声级（夜间）	

6. 报告期内因环境问题受到行政处罚的情况

□适用 √不适用

7. 其他应当公开的环境信息

□适用 √不适用

(二) 重点排污单位之外的公司环保情况说明

√适用 □不适用

1. 因环境问题受到行政处罚的情况

□适用 √不适用

2. 参照重点排污单位披露其他环境信息

√适用 □不适用

公司下属非重点排污单位严格执行国家排污许可制度，按照规定申领排污许可证书或进行排污登记备案；按照排污许可核定的污染物种类、控制指标和规定排放污染物；按照排污监测方案，定期开展污染物监测；按时上报各类环境信息；按要求完成危废的贮存、转移和处置工作。报告期内，公司没有发生因环境问题而受到行政处罚的情况。

3. 未披露其他环境信息的原因

□适用 √不适用

(三) 有利于保护生态、防治污染、履行环境责任的相关信息

√适用 □不适用

具体请见公司于 2024 年 4 月 13 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《公司 2023 年环境、社会及治理（ESG）报告》。

(四) 在报告期内为减少其碳排放所采取的措施及效果

是否采取减碳措施	是
减少排放二氧化碳当量（单位：吨）	2,547
减碳措施类型（如使用清洁能源发电、在生产过程中使用减碳技术、研发生产助于减碳的新产品等）	以上实现减碳主要系公司积极推广使用清洁能源，以江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司南京工厂为试点，建设“综合能源智慧应用示范园”，采用“自发自用，余电上网”的并网模式，通过自发绿电解决一部分用电需求，剩余电力缺口通过市场化机制购买绿电补足。通过上述方式，江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司南京工厂每年可减少二氧化碳排放约 2,547 吨。

具体说明

√适用 □不适用

公司深入践行绿色发展理念，持续推动大消费与先进制造、供应链运营、清洁能源与生态环保工程三大业务绿色转型升级，多举措减少企业经营活动带来的碳排放。

在大消费与先进制造方面，公司下属具备科技创新的子公司结合自身业务，持续加大相关生态产品科技创新推广力度，涌现出一批绿色船舶、无水印染、智能低碳机器人、光伏组件、储能等先进装备制造以及绿色低碳发明专利。

在绿色供应链领域，公司紧跟国家产业政策，发挥自身资源禀赋，聚焦新兴行业，积极助力国外绿色资源、材料、产品、设备引进，以及国内绿色产品出口，加快推进绿色供应链业务发展。

在清洁能源和生态环保工程建设领域，公司聚焦新能源、环境工程、生态修复工程等绿色低碳产业，积极投身光伏发电、污水处理、土壤修复、固废处理等绿色低碳工程，并推出“风光柴储充，绿电绿证、节能减排一体化的综合能源解决方案”。

在绿色低碳转型方面，公司持续加强企业用能管理力度，定期采集、分析、总结企业用能数据，全面掌握企业重点领域产品设备能效水平现状，持续推进产品设备更新改造，通过淘汰或替换高能耗设备、节能技改、搭建光伏发电站等方式，全力降低企业碳排放总量。

二、社会责任工作情况

(一) 是否单独披露社会责任报告、可持续发展报告或 ESG 报告

√适用 □不适用

公司已单独编制并披露 ESG 报告，具体请见公司于 2024 年 4 月 13 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《公司 2023 年度环境、社会及治理（ESG）报告》。

(二) 社会责任工作具体情况

√适用 □不适用

对外捐赠、公益项目	数量/内容	情况说明
总投入（万元）	70.34	
其中：资金（万元）	63.51	
物资折款（万元）	6.83	
惠及人数（人）	-	主要为向相关公益机构捐赠，具体惠及人数无法核算

具体说明

√适用 □不适用

公司积极履行央企社会责任，开展救灾捐赠、关爱儿童、社区共建等多种公益活动，以实际行动感恩回馈社会。具体请见公司于 2024 年 4 月 13 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《公司 2023 年环境、社会及治理（ESG）报告》。

三、巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果、乡村振兴等工作具体情况

√适用 □不适用

扶贫及乡村振兴项目	数量/内容	情况说明
总投入（万元）	210.5	
其中：资金（万元）	206	
物资折款（万元）	4.5	
惠及人数（人）	3,855	
帮扶形式（如产业扶贫、就业扶贫、教育扶贫等）	产业帮扶	

具体说明

√适用 □不适用

1.产业振兴

公司秉持“解决一份就业、培养一个工人、稳定一份收入、帮扶一个家庭”的“四个一”产业帮扶理念，充分发挥自身产业资源优势，大力发展纺织服装产业，创新探索“服装总厂+加工车间”的产业帮扶模式。2023 年，公司在河南淮滨县、固始县实施的“2+6+N”产业帮扶项目获评“2023 年上市公司乡村振兴最佳实践案例”，成功入选国务院国资委社会责任局《中央企业社会责任》专刊。

截至 2023 年末，公司产业帮扶项目累计投入设备超 4,000 万元，为 319 户建档立卡的家庭提供了就业岗位，帮助 2,655 人次实现家门口就业；服装产业职工培训中心累计完成服装加工技能人才培训近 5,000 人次，其中培训女工超过 4,250 人次，实现助力产业发展、促进就业增收的“双丰收”。

2.定点帮扶

按照江苏省委、省政府安排部署，公司定点帮扶江苏省泗阳县，先后选派 4 批干部任驻村第一书记，聚焦当地特色资源，因地制宜、因村施策，持续开展产业帮扶、民生帮扶，为泗阳县经

济社会建设、接续推进乡村全面振兴贡献“苏美达力量”。2023 年，苏美达与泗阳县庄圩乡红旗村代表签订了“城乡结对、文明共建”协议，共同书写乡村振兴的美好篇章。

此外，公司还积极推动数字赋能乡村振兴建设，2023 年 6 月，在 2023 江苏省数字乡村发展大会上，公司与泗阳县签署了《数字乡村合作框架协议》，将以数字乡村建设为抓手，赋能泗阳县乡村产业发展、乡村建设和乡村治理，推动泗阳数字乡村建设迈上新台阶。

3.消费帮扶

2023 年，公司持续加大消费帮扶力度，拓宽消费帮促渠道，积极推动帮扶产品进工会、进食堂、进会务、进家庭、进员工福利采购和慰问走访名录，当年消费帮扶总金额达 420 万元。

具体请见公司于 2024 年 4 月 13 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《公司 2023 年环境、社会及治理（ESG）报告》。

第六节　重要事项

一、承诺事项履行情况

(一)　公司实际控制人、股东、关联方、收购人以及公司等承诺相关方在报告期内或持续到报告期内的承诺事项

□适用 □不适用

承诺背景	承诺类型	承诺方	承诺内容	承诺时间	是否有履行期限	承诺期限	是否及时严格履行	如未能及时履行应说明未完成履行的具体原因	如未能及时履行应说明下一步计划
与重大资产重组相关的承诺	解决同业竞争	国机集团	1.国机集团承诺不在中国境内及境外直接或间接从事任何在商业上对公司及其下属公司主营业务构成竞争或可能构成竞争的业务或活动；国机集团亦将促使下属直接或间接控股企业不在中国境内及境外直接或间接从事任何在商业上对公司或其下属全资或控股子公司主营业务构成竞争或可能构成竞争的业务或活动。 2.如国机集团或下属直接或间接控股企业存在任何与公司主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争的业务或业务机会，国机集团将放弃或将促使下属直接或间接控股企业放弃可能发生同业竞争的业务或业务机会，或将促使该业务或业务机会按公平合理的条件优先提供给公司或其全资及控股子公司，或转让给其他无关联关系的第三方。 3.国机集团将严格遵守证监会、上交所有关规定及公司《公司章程》等有关规定，与其他股东一样平等地行使股东权利、履行股东义务、不利用大股东的地位谋取不当利益，不损害公司和其他股东的合法权益。	重大资产重组完成后	否	长期	是	不适用	不适用

			4.除非国机集团不再为公司之控股股东，本承诺将始终有效。若国机集团违反上述承诺而给公司及其他股东造成的损失将由国机集团承担。						
	解决关联交易	国机集团	1.国机集团将严格按照有关法律、法规、规范性文件以及上市公司章程的有关规定，在上市公司股东大会、董事会对涉及国机集团的关联交易事项进行表决时，履行回避表决的义务； 2.国机集团及下属企业将尽可能减少与公司及子公司的关联交易。在进行确有必要且无法规避的关联交易时，保证按市场化原则和公允价格进行，并将严格按照有关法律、法规、规范性文件以及上市公司章程的有关规定，履行交易程序及信息披露义务，保证不通过关联交易损害公司及其他股东的合法权益； 3.国机集团承诺不以任何方式违法违规占用公司的资金、资产； 4.如违反上述承诺与公司及其子公司进行交易而给公司造成损失，由国机集团承担赔偿责任。	重大资产重组完成后	否	长期	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	国机集团	承诺保证本公司人员独立、资产独立完整、财务独立、机构独立、业务独立。	2016 年 10 月 17 日，长期	否	长期	是	不适用	不适用

(二) 公司资产或项目存在盈利预测，且报告期仍处在盈利预测期间，公司就资产或项目是否达到原盈利预测及其原因作出说明

□已达到 □未达到 √不适用

(三) 业绩承诺的完成情况及其对商誉减值测试的影响

□适用 √不适用

二、报告期内控股股东及其他关联方非经营性占用资金情况

□适用 √不适用

三、违规担保情况

□适用 √不适用

四、公司董事会对会计师事务所“非标准意见审计报告”的说明

□适用 √不适用

五、公司对会计政策、会计估计变更或重大会计差错更正原因和影响的分析说明

（一）公司对会计政策、会计估计变更原因及影响的分析说明

√适用 □不适用

1. 会计政策变更概述

（1）会计政策变更原因

2022 年 11 月 30 日，财政部发布的《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》（财会〔2022〕31 号）（以下简称《准则解释第 16 号》）规定了“关于单项交易产生的资产和负债相关的递延所得税不适用初始确认豁免的会计处理”，公司根据上述要求对会计政策进行相应变更。

（2）变更前采用的会计政策

本次会计政策变更前，公司执行财政部发布的《企业会计准则—基本准则》和各项具体会计准则、企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释公告以及其他相关规定。

实际执行与《准则解释第 16 号》主要差异事项如下：对交易发生时既不影响会计利润，也不影响应纳税所得额（或可抵扣亏损）、且初始确认的资产和负债导致产生等额应纳税暂时性差异和可抵扣暂时性差异的单项交易（包括承租人在租赁期开始日初始确认租赁负债并计入使用权资产的租赁交易以及因固定资产等存在弃置义务而确认预计负债并计入相关资产成本的交易等），在交易发生时未分别确认相应的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债。

（3）变更后采用的会计政策

公司将按《准则解释第 16 号》规定，将承租人在租赁期开始日初始确认租赁负债并计入使用权资产的租赁交易，以及因固定资产等存在弃置义务而确认预计负债并计入相关资产成本的交易等在交易发生时分别确认相应的递延所得税负债和递延所得税资产。

其他未变更部分，仍按照财政部前期颁布的《企业会计准则—基本准则》和各项具体会计准则、企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释公告以及其他相关规定执行。

（4）会计政策变更日期

根据《准则解释第 16 号》的要求，公司决定自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起执行。

2.会计政策变更对公司的影响

自 2023 年 1 月 1 日采用《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》（财会〔2022〕31 号）相关规定，根据累积影响数，调整财务报表相关项目金额。会计政策变更导致影响如下：

单位：元

会计政策变更的内容和原因	受重要影响的报表项目名称	影响金额
财政部于 2022 年 11 月发布了《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》（财会〔2022〕31 号）（以下简称“解释第 16 号”）	递延所得税资产	2,837,908.58
	递延所得税负债	10,689,607.40
	未分配利润	-11,106,293.77
	所得税费用	-3,876,003.52
	其他综合收益	3,158.38

（二）公司对重大会计差错更正原因及影响的分析说明

□适用 √不适用

（三）与前任会计师事务所进行的沟通情况

□适用 √不适用

（四）审批程序及其他说明

□适用 √不适用

六、聘任、解聘会计师事务所情况

单位：万元 币种：人民币

	现聘任
境内会计师事务所名称	天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
境内会计师事务所报酬	285
境内会计师事务所审计年限	2 年
境内会计师事务所注册会计师姓名	王金峰、李利亚
境内会计师事务所注册会计师审计服务的累计年限	2 年

	名称	报酬
内部控制审计会计师事务所	天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）	55

聘任、解聘会计师事务所的情况说明

√适用 □不适用

根据《国有企业、上市公司选聘会计师事务所管理办法》，经公司审计与风险控制委员会审核通过，公司第九届董事会第二十二次会议、2022 年年度股东大会审议通过《关于续聘会计师事务所的议案》，同意聘请天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为公司 2023 年年度报告审计机构（含内控审计）。详细内容请见公司于 2023 年 4 月 12 日、2023 年 5 月 11 日在上交网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《关于续聘会计师事务所的公告》（公告编号：2023-017）及《公司 2022 年年度股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-024）。

审计期间改聘会计师事务所的情况说明

□适用 √不适用

审计费用较上一年度下降 20%以上（含 20%）的情况说明
□适用 √不适用

七、面临退市风险的情况

(一)导致退市风险警示的原因

□适用 √不适用

(二)公司拟采取的应对措施

□适用 √不适用

(三)面临终止上市的情况和原因

□适用 √不适用

八、破产重整相关事项

□适用 √不适用

九、重大诉讼、仲裁事项

□本年度公司有重大诉讼、仲裁事项 √本年度公司无重大诉讼、仲裁事项

(一) 非重大诉讼、仲裁事项已在临时公告披露且无后续进展的情况

事项概述及类型	查询索引
船舶公司诉南京东泽船舶制造有限公司、熊成根、熊泽辉、南京华泰船业有限公司船舶建造合同纠纷案	见上海证券交易所（www.sse.com.cn）《公司关于子公司累计诉讼、仲裁事项的公告》（公告编号：2019-047）、各年定期报告

(二) 非重大诉讼、仲裁事项已在临时公告披露且有后续进展的情况

报告期内：									
起诉(申请)方	应诉（被申请）方	承担连带责任方	诉讼仲裁类型	诉讼(仲裁)基本情况	诉讼(仲裁)涉及金额（万元）	诉讼(仲裁)是否形成预计负债及金额	诉讼(仲裁)进展情况	诉讼(仲裁)审理结果及影响	诉讼(仲裁)判决执行情况
技术公司	中国航油集团国际控股有限公司（简称“中航油”）、大连亚德石油化工有限公司（简称“大连亚德”）、延边利安石化有限公司（简称“延边利安”）、北京亚德世纪商贸	/	诉讼	2011 年，技术公司与中航油公司发生合同纠纷，案件基本情况见上交所（www.sse.com.cn）《苏美达股份有限公司关于子公司累计诉讼、仲裁事项的公告》（公告编号：2019-047）公告。2024 年 1 月 12 日，技术公司收到江苏省高院作出的二审判决，判决延边利安向技贸归还本金 35707061.74	7,902.50	否	已判决	部分胜诉	判决书内容履行中

	有限公司（简称“北京亚德”）			元及利息，中航油、大连亚德、北京亚德对延边利安不能清偿部分承担 6%、11%、16%的补充赔偿责任。					
FISTCO DMCC	Win Faith Trading Limited	/	仲裁	申请人与被申请于 2018 年 8 月 10 日签署销售合同，申请人向被申请人采购热轧钢卷，申请人支付定金后，被申请人依约交货，因钢价浮动，货物到港后，申请人以所谓质量问题为由主张解除合同。	75.14	否	已裁决	部分胜诉	裁决书内容履行中
FISTCO DMCC	Win Faith Trading Limited	/	仲裁	申请人与被申请于 2018 年 6 月 14 日签署销售合同，约定向被申请人采购热轧钢卷，申请人支付定金后，被申请人依约交货。因钢价浮动，货物到港后，申请人以所谓质量问题为由主张退款并赔偿损失。	188.15	否	已裁决	部分胜诉	裁决书内容履行中

FISTCO DMCC 与技术公司下属子公司 Win Faith Trading Limited 买卖合同纠纷仲裁案（涉诉金额 75.14 万元）及 FISTCO DMCC 与技术公司下属子公司 Win Faith Trading Limited 买卖合同纠纷仲裁案（涉诉金额：188.15 万元）已在《公司 2022 年度报告》中披露，目前持续履行中。

十、上市公司及其董事、监事、高级管理人员、控股股东、实际控制人涉嫌违法违规、受到处罚及整改情况

□适用 √不适用

十一、报告期内公司及其控股股东、实际控制人诚信状况的说明

√适用 □不适用

报告期内，公司及控股股东、实际控制人不存在未履行法院生效判决、所负数额较大的债务到期未清偿的情况。

十二、重大关联交易

(一)与日常经营相关的关联交易

1. 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

√适用 □不适用

事项概述	查询索引
根据日常经营需要，本着专业协作、优势互补的合作原则，公司第九届董事会第十九次会议、2022 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过《关于公司 2023 年日常关联交易预计的议案》，同意公司 2023 年日常关联交易额度为 41,110	详见上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《关于公司 2023 年日常关联交易预计的公告》（公告编号：2022-062）、《2022 年第一次临时股东大会决议公告》（2022-067）。

万元。	
根据公司日常经营业务的开展与执行，经公司第九届董事会第二十一次会议、2023 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过《关于增加 2023 年日常关联交易额度的议案》，同意增加采购商品类别关联交易额度 10 亿元，主要为拟与关联方中国化纤有限公司在大宗商品供应链运营领域开展合作。	详见上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《关于增加 2023 年日常关联交易额度的公告》（公告编号：2023-007）、《2023 年第一次临时股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-009）。

2. 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

3. 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(二)资产或股权收购、出售发生的关联交易

（1） 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

√适用 □不适用

事项概述	查询索引
为进一步优化产融业务板块结构布局，提高治理效率，深化产融结合，打造专业化资本投资业务管理平台，国机集团以其持有的国机租赁 92.53%股权和国机保理 100%股权对国机资本增资。经公司第九届董事会第二十一次会议、2023 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过，公司及子公司放弃优先购买权及增资优先认缴权。放弃权利对应关联交易金额共计 41,187.44 万元。本次交易完成，苏美达集团对国机资本的持股比例由 2.11%降至为 1.17%。	详见上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《关于放弃对参股公司优先购买权及优先认缴权暨关联交易的公告》（公告编号：2023-005）、《2023 年第一次临时股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-009）。

（2） 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

（3） 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

（4） 涉及业绩约定的，应当披露报告期内的业绩实现情况

□适用 √不适用

(三)共同对外投资的重大关联交易

（1） 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

（2） 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

（3） 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(四)关联债权债务往来

1. 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

2. 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

3. 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(五)公司与存在关联关系的财务公司、公司控股财务公司与关联方之间的金融业务

√适用 □不适用

1. 存款业务

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联关系	每日最高存款限额	存款利率范围	期初余额	本期发生额		期末余额
					本期合计存入金额	本期合计取出金额	
国机财务	控股股东一致行动人	900,000.00	0.55%-2.1%	722,256.09	27,965,979.76	27,949,527.65	738,708.20
合计	/	/	/	722,256.09	27,965,979.76	27,949,527.65	738,708.20

2. 贷款业务

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联关系	贷款额度	贷款利率范围	期初余额	本期发生额		期末余额
					本期合计贷款金额	本期合计还款金额	
国机财务	控股股东一致行动人	900,000.00	2.6%-3.6%	102,639.85	365,300.00	368,439.35	99,500.49
合计	/	/	/	102,639.85	365,300.00	368,439.35	99,500.49

3. 授信业务或其他金融业务

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联关系	业务类型	总额	实际发生额
国机财务	控股股东一致行动人	财务公司承兑汇票	119,470.10	119,470.10

4. 其他说明

√适用 □不适用

公司在财务公司同时存在存款与贷款业务，存款余额高于贷款金额，主要原因系公司内部存贷主体不同：

公司借款主体主要为纺织公司、能源公司、船舶公司等。公司目前在财务公司贷款利率平均水平低于银行 LPR 利率及同期其他银行贷款利率。

存款主体主要为苏美达集团、技术公司（技术公司几乎不向国机财务借款，年末借款余额为0）。国机财务免予收取公司及子公司在国机财务进行资金结算的资金划转费用，故技术公司选择国机财务作为对外付款的主要结算银行，留存较多资金。苏美达集团在国机财务存款主要为公司根据各子公司资金需求进行内部调剂后，子公司上存到公司的资金。公司在国机财务公司的活期存款利率执行中国人民银行允许的利率上浮上限标准。

公司与国机财务的合作是建立在互惠互利平等基础上的商业行为，不存在存贷款强制要求或比例要求，没有任何违反公平正义的行为，也不存在损害公司及股东利益的情形。

(六)其他

√适用 □不适用

为更加积极融入长三角一体化战略，发挥各方优势，公司受托对控股股东国机集团控股子公司中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司（以下简称“中国浦发”）的日常经营进行管理，托管期限为三年，自双方履行相应审批程序之日起开始计算。国机集团按每年 10 万元的价格向公司支付托管费用。托管期限届满，经双方一致同意，可延长协议所述的托管期限。以上议案已经公司第九届董事会第二十一次会议、2023 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过，详情请见公司于 2023 年 3 月 20 日、2023 年 4 月 7 日在上交所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《关于受托管理资产暨关联交易的公告》（公告编号：2023-006）、《2023 年第一次临时股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-009）。

十三、重大合同及其履行情况

(一) 托管、承包、租赁事项

1. 托管情况

√适用 □不适用

单位:万元 币种:人民币

委托方名称	受托方名称	托管资产情况	托管资产涉及金额	托管起始日	托管终止日	托管收益	托管收益确定依据	托管收益对公司影响	是否关联交易	关联关系
中国机械工业集团有限公司	苏美达股份有限公司	公司受托管理关联方资产	534,108.08	2023年4月5日	2026年4月5日	0.00	协议定价	无重大影响	是	集团兄弟公司

托管情况说明

“十四五”期间，公司致力于统筹国际国内两个市场、两种资源，深度融入国内大循环。本次公司受托管理资产有利于公司进一步加强长三角区域建设，统筹资源、发挥各方优势，促进业务协同，加强渠道与业务布局。

本次受托管理资产事项不会对公司财务状况和经营成果产生不利影响。国机集团将中国浦发日常经营管理权委托公司管理，其他包括表决权在内的全部股东权利仍属于国机集团，不会导致公司合并报表范围发生变化。公司仅对中国浦发进行日常经营管理并收取托管费，不享有对中国浦发的经营收益权，也不承担任何经营风险。

2023 年实际托管收益为 0 万元，主要系按照托管协议约定第二年一季度支付上一年度的托管费用。

2. 承包情况

□适用 √不适用

3. 租赁情况

□适用 √不适用

（二）担保情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：亿元　币种：人民币

公司对外担保情况（不包括对子公司的担保）													
担保方	担保方与上市公司的关系	被担保方	担保金额	担保发生日期(协议签署日)	担保起始日	担保到期日	担保类型	担保物（如有）	担保是否已经履行完毕	担保是否逾期	担保逾期金额	反担保情况	是否为关联方担保	关联关系
报告期内担保发生额合计（不包括对子公司的担保）														0
报告期末担保余额合计（A）（不包括对子公司的担保）														0
公司及其子公司对子公司的担保情况														
报告期内对子公司担保发生额合计														0
报告期末对子公司担保余额合计（B）														7.14
公司担保总额情况（包括对子公司的担保）														
担保总额（A+B）														7.14
担保总额占公司净资产的比例(%)														10.37
其中：														
为股东、实际控制人及其关联方提供担保的金额（C）														0
直接或间接为资产负债率超过70%的被担保对象提供的债务担保金额（D）														0
担保总额超过净资产50%部分的金额（E）														0
上述三项担保金额合计（C+D+E）														0
未到期担保可能承担连带清偿责任说明														无
担保情况说明														公司无对外部公司担保，所有被担保公司均为公司合并报表范围内子公司，公司对所有子公司的担保授信实行统一管理，资金统一调配、集中管理，且被担保人经营情况总体良好，违约风险极低，无代偿风险。

(三) 委托他人进行现金资产管理的情况

1. 委托理财情况

(1) 委托理财总体情况

□适用 √不适用

其他情况

□适用 √不适用

(2) 单项委托理财情况

□适用 √不适用

其他情况

□适用 √不适用

(3) 委托理财减值准备

□适用 √不适用

2. 委托贷款情况

(1) 委托贷款总体情况

□适用 √不适用

其他情况

□适用 √不适用

(2) 单项委托贷款情况

□适用 √不适用

其他情况

□适用 √不适用

(3) 委托贷款减值准备

□适用 √不适用

3. 其他情况

□适用 √不适用

(四) 其他重大合同

□适用 √不适用

十四、募集资金使用进展说明

√适用 □不适用

(一) 募集资金整体使用情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元

募集资金来源	募集资金到位时间	募集资金总额	其中：超募资金金额	扣除发行费用后募集资金净额	募集资金承诺投资总额	调整后募集资金承诺投资总额 (1)	截至报告期末累计投入募集资金总额（2）	截至报告期末累计投入进度（%）(3)＝(2)/(1)	本年度投入金额（4）	本年度投入金额占比（%）（5）=(4)/(1)	变更用途的募集资金总额
向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	150,000.00	0.00	146,590.40	150,000.00	146,590.40	148,904.54	101.58	2,189.60	1.49	70,980.00

公司以前年度已使用募集资金 146,714.94 万元，以前年度收到的银行存款利息扣除银行手续费等的净额为 2,311.23 万元；2023 年实际使用募集资金 2,189.60 万元，2023 年收到的银行存款利息扣除银行手续费等的净额为 2.91 万元；累计已使用募集资金 148,904.54 万元，累计收到的银行存款利息扣除银行手续费等的净额为 2,314.14 万元。

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司已将结余募集资金及产生的利息永久补充流动资金，募集资金已全部使用完毕。

(二) 募投项目明细

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元

项目名称	项目性质	是否涉及变更投向	募集资金来源	募集资金到位时间	是否使用超募资金	项目募集资金承诺投资总额	调整后募集资金投资总额(1)	本年投入金额	截至报告期末累计投入募集资金总额（2）	截至报告期末累计投入进度（%）(3)＝(2)/(1)	项目达到预定可使用状态日期	是否已结项	投入进度是否符合计划的进度	投入进度未达计划的具体原因	本年实现的效益	本项目已实现的效益或者研发成果	项目可行性是否发生重大变化，如是，请说明具体情况	节余金额
襄垣县北底乡20MW光伏发电项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	6,020.00	6,020.00		6,065.98	100.76	2017年5月	是	是	不适用	723.79	不适用	否	0.00
安阳马家乡30MW地面光伏发电项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	8,505.00	8,505.00		8,615.64	101.30	2016年7月	是	是	不适用	675.59	不适用	否	0.00
弶港滩涂20MW地面集中式渔光互补电站项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	5,670.00	5,670.00		5,670.00	100.00	2017年3月	是	是	不适用	1,154.56	不适用	否	0.00
30MW渔光互补光伏并网发电项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	7,980.00	7,980.00		8,014.29	100.43	2016年7月	是	是	不适用	879.44	不适用	否	0.00
垦利董集10MW光伏并网发电项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	3,010.00	3,010.00		3,010.97	100.03	2016年4月	是	是	不适用	515.96	不适用	否	0.00

会东县汇明30MW地面光伏发电项目	生产建设	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	10,080.00	10,080.00		10,080.00	100.00	2016年6月	是	是	不适用	2,870.81	不适用	否	0.00
信息化建设	运营管理	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	8,000.00	8,000.00		6,312.09	78.90	2022年12月	是	是	不适用	不适用	不适用	否	0.00
补充流动资金	补流还贷	否	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	29,755.00	26,345.40	2,189.60	29,811.57	113.16	2023年2月	是	是	不适用	不适用	不适用	否	0.00
东台10MW渔光互补光伏发电项目[注1]	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	3,846.00	3,846.00		3,846.00	100.00	2017年6月	是	是	不适用	0.00	不适用	否	0.00
会东县汇明二期30MW林光互补光伏电站项目[注2]	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	12,079.00	12,079.00		12,079.00	100.00	2017年6月	是	是	不适用	0.00	不适用	否	0.00
大庆市辰瑞新阳20MW地面集中式光伏太阳能发电项目	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	6,273.00	6,273.00		6,273.10	100.00	2017年7月	是	是	不适用	462.78	不适用	否	0.00
大庆市鼎成20MW地面集中式光	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016年11月9日	否	6,273.00	6,273.00		6,273.00	100.00	2017年7月	是	是	不适用	459.46	不适用	否	0.00

伏太阳能发电项目																	
张家口市怀安县太平庄乡 50 兆瓦并网光伏发电项目	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	14,269.00	14,269.00		14,269.08	100.00	2017 年 12 月	是	是	不适用	1,545.42	不适用	否	0.00
农安县 50MW 丰德（一期 10mw）设施渔光互补发电项目	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	1,941.04	1,941.04		1,941.04	100.00	2017 年 6 月	是	是	不适用	340.79	不适用	否	0.00
农安县宏达 10MW 设施渔业光伏发电项目	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	1,952.35	1,952.35		1,952.35	100.00	2017 年 6 月	是	是	不适用	360.60	不适用	否	0.00
鑫和阳光（扎赉特旗）能源有限公司 20MW 光伏太阳能发电项目	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	4,438.61	4,438.61		4,438.61	100.00	2017 年 7 月	是	是	不适用	848.42	不适用	否	0.00
无棣清能柳堡一期 25MW 水光互	生产建设	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	8,047.00	8,047.00		8,047.00	100.00	2017 年 9 月	是	是	不适用	669.03	不适用	否	0.00

补光伏电站项目																		
补充流动资金	补流还贷	是	向特定对象发行股票	2016 年 11 月 9 日	否	11,861.00	11,861.00		12,204.81	102.90	2019 年 12 月	是	是	不适用	不适用	不适用	否	0.00
合计						150,000.00	146,590.40	2,189.60	148,904.54	101.58					11,506.66			0.00

[注 1]：东台 10MW 渔光互补光伏发电项目与弶港滩涂 20MW 地面集中式渔光互补电站项目同属东台沿海苏阳达光伏发电有限公司(简称苏阳达公司)，因苏阳达公司发生的费用无法分配到两个具体项目，因此实现的效益在弶港滩涂 20MW 地面集中式渔光互补电站项目体现后，未在东台 10MW 渔光互补光伏发电项目体现。

[注 2]：会东县汇明二期 30MW 林光互补光伏电站项目与会东县汇明 30MW 地面光伏发电项目同属会东县德润新能源开发有限责任公司(简称会东德润公司)，因会东德润公司发生的费用无法分配到两个具体项目，因此实现的效益在会东县汇明 30MW 地面光伏发电项目体现后，未在会东县汇明二期 30MW 林光互补光伏电站项目体现。

(三) 报告期内募投变更或终止情况

□适用 √不适用

(四) 报告期内募集资金使用的其他情况

1. 募集资金投资项目先期投入及置换情况

□适用 √不适用

2. 用闲置募集资金暂时补充流动资金情况

□适用 √不适用

3. 对闲置募集资金进行现金管理，投资相关产品情况

□适用 √不适用

4. 用超募资金永久补充流动资金或归还银行贷款情况

□适用 √不适用

5. 其他

√适用 □不适用

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本公司所有募集资金已按规定用途使用完毕，并办理销户手续，公司与保荐机构、开户银行签署的相关《募集资金三方监管协议》也随之终止。

十五、其他对投资者作出价值判断和投资决策有重大影响的重大事项的说明

□适用 √不适用

第七节 股份变动及股东情况

一、股本变动情况

(一) 股份变动情况表

1. 股份变动情况表

报告期内，公司股份总数及股本结构未发生变化。

2. 股份变动情况说明

□适用 √不适用

3. 股份变动对最近一年和最近一期每股收益、每股净资产等财务指标的影响（如有）

□适用 √不适用

4. 公司认为必要或证券监管机构要求披露的其他内容

□适用 √不适用

(二) 限售股份变动情况

□适用 √不适用

二、证券发行与上市情况

(一)截至报告期内证券发行情况

□适用 √不适用

截至报告期内证券发行情况的说明（存续期内利率不同的债券，请分别说明）：

□适用 √不适用

(二)公司股份总数及股东结构变动及公司资产和负债结构的变动情况

□适用 √不适用

(三)现存的内部职工股情况

□适用 √不适用

三、股东和实际控制人情况

(一) 股东总数

截至报告期末普通股股东总数(户)	30,594
年度报告披露日前上一月末的普通股股东总数(户)	28,379
截至报告期末表决权恢复的优先股股东总数（户）	0
年度报告披露日前上一月末表决权恢复的优先股股东总数（户）	0

(二) 截至报告期末前十名股东、前十名流通股东（或无限售条件股东）持股情况表

单位:股

前十名股东持股情况（不含通过转融通出借股份）							
股东名称（全称）	报告期内增减	期末持股数量	比例(%)	持有有限售条件股份数量	质押、标记或冻结情况		股东性质
					股份状态	数量	
中国机械工业集团有限公司	0	543,665,613	41.60	0	无	0	国有法人
江苏省农垦集团有限公司	0	181,948,763	13.92	0	无	0	国有法人
香港中央结算有限公司	34,866,514	34,866,514	2.67	0	无	0	其他

国机重工集团常林有限公司	0	20,000,000	1.53	0	质押	10,000,000	国有法人
全国社保基金一一四组合	15,730,001	15,730,001	1.20	0	无	0	其他
国机资产管理有限公司	0	15,082,956	1.15	0	无	0	国有法人
郑州国机精工发展有限公司	0	15,082,956	1.15	0	无	0	国有法人
中国福马机械集团有限公司	0	14,305,840	1.09	0	质押	7,000,000	国有法人
中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司	0	7,541,478	0.58	0	无	0	国有法人
合肥通用机械研究院有限公司	0	7,541,478	0.58	0	无	0	国有法人

前十名无限售条件股东持股情况			
股东名称	持有无限售条件流通股的数量	股份种类及数量	
		种类	数量
中国机械工业集团有限公司	543,665,613	人民币普通股	543,665,613
江苏省农垦集团有限公司	181,948,763	人民币普通股	181,948,763
香港中央结算有限公司	34,866,514	人民币普通股	34,866,514
国机重工集团常林有限公司	20,000,000	人民币普通股	20,000,000
全国社保基金一一四组合	15,730,001	人民币普通股	15,730,001
国机资产管理有限公司	15,082,956	人民币普通股	15,082,956
郑州国机精工发展有限公司	15,082,956	人民币普通股	15,082,956
中国福马机械集团有限公司	14,305,840	人民币普通股	14,305,840
中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司	7,541,478	人民币普通股	7,541,478
合肥通用机械研究院有限公司	7,541,478	人民币普通股	7,541,478
前十名股东中回购专户情况说明	无		
上述股东委托表决权、受托表决权、放弃表决权的说明	国机集团、农垦集团、常林有限、国机资产、郑州国机精工、福马集团、中国电研、合肥通用不存在委托表决权、受托表决权、放弃表决权。未知其他股东是否存在委托表决权、受托表决权、放弃表决权。		
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明	国机集团、常林有限、国机资产、郑州国机精工、福马集团、中国电研、合肥通用为一致行动人。未知其他股东之间是否存在关联关系或者属于一致行动人。		
表决权恢复的优先股股东及持股数量的说明	不适用		

前十名股东参与转融通业务出借股份情况

□适用 √不适用

前十名股东较上期发生变化

√适用 □不适用

单位:股

前十名股东较上期末变化情况					
股东名称（全称）	本报告期新增/退出	期末转融通出借股份且尚未归还数量		期末股东普通账户、信用账户持股以及转融通出借尚未归还的股份数量	
		数量合计	比例（%）	数量合计	比例（%）
香港中央结算有限公司	新增	0	0	34,866,514	2.67
全国社保基金一一四组合	新增	0	0	15,730,001	1.20
江苏沿海产业投资基金（有限合伙）	退出	0	0	0	0.00
江苏云杉资本管理有限公司	退出	0	0	4,148,541	0.32

前十名有限售条件股东持股数量及限售条件

□适用 √不适用

(三) 战略投资者或一般法人因配售新股成为前 10 名股东

□适用 √不适用

四、控股股东及实际控制人情况

(一) 控股股东情况

1. 法人

√适用 □不适用

名称	中国机械工业集团有限公司
单位负责人或法定代表人	张晓仑
成立日期	1988 年 5 月 21 日
主要经营业务	对外派遣境外工程所需的劳务人员；国内外大型成套设备及工程项目的承包，组织本行业重大技术装备的研制、开发和科研产品的生产、销售；汽车、小轿车及汽车零部件的销售；承包境外工程和境内国际招标工程；进出口业务；出国（境）举办经济贸易展览会；组织国内企业出国（境）参、办展；举办展览展示活动；会议服务。（市场主体依法自主选择经营项目，开展经营活动；依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后依批准的内容开展经营活动；不得从事国家和本市产业政策禁止和限制类项目的经营活动。）
报告期内控股和参股的其他境内外上市公司的股权情况	截至 2023 年底，国机集团直接或间接持有以下上市公司股权：国机精工股份有限公司（股票代码 SZ.002046），中工国际工程股份有限公司（股票代码 SZ.002051），国机汽车股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600335），甘肃蓝科石化高新装备股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.601798），林海股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600099），第一拖拉机股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.601038，HK.00038），国机通用机械科技股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600444），恒天凯马股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.900953），中国恒天立信国际有限公司（股票代码 HK.0641），中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.688128），国机重型装备集团股份有限公司（SH.601399），恒天海龙股份有限公司（SZ.000677）。
其他情况说明	无

2. 自然人

□适用 √不适用

3. 公司不存在控股股东情况的特别说明

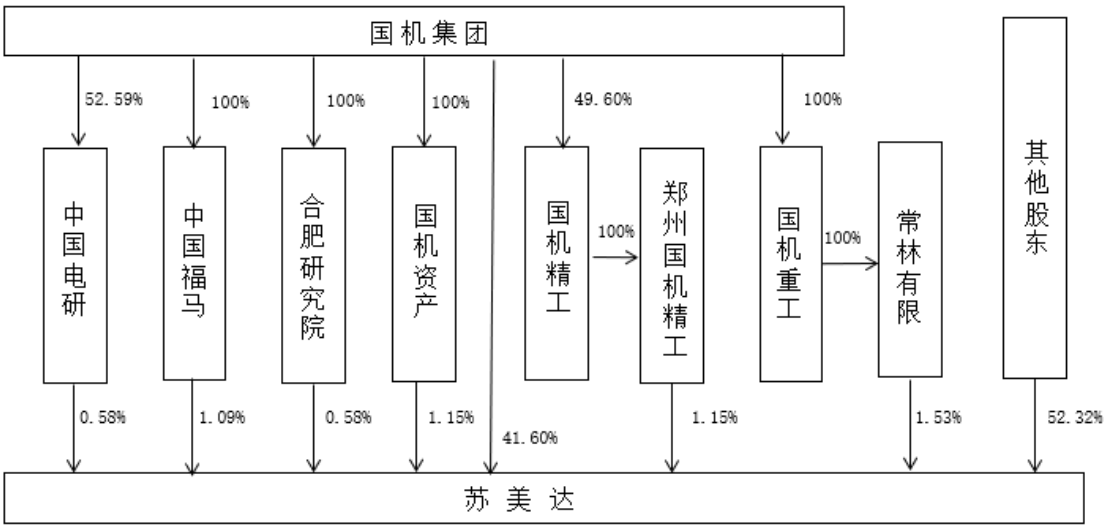
□适用 √不适用

4. 报告期内控股股东变更情况的说明

□适用 √不适用

5. 公司与控股股东之间的产权及控制关系的方框图

√适用 □不适用



(二) 实际控制人情况

1. 法人

√适用 □不适用

名称	中国机械工业集团有限公司
单位负责人或法定代表人	张晓仑
成立日期	1988 年 5 月 21 日
主要经营业务	对外派遣境外工程所需的劳务人员；国内外大型成套设备及工程项目的承包，组织本行业重大技术装备的研制、开发和科研产品的生产、销售；汽车、小轿车及汽车零部件的销售；承包境外工程和境内国际招标工程；进出口业务；出国（境）举办经济贸易展览会；组织国内企业出国（境）参、办展；举办展览展示活动；会议服务。（市场主体依法自主选择经营项目，开展经营活动；依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后依批准的内容开展经营活动；不得从事国家和本市产业政策禁止和限制类项目的经营活动。）
报告期内控股和参股的其他境内外上市公司的股权情况	截至 2023 年底，国机集团直接或间接持有以下上市公司股权：国机精工股份有限公司（股票代码 SZ.002046），中工国际工程股份有限公司（股票代码 SZ.002051），国机汽车股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600335），甘肃蓝科石化高新装备股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.601798），林海股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600099），第一拖拉机股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.601038，HK.00038），国机通用机械科技股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.600444），恒天凯马股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.900953），中国恒天立信国际有限公司（股票代码 HK.0641），中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司（股票代码 SH.688128），国机重型装备集团股份有限公司（SH.601399），恒天海龙股份有限公司（SZ.000677）。
其他情况说明	无

2. 自然人

□适用 √不适用

3. 公司不存在实际控制人情况的特别说明

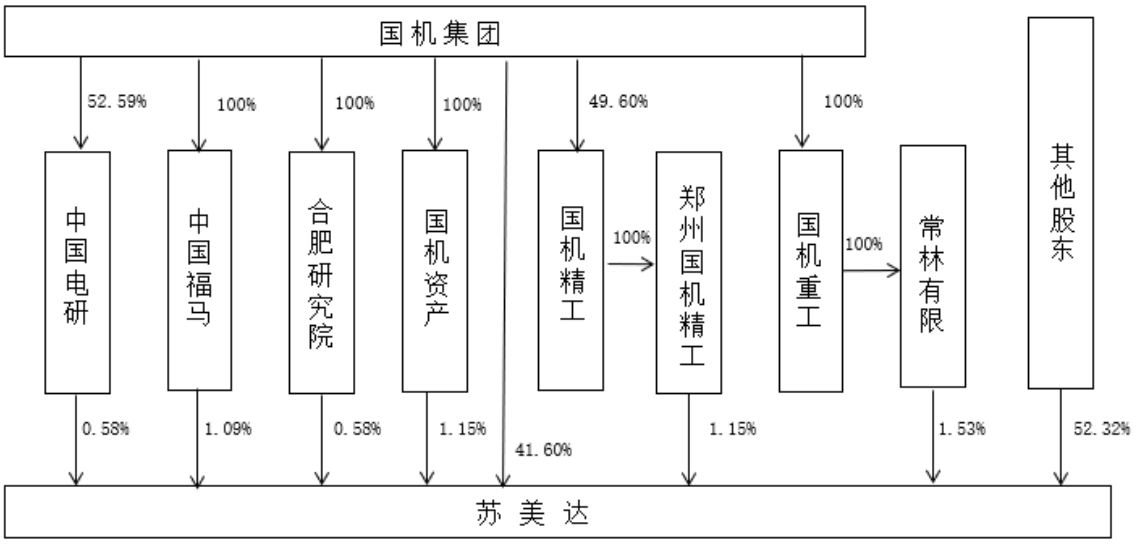
□适用 √不适用

4. 报告期内公司控制权发生变更的情况说明

□适用 √不适用

5. 公司与实际控制人之间的产权及控制关系的方框图

√适用 □不适用



6. 实际控制人通过信托或其他资产管理方式控制公司

□适用 √不适用

(三) 控股股东及实际控制人其他情况介绍

□适用 √不适用

五、公司控股股东或第一大股东及其一致行动人累计质押股份数量占其所持公司股份数量比例达到 80%以上

□适用 √不适用

六、其他持股在百分之十以上的法人股东

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

法人股东名称	单位负责人或法定代表人	成立日期	组织机构代码	注册资本	主要经营业务或管理活动等情况
江苏省农垦集团有限公司	吴本辉	1997 年 6 月 25 日	91320000134795427L	330,000	省政府授权范围内的国有资产经营。（依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动）
情况说明	无				

七、股份限制减持情况说明

□适用 √不适用

八、股份回购在报告期的具体实施情况

□适用 √不适用

第八节　优先股相关情况

□适用 √不适用

第九节 债券相关情况

一、企业债券、公司债券和非金融企业债务融资工具

□适用 √不适用

二、可转换公司债券情况

□适用 √不适用

第十节 财务报告

一、审计报告

√适用 □不适用

审计报告

天职业字[2024]1428 号

苏美达股份有限公司全体股东：

（一）审计意见

我们审计了后附的苏美达股份有限公司（以下简称“苏美达”）财务报表，包括 2023 年 12 月 31 日的合并及母公司资产负债表，2023 年度的合并及母公司利润表、合并及母公司现金流量表、合并及母公司股东权益变动表，以及财务报表附注。

我们认为，后附的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制，公允反映了苏美达 2023 年 12 月 31 日的合并及母公司财务状况以及 2023 年度的合并及母公司经营成果和现金流量。

（二）形成审计意见的基础

我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则，我们独立于苏美达，并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。我们相信，我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的，为发表审计意见提供了基础。

（三）关键审计事项

关键审计事项是我们根据职业判断，认为对本期财务报表审计最为重要的事项。这些事项的应对以对财务报表整体进行审计并形成审计意见为背景，我们不对这些事项单独发表意见。

我们在审计中识别出的关键审计事项汇总如下：

关键审计事项	该事项在审计中是如何应对的
应收款项减值	
截至2023年12月31日，苏美达财务报表所示应收账款项目账面余额为人民币9,301,167,037.94元，坏账准备为人民币514,165,589.94元，账面价值为人民币8,787,001,448.00元；其他应收款项目账面余额为人民币1,003,282,432.57元，坏账准备为人民币456,948,772.54元，账面价值为人民币546,333,660.03元。 苏美达管理层（以下简称管理层）根据各项应收款项的信用风险特征，以单项应收款项或应收款项组合为基础，按照未来12个月内或整个存续期内的预期信用损失金额计量其损失准备。对于以单项为基础计量预期信用损失的应收款项，管理层综合考虑有关过去事项、当前状况以及未来经济状况预测的合理且有依据的信息，估计预期收取的现金流量，据此确定应计提的坏账准备；对于以组合为基础计量预期信用损失的应收款项，管理层以关联方、款项性质和账龄为依据划分组合，参照历史信用损失经验，并根据前瞻性估计予以调整，通过违约风险敞口和未来12个月内或整个存续期预期信用损失率，编制应收款项账龄与预期信用损失率对照表，据此确定应计提的坏账准备。 由于应收款项金额重大，且应收款项减值测试涉及重大管理层判断，我们将应收款项减值确定为关键审计事项。	针对应收款项减值，我们实施了如下审计程序： 1.了解、评价苏美达信用政策及与应收款项管理相关的内部控制； 2.分析应收款项预期信用损失计提会计政策的合理性，包括确定应收款项组合的依据、预期信用损失率、单项计提坏账准备的判断，复核是否符合相关会计政策； 3.对于采用以组合为基础计量预期信用损失的应收款项，取得应收款项以组合为基础的分析表和坏账准备计提表，分析检查应收款项组合划分及坏账计提的合理性和准确性； 4.检查应收款项的期后回款情况，评价管理层计提应收款项坏账准备的合理性； 5.对报告期内客户选取样本对其余额实施了函证程序，核实其准确性。

关键审计事项	该事项在审计中是如何应对的
关于应收款项会计政策详见财务报表附注三、（十三）及三、（十五）；关于应收账款和其他应收款详见附注六、（四）及附注六、（七）。	
商誉减值	
截至2023年12月31日，苏美达商誉账面原值为人民币106,969,844.62元，减值准备为人民币57,232,282.58元，账面价值为人民币49,737,562.04元。 当与商誉相关的资产组或者资产组组合存在减值迹象时，以及每年年度终了，管理层对商誉进行减值测试。管理层将商誉结合与其相关的资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试，相关资产组或者资产组组合的可收回金额按照预计未来现金流量现值计算确定。减值测试中采用的关键假设包括：预测期收入增长率、毛利率、折现率等。 管理层在测试中需要做出重大判断和假设，其中可能存在错误或潜在的管理层偏向的情况，因此我们将商誉减值识别为关键审计事项。 关于商誉及长期资产减值会计政策详见财务报表附注三、（二十五）及附注三、（二十六）；关于商誉详见附注六、（二十一）。	针对商誉减值，我们实施了如下审计程序： 1.评价管理层委聘的外部估值专家的胜任能力、专业素质和客观性； 2.获取外部评估机构出具的商誉减值报告，复核商誉减值测试所采用的评估方法、关键假设是否恰当以及测试过程是否准确； 3.对比上一年度的预测和本年度的业绩进行追溯性审核，以评估管理层预测过程的可靠性和历史准确性； 4.复核检查存在少数股东影响的商誉减值计算是否考虑了少数股东承担的减值损失部分； 5.评价在财务报告中有关商誉的减值评估的披露是否符合现行会计准则的要求。

（四）其他信息

管理层对其他信息负责。其他信息包括苏美达 2023 年度报告中涵盖的信息，但不包括财务报表和我们的审计报告。

我们对财务报表发表的审计意见不涵盖其他信息，我们也不对其他信息发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

结合我们对财务报表的审计，我们的责任是阅读其他信息，在此过程中，考虑其他信息是否与财务报表或我们在审计过程中了解到的情况存在重大不一致或者似乎存在重大错报。

基于我们已执行的工作，如果我们确定其他信息存在重大错报，我们应当报告该事实。在这方面，我们无任何事项需要报告。

（五）管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

管理层负责按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表，使其实现公允反映，并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制，以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。

在编制财务报表时，管理层负责评估苏美达的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非计划进行清算、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督苏美达的财务报告过程。

（六）注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证，并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证，但并不能保证按照审计准则执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致，如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策，则通常认为错报是重大的。

在按照审计准则执行审计工作的过程中，我们运用职业判断，并保持职业怀疑。同时，我们也执行以下工作：

（1）识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险，设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险，并获取充分、适当的审计证据，作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、

伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上，未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。

（2）了解与审计相关的内部控制，以设计恰当的审计程序。

（3）评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。

（4）对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时，根据获取的审计证据，就可能导致对苏美达持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性，审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露；如果披露不充分，我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而，未来的事项或情况可能导致苏美达不能持续经营。

（5）评价财务报表的总体列报、结构和内容，并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

（6）就苏美达中实体或业务活动的财务信息获取充分、适当的审计证据，以对财务报表发表审计意见。我们负责指导、监督和执行集团审计，并对审计意见承担全部责任。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通，包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。

我们还就已遵守与独立性相关的职业道德要求向治理层提供声明，并与治理层沟通可能被合理认为影响我们独立性的所有关系和其他事项，以及相关的防范措施（如适用）。

从与治理层沟通过的事项中，我们确定哪些事项对本期合并财务报表审计最为重要，因而构成关键审计事项。我们在审计报告中描述这些事项，除非法律法规禁止公开披露这些事项，或在极少数情形下，如果合理预期在审计报告中沟通某事项造成的负面后果超过在公众利益方面产生的益处，我们确定不应在审计报告中沟通该事项。

二、财务报表

合并资产负债表

2023 年 12 月 31 日

编制单位：苏美达股份有限公司

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	附注	2023 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产：			
货币资金	七、1	11,700,043,249.99	12,641,044,313.95
结算备付金			
拆出资金			
交易性金融资产	七、2	114,127,824.63	403,659,300.21
衍生金融资产			
应收票据	七、4	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05
应收账款	七、5	8,787,001,448.00	7,925,471,598.31
应收款项融资	七、7	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42
预付款项	七、8	8,023,743,419.71	10,449,125,551.99
应收保费			
应收分保账款			
应收分保合同准备金			
其他应收款	七、9	546,333,660.03	476,826,283.04
其中：应收利息			

应收股利		8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00
买入返售金融资产			
存货	七、10	10,494,355,605.12	9,635,900,391.30
合同资产	七、6	1,197,723,442.17	83,650,143.26
持有待售资产			
一年内到期的非流动资产	七、12	28,232,265.05	27,761,508.07
其他流动资产	七、13	474,907,391.04	390,654,116.92
流动资产合计		42,514,036,139.73	43,656,078,818.52
非流动资产：			
发放贷款和垫款			
债权投资			
其他债权投资			
长期应收款	七、16	86,020,207.25	113,313,318.31
长期股权投资	七、17	838,703,311.64	780,642,544.36
其他权益工具投资	七、18	302,182,197.40	290,226,333.77
其他非流动金融资产			
投资性房地产	七、20	34,912,482.65	32,075,946.63
固定资产	七、21	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05
在建工程	七、22	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产	七、25	2,030,815,109.45	1,418,368,014.56
无形资产	七、26	691,338,468.06	706,027,627.09
开发支出		694,453.92	4,938,082.14
商誉	七、27	49,737,562.04	56,260,394.11
长期待摊费用	七、28	61,337,708.21	67,459,949.67
递延所得税资产	七、29	335,417,669.77	298,762,338.89
其他非流动资产	七、30	253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83
非流动资产合计		9,797,611,015.67	9,360,026,509.22
资产总计		52,311,647,155.40	53,016,105,327.74
流动负债：			
短期借款	七、32	2,979,456,780.08	2,339,484,837.39
向中央银行借款			
拆入资金			
交易性金融负债	七、33	201,194,202.13	149,885,328.35
衍生金融负债			
应付票据	七、35	4,432,577,097.48	6,560,253,576.30
应付账款	七、36	8,271,055,384.98	7,583,075,917.89
预收款项	七、37	481,163.14	272,735.01
合同负债	七、38	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00
卖出回购金融资产款			
吸收存款及同业存放			
代理买卖证券款			
代理承销证券款			
应付职工薪酬	七、39	412,679,607.18	363,937,534.82
应交税费	七、40	535,505,030.99	697,134,013.89
其他应付款	七、41	921,453,065.71	931,325,265.44
其中：应付利息			

应付股利		42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
应付手续费及佣金			
应付分保账款			
持有待售负债			
一年内到期的非流动负债	七、43	822,227,516.24	561,052,925.29
其他流动负债	七、44	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11
流动负债合计		36,521,440,705.65	37,538,693,414.49
非流动负债：			
保险合同准备金			
长期借款	七、45	529,406,206.04	292,864,830.01
应付债券			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债	七、47	1,540,265,714.14	1,276,451,297.69
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债	七、50	282,296,932.52	265,302,700.29
递延收益	七、51	92,513,409.11	98,621,760.64
递延所得税负债	七、29	141,544,367.08	149,000,195.73
其他非流动负债	七、52	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57
非流动负债合计		2,612,863,970.59	2,084,679,843.93
负债合计		39,134,304,676.24	39,623,373,258.42
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）	七、53	1,306,749,434.00	1,306,749,434.00
其他权益工具			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积	七、55	1,178,664,046.94	1,184,861,833.85
减：库存股			
其他综合收益	七、57	169,269,100.88	169,590,776.80
专项储备	七、58	1,177,519.00	775,643.33
盈余公积	七、59	405,155,240.80	357,240,358.68
一般风险准备			
未分配利润	七、60	3,823,466,079.03	3,233,730,989.54
归属于母公司所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		6,884,481,420.65	6,252,949,036.20
少数股东权益		6,292,861,058.51	7,139,783,033.12
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		13,177,342,479.16	13,392,732,069.32
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		52,311,647,155.40	53,016,105,327.74

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

母公司资产负债表

2023 年 12 月 31 日

编制单位:苏美达股份有限公司

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	附注	2023 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产:			
货币资金		134,970,644.86	94,652,123.31
交易性金融资产			
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			
应收账款			
应收款项融资			
预付款项			
其他应收款	十九、2	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
其中：应收利息			
应收股利		480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
存货			
合同资产			
持有待售资产			
一年内到期的非流动资产			
其他流动资产		105,161.92	63,856.50
流动资产合计		615,075,806.78	530,715,979.81
非流动资产:			
债权投资			
其他债权投资			
长期应收款			
长期股权投资	十九、3	4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产			
投资性房地产			
固定资产			
在建工程			
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产			
无形资产			
开发支出			
商誉			
长期待摊费用			
递延所得税资产			
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计		4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23
资产总计		4,902,131,925.16	4,815,149,896.04
流动负债:			
短期借款			
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据			

应付账款			
预收款项			
合同负债			
应付职工薪酬			
应交税费		7,200.00	7,200.00
其他应付款		-	141,961.92
其中：应付利息			
应付股利			
持有待售负债			
一年内到期的非流动负债			
其他流动负债			
流动负债合计		7,200.00	149,161.92
非流动负债：			
长期借款			
应付债券			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债			
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益			
递延所得税负债			
其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计			
负债合计		7,200.00	149,161.92
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）		1,306,749,434.00	1,306,749,434.00
其他权益工具			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积		2,817,539,161.17	2,817,539,161.17
减：库存股			
其他综合收益			
专项储备			
盈余公积		343,786,042.88	295,871,160.76
未分配利润		434,050,087.11	394,840,978.19
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		4,902,124,725.16	4,815,000,734.12
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		4,902,131,925.16	4,815,149,896.04

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

合并利润表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	附注	2023 年度	2022 年度
一、营业总收入		122,980,809,566.63	141,147,912,667.62
其中：营业收入	七、61	122,980,809,566.63	141,147,912,667.62
利息收入			
已赚保费			
手续费及佣金收入			
二、营业总成本		119,521,770,370.91	137,376,597,808.09
其中：营业成本	七、61	115,984,154,498.02	134,288,178,478.61
利息支出			
手续费及佣金支出			
退保金			
赔付支出净额			
提取保险责任准备金净额			
保单红利支出			
分保费用			
税金及附加	七、62	184,901,056.27	136,078,105.55
销售费用	七、63	1,773,279,693.47	1,580,831,510.29
管理费用	七、64	955,407,117.43	834,993,688.91
研发费用	七、65	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96
财务费用	七、66	127,472,897.80	74,098,931.77
其中：利息费用		258,789,956.51	381,438,921.66
利息收入		201,139,154.36	171,345,097.92
加：其他收益	七、67	154,048,970.32	129,968,526.00
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）	七、68	168,897,873.60	168,853,587.44
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益		87,635,189.86	61,020,124.80
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认收益			
汇兑收益（损失以“－”号填列）			
净敞口套期收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
公允价值变动收益（损失以“－”号填列）	七、70	3,408,350.64	-836,952.30
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	七、71	13,606,541.54	-238,636,340.30
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	七、72	-140,007,863.12	-330,844,569.90
资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）	七、73	44,979,700.62	172,046,693.07
三、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		3,703,972,769.32	3,671,865,803.54
加：营业外收入	七、74	263,598,735.22	125,885,089.85
减：营业外支出	七、75	9,334,927.41	25,837,078.47

四、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		3,958,236,577.13	3,771,913,814.92
减：所得税费用	七、76	856,680,497.87	901,316,188.68
五、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
（一）按经营持续性分类			
1.持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
2.终止经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）			
（二）按所有权归属分类			
1.归属于母公司股东的净利润（净亏损以“-”号填列）		1,029,674,801.81	912,845,648.50
2.少数股东损益（净亏损以“-”号填列）		2,071,881,277.45	1,957,751,977.74
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	七、77	-5,115,270.45	4,945,790.45
（一）归属母公司所有者的其他综合收益的税后净额		-321,675.92	26,163,063.27
1．不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益		4,239,860.13	15,505,596.04
（1）重新计量设定受益计划变动额			
（2）权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益			
（3）其他权益工具投资公允价值变动		4,239,860.13	15,505,596.04
（4）企业自身信用风险公允价值变动			
2．将重分类进损益的其他综合收益		-4,561,536.05	10,657,467.23
（1）权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益		3,928,941.69	-390,262.86
（2）其他债权投资公允价值变动			
（3）金融资产重分类计入其他综合收益的金额			
（4）其他债权投资信用减值准备			
（5）现金流量套期储备		-18,052,432.21	-39,994,050.62
（6）外币财务报表折算差额		9,561,954.47	51,041,780.71
（7）其他			
（二）归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额		-4,793,594.53	-21,217,272.82
七、综合收益总额		3,096,440,808.81	2,875,543,416.69
（一）归属于母公司所有者的综合收益总额		1,029,353,125.89	939,008,711.77
（二）归属于少数股东的综合收益总额		2,067,087,682.92	1,936,534,704.92
八、每股收益：			

（一）基本每股收益(元/股)		0.79	0.70
（二）稀释每股收益(元/股)		0.79	0.70

本期发生同一控制下企业合并的，被合并方在合并前实现的净利润为：-5,233,376.37 元，上期被合并方实现的净利润为： -869,644.35 元。

公司负责人：杨永清 主管会计工作负责人：张信 会计机构负责人：张信

母公司利润表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2023 年度	2022 年度
一、营业收入			
减：营业成本			
税金及附加			100.00
销售费用			
管理费用		1,377,271.78	1,627,029.36
研发费用			
财务费用		110,344.00	-4,605.17
其中：利息费用			
利息收入		45,060.78	146,252.34
加：其他收益		119,834.87	177,183.24
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）		480,516,602.15	436,504,360.09
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益		516,602.15	504,360.09
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认收益			
净敞口套期收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
公允价值变动收益（损失以“－”号填列）			
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）			
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）			
资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）			
二、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
加：营业外收入			
减：营业外支出			
三、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
减：所得税费用			
四、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
（一）持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14

（二）终止经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）			
五、其他综合收益的税后净额			
（一）不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1.重新计量设定受益计划变动额			
2.权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益			
3.其他权益工具投资公允价值变动			
4.企业自身信用风险公允价值变动			
（二）将重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1.权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益			
2.其他债权投资公允价值变动			
3.金融资产重分类计入其他综合收益的金额			
4.其他债权投资信用减值准备			
5.现金流量套期储备			
6.外币财务报表折算差额			
7.其他			
六、综合收益总额		479,148,821.24	435,059,019.14
七、每股收益：			
（一）基本每股收益(元/股)			
（二）稀释每股收益(元/股)			

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

合并现金流量表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023年度	2022年度
一、经营活动产生的现金流量：			
销售商品、提供劳务收到的现金		135,934,103,669.75	160,929,463,400.66
客户存款和同业存放款项净增加额			
向中央银行借款净增加额			
向其他金融机构拆入资金净增加额			
收到原保险合同保费取得的现金			
收到再保业务现金净额			
保户储金及投资款净增加额			

收取利息、手续费及佣金的现金			
拆入资金净增加额			
回购业务资金净增加额			
代理买卖证券收到的现金净额			
收到的税费返还		1,751,241,704.29	2,164,139,612.26
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	七、78	8,022,316,432.08	5,862,423,453.76
经营活动现金流入小计		145,707,661,806.12	168,956,026,466.68
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		130,832,506,508.83	151,341,036,299.66
客户贷款及垫款净增加额			
存放中央银行和同业款项净增加额			
支付原保险合同赔付款项的现金			
拆出资金净增加额			
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金			
支付保单红利的现金			
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金		2,274,986,019.73	2,319,186,463.28
支付的各项税费		1,774,735,500.66	1,652,606,734.05
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	七、78	8,045,279,075.87	7,460,135,573.99
经营活动现金流出小计		142,927,507,105.09	162,772,965,070.98
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	七、79	2,780,154,701.03	6,183,061,395.70
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金		1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13
取得投资收益收到的现金		73,607,935.83	151,056,373.12
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额		40,280,745.00	510,916,197.89
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额		124,224.69	937,339,842.89
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金		19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22
投资活动现金流入小计	七、78	1,593,244,921.61	4,319,526,074.25
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		337,783,155.14	226,875,015.63
投资支付的现金		985,496,597.49	1,791,891,532.13
质押贷款净增加额			
取得子公司及其他营业单位支付的现金净额		8,565,529.26	
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金		199,157.05	471,250,773.44
投资活动现金流出小计	七、78	1,332,044,438.94	2,490,017,321.20

投资活动产生的现金流量净额		261,200,482.67	1,829,508,753.05
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金		3,182,000.00	6,907,552.23
其中：子公司吸收少数股东投资收到的现金		3,182,000.00	6,907,552.23
取得借款收到的现金		10,339,339,689.17	19,299,206,203.44
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金	七、78	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01
筹资活动现金流入小计		11,560,525,945.61	20,808,788,559.68
偿还债务支付的现金		9,509,483,225.43	22,927,138,603.03
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		1,977,590,331.94	1,805,734,497.91
其中：子公司支付给少数股东的股利、利润		1,241,902,254.51	1,091,452,583.91
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	七、78	3,706,603,692.27	749,029,859.62
筹资活动现金流出小计		15,193,677,249.64	25,481,902,960.56
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-3,633,151,304.03	-4,673,114,400.88
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		114,623,486.96	331,018,382.44
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	七、79	-477,172,633.37	3,670,474,130.31
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		11,157,869,791.59	7,487,395,661.28
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	七、79	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

母公司现金流量表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	附注	2023年度	2022年度
一、经营活动产生的现金流量：			
销售商品、提供劳务收到的现金			
收到的税费返还			1,288,584.68
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		1,057,481.09	1,851,448.36
经营活动现金流入小计		1,057,481.09	3,140,033.04
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金			
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金		544,700.00	540,000.00
支付的各项税费			100.00

支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		2,063,829.34	3,050,386.25
经营活动现金流出小计		2,608,529.34	3,590,486.25
经营活动产生的现金流量净额		-1,551,048.25	-450,453.21
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金			
取得投资收益收到的现金		436,204,400.00	385,144,000.00
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额			
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额			
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金		134,123,721.09	50,000,000.00
投资活动现金流入小计		570,328,121.09	435,144,000.00
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金			
投资支付的现金		2,310,000.00	2,450,000.00
取得子公司及其他营业单位支付的现金净额			
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金		134,123,721.09	
投资活动现金流出小计		136,433,721.09	2,450,000.00
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		433,894,400.00	432,694,000.00
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金			
取得借款收到的现金			
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流入小计			
偿还债务支付的现金			
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流出小计		392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-392,024,830.20	-346,288,600.01
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响			
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		40,318,521.55	85,954,946.78
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		94,652,123.31	8,697,176.53
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额		134,970,644.86	94,652,123.31

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

合并所有者权益变动表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	2023 年度														
	归属于母公司所有者权益													少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
	实收资本(或股本)	其他权益工具			资本公积	减:库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	其他	小计		
		优先股	永续债	其他											
一、上年年末余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32
加:会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32
三、本期增减变动金额(减少以“-”号填列)					-6,197,786.91		-321,675.92	401,875.67	47,914,882.12		589,735,089.49		631,532,384.45	-846,921,974.61	-215,389,590.16
(一)综合收益总额							-321,675.92				1,029,674,801.81		1,029,353,125.89	2,067,087,682.92	3,096,440,808.81
(二)所有者投入和减少资本					-6,197,786.91								-6,197,786.91	-1,207,469,090.86	-1,213,666,877.77
1.所有者投入的普通股														465,426,278.23	465,426,278.23
2.其他权益工具持有者投入资本														-1,596,800,000.00	-1,596,800,000.00
3.股份支付计入															

所有者权益的金额															
4．其他					-6,197,786.91								-6,197,786.91	-76,095,369.09	-82,293,156.00
（三）利润分配									47,914,882.12		-439,939,712.32		-392,024,830.20	-1,708,442,844.53	-2,100,467,674.73
1．提取盈余公积									47,914,882.12		-47,914,882.12				
2．提取一般风险准备															
3．对所有者（或股东）的分配											-392,024,830.20		-392,024,830.20	-1,708,442,844.53	-2,100,467,674.73
4．其他															
（四）所有者权益内部结转															
1．资本公积转增资本（或股本）															
2．盈余公积转增资本（或股本）															
3．盈余公积弥补亏损															
4．设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益															
5．其他综合收益结转留存收益															
6．其他															
（五）专项储备								401,875.67					401,875.67	1,902,277.86	2,304,153.53
1．本期提取								13,851,125.55					13,851,125.55	16,367,692.42	30,218,817.97
2．本期使用								13,449,249.88					13,449,249.88	14,465,414.56	27,914,664.44
（六）其他															
四、本期期末余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,178,664,046.94		169,269,100.88	1,177,519.00	405,155,240.80		3,823,466,079.03		6,884,481,420.65	6,292,861,058.51	13,177,342,479.16

项目	2022 年度														
	归属于母公司所有者权益													少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	其他	小计		
		优先股	永续债	其他											
一、上年年末余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,177,848,505.04		143,427,732.79	147,752.84	313,734,456.77		2,718,681,971.70		5,660,589,853.14	6,467,381,513.51	12,127,971,366.65
加：会计政策变更							-19.26				-8,101,675.37		-8,101,694.63	-3,637,893.79	-11,739,588.42
前期差错更正															
其他					7,013,328.81						91,294.27		7,104,623.08	13,194,300.00	20,298,923.08
二、本年期初余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		143,427,713.53	147,752.84	313,734,456.77		2,710,671,590.60		5,659,592,781.59	6,476,937,919.72	12,136,530,701.31
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）							26,163,063.27	627,890.49	43,505,901.91		523,059,398.94		593,356,254.61	662,845,113.40	1,256,201,368.01
（一）综合收益总额							26,163,063.27				912,845,648.50		939,008,711.77	1,936,534,704.92	2,875,543,416.69
（二）所有者投入和减少资本														334,789,174.94	334,789,174.94
1．所有者投入的普通股														417,448,027.23	417,448,027.23
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本															
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额															
4．其他														-82,658,852.29	-82,658,852.29
（三）利润分配							-		43,505,901.91		-389,794,501.92		-346,288,600.01	-1,608,593,607.66	-1,954,882,207.67

1．提取盈余公积									43,505,901.91		-43,505,901.91				
2．提取一般风险准备															
3．对所有者（或股东）的分配											-346,288,600.01		-346,288,600.01	-1,608,593,607.66	-1,954,882,207.67
4．其他															
（四）所有者权益内部结转															
1．资本公积转增资本（或股本）															
2．盈余公积转增资本（或股本）															
3．盈余公积弥补亏损															
4．设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益															
5．其他综合收益结转留存收益															
6．其他															
（五）专项储备								627,890.49					627,890.49	99,515.39	727,405.88
1．本期提取								7,615,275.73					7,615,275.73	10,045,394.45	17,660,670.18
2．本期使用								6,987,385.24					6,987,385.24	9,945,879.06	16,933,264.30
（六）其他											8,252.36		8,252.36	15,325.81	23,578.17
四、本期期末余额	1,306,749,434.00				1,184,861,833.85		169,590,776.80	775,643.33	357,240,358.68		3,233,730,989.54		6,252,949,036.20	7,139,783,033.12	13,392,732,069.32

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

母公司所有者权益变动表

2023 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	2023 年度									
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	未分配利润	所有者权益合计
		优先股	永续债	其他							
一、上年年末余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12
加：会计政策变更											
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）									47,914,882.12	39,209,108.92	87,123,991.04
（一）综合收益总额										479,148,821.24	479,148,821.24
（二）所有者投入和减少资本											
1．所有者投入的普通股											
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本											
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额											
4．其他											
（三）利润分配									47,914,882.12	-439,939,712.32	-392,024,830.20
1．提取盈余公积									47,914,882.12	-47,914,882.12	
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-392,024,830.20	-392,024,830.20
3．其他											
（四）所有者权益内部结转											
1．资本公积转增资本（或股本）											
2．盈余公积转增资本（或股本）											
3．盈余公积弥补亏损											
4．设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益											
5．其他综合收益结转留存收益											
6．其他											
（五）专项储备											
1．本期提取											
2．本期使用											
（六）其他											
四、本期期末余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				343,786,042.88	434,050,087.11	4,902,124,725.16

项目	2022 年度								
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具	资本公积				盈余公积	未分配利润	所有者权益合计

		优先股	永续债	其他		减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备			
一、上年年末余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				252,365,258.85	349,576,460.97	4,726,230,314.99
加：会计政策变更											
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				252,365,258.85	349,576,460.97	4,726,230,314.99
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）									43,505,901.91	45,264,517.22	88,770,419.13
（一）综合收益总额										435,059,019.14	435,059,019.14
（二）所有者投入和减少资本											
1．所有者投入的普通股											
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本											
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额											
4．其他											
（三）利润分配									43,505,901.91	-389,794,501.92	-346,288,600.01
1．提取盈余公积									43,505,901.91	-43,505,901.91	
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-346,288,600.01	-346,288,600.01
3．其他											
（四）所有者权益内部结转											
1．资本公积转增资本（或股本）											
2．盈余公积转增资本（或股本）											
3．盈余公积弥补亏损											
4．设定受益计划变动额结转留存收益											
5．其他综合收益结转留存收益											
6．其他											
（五）专项储备											
1．本期提取											
2．本期使用											
（六）其他											
四、本期期末余额	1,306,749,434.00				2,817,539,161.17				295,871,160.76	394,840,978.19	4,815,000,734.12

公司负责人：杨永清　　主管会计工作负责人：张信　　会计机构负责人：张信

三、公司基本情况

(一) 公司概况

√适用 □不适用

（1）公司注册地、组织形式和总部地址。

苏美达股份有限公司（原名常林股份有限公司，以下简称“公司”或“本公司”）系经国家体改委体生〔1996〕51 号文批准，由常州林业机械厂发起设立，于 1996 年 6 月 24 日在江苏省工商行政管理局登记注册，总部位于江苏省南京市。公司现持有统一社会信用代码为 91320000100019964R 的营业执照，注册资本 1,306,749,434.00 元，股份总数 1,306,749,434 股（每股面值 1 元）。其中，无限售条件的流通股份 1,306,749,434 股。公司股票已于 1996 年 7 月 1 日在上海证券交易所挂牌交易。

（2）公司实际从事的主要经营活动。

本公司属综合性行业。

公司主营业务包括产业链、供应链两大类。产业链主要产品或服务包括：清洁能源（含光伏产品、工程、运维）、生态环保（含污水处理、垃圾处理、土壤修复、餐厨垃圾处理、可降解塑料工业工程等）、户外动力设备、柴油发电机组、船舶制造与航运、纺织服装（服装、家纺、品牌校服）等。供应链即供应链集成服务，指大宗商品运营与机电设备贸易。

（3）母公司以及集团最终母公司的名称。

本公司的母公司以及集团最终母公司为中国机械工业集团有限公司（以下简称“国机集团”）。

四、财务报表的编制基础

(一) 编制基础

本财务报表以公司持续经营假设为基础，根据实际发生的交易事项，按照企业会计准则的有关规定，并基于以下所述重要会计政策、会计估计进行编制。

(二) 持续经营

√适用 □不适用

公司自报告期末起至少 12 个月内不存在明显影响持续经营能力的因素，本财务报表以公司持续经营假设为基础编制。

五、重要会计政策及会计估计

具体会计政策和会计估计提示：

√适用 □不适用

重要提示：本公司根据实际生产经营特点针对金融工具减值、固定资产折旧、使用权资产折旧、无形资产摊销、收入确认等交易或事项制定了具体会计政策和会计估计。

1. 遵循企业会计准则的声明

本公司所编制的财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了公司的财务状况、经营成果、股东权益变动和现金流量等有关信息。

2. 会计期间

本公司会计年度自公历 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

3. 营业周期

√适用 □不适用

本公司以 12 个月作为正常营业周期，并以其作为资产与负债流动性划分的标准。

4. 记账本位币

本公司的记账本位币为人民币。

5. 重要性标准确定方法和选择依据

√适用 □不适用

项目	重要性标准
本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的应收款项	单项应收款项坏账准备收回或转回金额大于人民币 1000 万元
重要的应收款项核销	单项应收账款核销金额大于人民币 500 万元
期末账龄超过一年且金额重要的预付账款	单项预付账款期末账龄超过 1 年且金额大于人民币 2000 万元
重要的在建工程项目	单项在建工程项目金额大于人民币 500 万元
期末账龄超过 1 年的重要合同负债	单项合同负债期末账龄超过 1 年且金额大于人民币 1000 万元
期末账龄超过一年的重要应付款项	单项应付款项期末账龄超过 1 年且金额大于人民币 1000 万元
期末账龄超过 1 年的重要其他应付款	单项其他应付款期末账龄超过 1 年且金额大于人民币 1000 万元
重要的投资活动有关的现金	单项投资活动现金流量金额超过 1 亿元的投资活动现金流量认定为重要投资活动现金流量
重要的非全资子公司	子公司净资产占合并净资产 5%，或子公司净利润占合并净利润的 5%
重要的合营企业和联营企业	合营企业或联营企业的长期股权投资账面价值占合并净资产 0.5%以上且金额大于人民币 5500 万元

6. 同一控制下和非同一控制下企业合并的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）同一控制下企业合并的会计处理方法

本公司在一次交易取得或通过多次交易分步实现同一控制下企业合并，企业合并中取得的资产和负债，按照合并日被合并方在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值计量。本公司取得的净资产账面价值与支付的合并对价账面价值（或发行股份面值总额）的差额，调整资本公积；资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

（2）非同一控制下企业合并的会计处理方法

本公司在购买日对合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉；如果合并成本小于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额，首先对取得的被购买方各项可辨认资产、负债及或有负债的公允价值以及合并成本的计量进行复核，经复核后合并成本仍小于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的，其差额计入当期损益。

通过多次交易分步实现非同一控制下企业合并，应按以下顺序处理：

1）调整长期股权投资初始投资成本。购买日之前持有股权采用权益法核算的，按照该股权在购买日的公允价值进行重新计量，公允价值与其账面价值的差额计入当期投资收益；购买日之前持有的被购买方的股权涉及权益法核算下的其他综合收益、其他所有者权益变动的，转为购买日所属当期收益，由于被投资方重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产变动以及持有的其他权益工具投资公允价值变动而产生的其他综合收益除外。

2）确认商誉（或计入当期损益的金额）。将第一步调整后长期股权投资初始投资成本与购买日应享有子公司可辨认净资产公允价值份额比较，前者大于后者，差额确认为商誉；前者小于后者，差额计入当期损益。

通过多次交易分步处置股权至丧失对子公司控制权的情形

1）判断分步处置股权至丧失对子公司控制权过程中的各项交易是否属于“一揽子交易”的原则

处置对子公司股权投资的各项交易的条款、条件以及经济影响符合以下一种或多种情况，通常表明应将多次交易事项作为一揽子交易进行会计处理：

①这些交易是同时或者在考虑了彼此影响的情况下订立的；

②这些交易整体才能达成一项完整的商业结果；

③一项交易的发生取决于其他至少一项交易的发生；

④一项交易单独看是不经济的，但是和其他交易一并考虑时是经济的。

2）分步处置股权至丧失对子公司控制权过程中的各项交易属于“一揽子交易”的会计处理方法

处置对子公司股权投资直至丧失控制权的各项交易属于一揽子交易的，应当将各项交易作为一项处置子公司并丧失控制权的交易进行会计处理；但是，在丧失控制权之前每一次处置价款与处置投资对应的享有该子公司净资产份额的差额，在合并财务报表中应当确认为其他综合收益，在丧失控制权时一并转入丧失控制权当期的损益。

在合并财务报表中，对于剩余股权，应当按照其在丧失控制权日的公允价值进行重新计量。处置股权取得的对价与剩余股权公允价值之和，减去按原持股比例计算应享有原子公司自购买日开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益。与原子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益，应当在丧失控制权时转为当期投资收益或留存收益。

3）分步处置股权至丧失对子公司控制权过程中的各项交易不属于“一揽子交易”的会计处理方法

处置对子公司的投资未丧失控制权的，合并财务报表中处置价款与处置投资对应的享有该子公司净资产份额的差额计入资本公积（资本溢价或股本溢价），资本溢价不足冲减的，应当调整留存收益。

处置对子公司的投资丧失控制权的，在合并财务报表中，对于剩余股权，应当按照其在丧失控制权日的公允价值进行重新计量。处置股权取得的对价与剩余股权公允价值之和，减去按原持股比例计算应享有原有子公司自购买日开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益。与原有子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益，应当在丧失控制权时转为当期投资收益或留存收益。

7. 控制的判断标准和合并财务报表的编制方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司合并财务报表的合并范围应当以控制为基础予以确定。

控制，是指本公司拥有对被投资方的权力,通过参与被投资方的相关活动而享有可变回报，并且有能力运用对被投资方的权力影响其回报金额。相关活动，是指对被投资方的回报产生重大影响的活动。被投资方的相关活动应当根据具体情况进行判断,通常包括商品或劳务的销售和购买、金融资产的管理、资产的购买和处置、研究与开发活动以及融资活动等。

本公司在综合考虑所有相关事实和情况的基础上对是否控制被投资方进行判断。一旦相关事实和情况的变化导致对控制定义所涉及的相关要素发生变化的，本公司进行重新评估。

合并财务报表以母公司及其子公司的财务报表为基础，根据其他有关资料，由本公司按照《企业会计准则第 33 号——合并财务报表》编制。

8. 合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）合营安排的认定和分类

合营安排，是指一项由两个或两个以上的参与方共同控制的安排。合营安排具有下列特征：（1）各参与方均受到该安排的约束；（2）两个或两个以上的参与方对该安排实施共同控制。任何一个参与方都不能够单独控制该安排，对该安排具有共同控制的任何一个参与方均能够阻止其他参与方或参与方组合单独控制该安排。

共同控制，是指按照相关约定对某项安排所共有的控制，并且该安排的相关活动必须经过分享控制权的参与方一致同意后才能决策。

合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。共同经营，是指合营方享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。合营企业，是指合营方仅对该安排的净资产享有权利的合营安排。

（2）合营安排的会计处理

共同经营参与方应当确认其与共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目，并按照相关企业会计准则的规定进行会计处理：（1）确认单独所持有的资产，以及按其份额确认共同持有的资产；（2）确认单独所承担的负债，以及按其份额确认共同承担的负债；（3）确认出售其享有的共同经营产出份额所产生的收入；（4）按其份额确认共同经营因出售产出所产生的收入；（5）确认单独所发生的费用，以及按其份额确认共同经营发生的费用。

合营企业参与方应当按照《企业会计准则第 2 号——长期股权投资》的规定对合营企业的投资进行会计处理。

9. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

现金等价物是指企业持有的期限短（一般指从购买日起三个月内到期）、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

10. 外币业务和外币报表折算

√适用 □不适用

（1）外币业务折算

外币交易在初始确认时，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算为人民币金额。资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算，因汇率不同而产生的汇兑差额，除与购建符合资本化条件资产有关的外币专门借款本金及利息的汇兑差额外，计入当期损益；以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目仍采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算，不改变其人民币金额；以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，差额计入当期损益或其他综合收益。

（2）外币财务报表折算

资产负债表中的资产和负债项目，采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算；所有者权益项目除“未分配利润”项目外，其他项目采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算；利润表中的收入和费用项目，采用交易发生当年的平均汇率折算。按照上述折算产生的外币财务报表折算差额，确认为其他综合收益。

11. 金融工具

√适用 □不适用

（1）金融工具的确认和终止确认

本公司于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日会计进行确认和终止确认。常规方式买卖金融资产，是指按照合同条款的约定，在法规或通行惯例规定的期限内收取或交付金融资产。交易日，是指本公司承诺买入或卖出金融资产的日期。

满足下列条件的,终止确认金融资产(或金融资产的一部分,或一组类似金融资产的一部分),即从其账户和资产负债表内予以转销：

1）收取金融资产现金流量的权利届满；

2）转移了收取金融资产现金流量的权利，或在“过手协议”下承担了及时将收取的现金流量全额支付给第三方的义务；并且（a）实质上转让了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，或（b）虽然实质上既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但放弃了对该金融资产的控制。

（2）金融资产分类和计量

本公司的金融资产于初始确认时根据本公司管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产以及以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。金融资产的后续计量取决于其分类。

本公司对金融资产的分类，依据本公司管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的现金流量特征进行分类。

1）以摊余成本计量的金融资产

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：本公司管理该金融资产的业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。对于此类金融资产，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其摊销或减值产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

2）以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产：本公司管理该金融资产的业务模式是既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售金融资产为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。对于此类金融资产，采用公允价值进行后续计量。其折价或溢价采用实际利率法进行摊销并确认为利息收入或费用。除减值损失及外币货币性金融资产的汇兑差额确认为当期损益外，此类金融资产的公允价值变动作为其他综合收益确认，直到该金融资产终止确认时，其累计利得或损失转入当期损益。与此类金融资产相关利息收入，计入当期损益。

3）以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资

本公司不可撤销地选择将部分非交易性权益工具投资指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产,仅将相关股利收入计入当期损益,公允价值变动作为其他综合收益确认,直到该金融资产终止确认时，其累计利得或损失转入留存收益。

4）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

上述以摊余成本计量的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产之外的金融资产，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。在初始确认时，为了

能够消除或显著减少会计错配，可以将金融资产指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。对于此类金融资产，采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有公允价值变动计入当期损益。

当且仅当本公司改变管理金融资产的业务模式时，才对所有受影响的相关金融资产进行重分类。

对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他类别的金融资产相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

（3）金融负债分类和计量

本公司的金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融负债与以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

符合以下条件之一的金融负债可在初始计量时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债：1）该项指定能够消除或显著减少会计错配；2）根据正式书面文件载明的集团风险管理或投资策略，以公允价值为基础对金融负债组合或金融资产和金融负债组合进行管理和业绩评价，并在集团内部以此为基础向关键管理人员报告；3）该金融负债包含需单独分拆的嵌入衍生工具。

本公司在初始确认时确定金融负债的分类。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他金融负债的相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类：

1）以摊余成本计量的金融负债

对于此类金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

2）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债(含属于金融负债的衍生工具)和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

（4）金融工具抵销

同时满足下列条件的，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：具有抵销已确认金额的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的；计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。

（5）金融资产减值

本公司对于以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资和财务担保合同等，以预期信用损失为基础确认损失准备。信用损失，是指本公司按照原实际利率折现的、根据合同应收的所有合同现金流量与预期收取的所有现金流量之间的差额，即全部现金短缺的现值。

本公司考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息，以单项或组合的方式对以摊余成本计量的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）的预期信用损失进行估计。

1）预期信用损失一般模型

如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加，本公司按照相当于该金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备；如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加，本公司按照相当于该金融工具未来 12 个月内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。由此形

成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。本公司对信用风险的具体评估，详见附注“十二、与金融工具相关的风险”。

通常逾期超过 30 日，本公司即认为该金融工具的信用风险已显著增加，除非有确凿证据证明该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

具体来说，本公司将购买或源生时未发生信用减值的金融工具发生信用减值的过程分为三个阶段，对于不同阶段的金融工具的减值有不同的会计处理方法：

第一阶段：信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，企业应当按照未来 12 个月的预期信用损失计量损失准备，并按其账面余额（即未扣除减值准备）和实际利率计算利息收入（若该工具为金融资产，下同）。

第二阶段：信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加但尚未发生信用减值

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，企业应当按照该工具整个存续期的预期信用损失计量损失准备，并按其账面余额和实际利率计算利息收入。

第三阶段：初始确认后发生信用减值

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，企业应当按照该工具整个存续期的预期信用损失计量损失准备，但对利息收入的计算不同于处于前两阶段的金融资产。对于已发生信用减值的金融资产，企业应当按其摊余成本（账面余额减已计提减值准备，也即账面价值）和实际利率计算利息收入。

对于购买或源生时已发生信用减值的金融资产，企业应当仅将初始确认后整个存续期内预期信用损失的变动确认为损失准备，并按其摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算利息收入。

2）本公司对在资产负债表日具有较低信用风险的金融工具，选择不与其初始确认时的信用风险进行比较，而直接做出该工具的信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加的假定。

如果企业确定金融工具的违约风险较低，借款人在短期内履行其支付合同现金流量义务的能力很强，并且即使较长时期内经济形势和经营环境存在不利变化，也不一定会降低借款人履行其支付合同现金流量义务的能力，那么该金融工具可被视为具有较低的信用风险。

3）应收款项及租赁应收款

本公司对于《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》所规定的、不含重大融资成分（包括根据该准则不考虑不超过一年的合同中融资成分的情况）的应收款项，采用预期信用损失的简化模型，始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

本公司对包含重大融资成分的应收款项和《企业会计准则第 21 号——租赁》规范的租赁应收款，本公司作出会计政策选择，选择采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备。

（6）金融资产转移

本公司已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方的，终止确认该金融资产；保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，不终止确认该金融资产。

本公司既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，分别下列情况处理：放弃了对该金融资产控制的，终止确认该金融资产并确认产生的资产和负债；未放弃对该金融资产控制的，按照其继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。

通过对所转移金融资产提供财务担保方式继续涉入的，按照金融资产的账面价值和财务担保金额两者之中的较低者，确认继续涉入形成的资产。财务担保金额，是指所收到的对价中，将被要求偿还的最高金额。

12. 应收票据

√适用 □不适用

应收票据的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司对于《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》所规定的、不含重大融资成分（包括根据该准则不考虑不超过一年的合同中融资成分的情况）的应收款项，采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备，由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

对于包含重大融资成分的应收款项，本公司选择采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

预期信用损失的简化模型：始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备

本公司考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息，以单项或组合的方式对应收票据预期信用损失进行估计。

按照信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的组合类别及确定依据

√适用 □不适用

项目	确定组合的依据
应收票据组合 1	商业承兑汇票
应收票据组合 2	银行承兑汇票及信用证

基于账龄确认信用风险特征组合的账龄计算方法

□适用 √不适用

按照单项计提坏账准备的单项计提判断标准

□适用 √不适用

13. 应收账款

√适用 □不适用

应收账款的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司对于《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》所规定的、不含重大融资成分（包括根据该准则不考虑不超过一年的合同中融资成分的情况）的应收账款，采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备，由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

对于包含重大融资成分的应收款项及合同资产，本公司选择采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

预期信用损失的简化模型：始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备

本公司考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息，以单项或组合的方式对应收账款预期信用损失进行估计。

按照信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的组合类别及确定依据

√适用 □不适用

项目	确定组合的依据	计量预期信用损失的方法
应收账款组合 1	账龄	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，编制应收账款账龄与整个存续期预期信用损失率对照表，计算预期信用损失
应收账款组合 2	合并范围内关联方	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，通过违约风险敞口和整个存续期预期信用损失率，计算预期信用损失
合同资产组合 1	未到期质保金	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，通过违约风险敞口与整个存续期预期信用损失率，计算预期信用损失。
合同资产组合 2	已完工未结算	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，通过违约风险敞口与整个存续期预期信用损失率，计算预期信用损失。
长期应收款组合 1	应收分期收款销售商品款	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，通过违约风险敞口和整个存续期预期信用损失率，计算预期信用损失

基于账龄确认信用风险特征组合的账龄计算方法

√适用 □不适用

应收账款及合同资产的账龄按先进先出法计算。

按照单项计提坏账准备的认定单项计提判断标准

√适用 □不适用

公司以单项金融工具或金融工具组合为基础评估预期信用风险和计量预期信用损失。当以金融工具组合为基础时，公司以共同风险特征为依据，将金融工具划分为不同组合。单独评估信用风险的应收款项和合同资产，如：与对方存在争议或涉及诉讼、仲裁的其他应收款及已有明显迹象表明债务人很可能无法履行还款义务的应收款项及合同资产。

14. 应收款项融资

√适用 □不适用

应收款项融资预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产：本公司管理该金融资产的业务模式是既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售金融资产为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。

本公司将持有的应收款项，以贴现或背书等形式转让，且该类业务较为频繁、涉及金额也较大的，其管理业务模式实质为既收取合同现金流量又出售，按照金融工具准则的相关规定，将其分类至以公允价值计量变动且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产。

按照信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的组合类别及确定依据

√适用 □不适用

项目	确定组合的依据
应收款项融资组合	银行承兑汇票

基于账龄确认信用风险特征组合的账龄计算方法

□适用 √不适用

按照单项计提坏账准备的单项计提判断标准

□适用 √不适用

15. 其他应收款

√适用 □不适用

其他应收款预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

参考“第十节 财务报告/五、重要会计政策及会计估计”之“15.应收账款”。

按照信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的组合类别及确定依据

√适用 □不适用

项目	确定组合的依据	计量预期信用损失的方法
其他应收款——应收利息组合	款项性质	参考历史信用损失经验，结合当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测，通过违约风险敞口和未来 12 个月内或整个存续期预期信用损失率，计算预期信用损失
其他应收款——应收股利组合		
其他应收款——关联往来组合	合并范围内关联方	
其他应收款——账龄组合	账龄	

基于账龄确认信用风险特征组合的账龄计算方法

√适用 □不适用

其他应收款的账龄按先进先出法计算。

按照单项计提坏账准备的单项计提判断标准

√适用 □不适用

公司以单项金融工具或金融工具组合为基础评估预期信用风险和计量预期信用损失。当以金融工具组合为基础时，公司以共同风险特征为依据，将金融工具划分为不同组合。单独评估信用风险的应收款项和合同资产，如：与对方存在争议或涉及诉讼、仲裁的其他应收款及已有明显迹象表明债务人很可能无法履行还款义务的其他应收款。

16. 存货

√适用 □不适用

存货类别、发出计价方法、盘存制度、低值易耗品和包装物的摊销方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）存货的分类

存货包括原材料、在产品、库存商品、发出商品、委托加工物资和合同履约成本等。

（2）发出存货的计价方法

生产企业发出原材料采用月末一次加权平均法或移动加权平均法核算，发出产成品采用月末一次加权平均法或移动加权平均法核算，从事商品流通业务的子公司发出库存商品和产成品采用个别计价法核算。

（3）存货的盘存制度

存货的盘存制度为永续盘存制。

（4）低值易耗品和包装物的摊销方法

按照一次转销法进行摊销。

存货跌价准备的确认标准和计提方法

√适用 □不适用

资产负债表日，存货采用成本与可变现净值孰低计量，按照存货类别成本高于可变现净值的差额计提存货跌价准备。

按照组合计提存货跌价准备的组合类别及确定依据、不同类别存货可变现净值的确定依据

√适用 □不适用

①产成品、商品和用于出售的材料等直接用于出售的存货，在正常生产经营过程中，以该存货的估计售价减去估计的销售费用和相关税费后的金额确定其可变现净值。为执行销售合同或者劳务合同而持有的存货，以合同价格作为其可变现净值的计量基础；如果持有存货的数量多于销售合同订购数量，超出部分的存货可变现净值以一般销售价格为计量基础。用于出售的材料等，以市场价格作为其可变现净值的计量基础。

②需要经过加工的材料存货，在正常生产经营过程中，以所生产的产成品的估计售 价减去至完工时估计将要发生的成本、估计的销售费用和相关税费后的金额确定其可变现净值。如果用其生产的产成品的可变现净值高于成本，则该材料按成本计量；如果材料价格的下降表明产成品的可变现净值低于成本，则该材料按可变现净值计量，按其差额计提存货跌价准备。

③本公司一般按单个存货项目计提存货跌价准备；对于数量繁多、单价较低的存货，按存货类别计提。

④资产负债表日如果以前减记存货价值的影响因素已经消失，则减记的金额予以恢复，并在原已计提的存货跌价准备的金额内转回，转回的金额计入当期损益。

基于库龄确认存货可变现净值的各库龄组合可变现净值的计算方法和确定依据

□适用 √不适用

17. 合同资产

√适用 □不适用

合同资产的确认方法及标准

√适用 □不适用

参考“第十节 财务报告/五、重要会计政策及会计估计”之“15.应收账款”。

合同资产预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

参考“第十节 财务报告/五、重要会计政策及会计估计”之“15.应收账款”。

按照信用风险特征组合计提坏账准备的组合类别及确定依据

□适用 √不适用

基于账龄确认信用风险特征组合的账龄计算方法

□适用 √不适用

按照单项计提坏账准备的认定单项计提判断标准

□适用 √不适用

18. 持有待售的非流动资产或处置组

√适用 □不适用

划分为持有待售的非流动资产或处置组的确认标准和会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司将同时满足下列条件的集团组成部分（或非流动资产）划分为持有待售：（1）根据类似交易中出售此类资产或处置组的惯例，在当前状况下即可立即出售；（2）出售极可能发生，已经就一项出售计划作出决议且获得确定的购买承诺（确定的购买承诺，是指企业与其他方签订的具有法律约束力的购买协议，该协议包含交易价格、时间和足够严厉的违约惩罚等重要条款，使

协议出现重大调整或者撤销的可能性极小）。预计出售将在一年内完成。已经获得按照有关规定需得到相关权力机构或者监管部门的批准。

本公司将持有待售的预计净残值调整为反映其公允价值减去出售费用后的净额（但不得超过该项持有待售的原账面价值），原账面价值高于调整后预计净残值的差额，作为资产减值损失计入当期损益，同时计提持有待售资产减值准备。对于持有待售的处置组确认的资产减值损失金额，应当先抵减处置组中商誉的账面价值，再根据处置组中适用本准则计量规定的各项非流动资产账面价值所占比重，按比例抵减其账面价值。

后续资产负债表日持有待售的非流动资产公允价值减去出售费用后的净额增加的，以前减记的金额应当予以恢复，并在划分为持有待售类别后确认的资产减值损失金额内转回，转回金额计入当期损益。划分为持有待售类别前确认的资产减值损失不得转回。后续资产负债表日持有待售的处置组公允价值减去出售费用后的净额增加的，以前减记的金额应当予以恢复，并在划分为持有待售类别后适用本准则计量规定的非流动资产确认的资产减值损失金额内转回，转回金额计入当期损益。已抵减的商誉账面价值，以及适用本准则计量规定的非流动资产在划分为持有待售类别前确认的资产减值损失不得转回。持有待售的处置组确认的资产减值损失后续转回金额， 应当根据处置组中除商誉外适用本准则计量规定的各项非流动资产账面价值所占比重，按比例增加其账面价值。企业因出售对子公司的投资等原因导致其丧失对子公司控制权的，无论出售后企业是否保留部分权益性投资，应当在拟出售的对子公司投资满足持有待售类别划分条件时，在母公司个别财务报表中将对子公司投资整体划分为持有待售类别，在合并财务报表中将子公司所有资产和负债划分为持有待售类别。

终止经营的认定标准和列报方法

√适用 □不适用

终止经营，是指企业满足下列条件之一的、能够单独区分的组成部分，且该组成部分已经处置或划分为持有待售类别:(1)该组成部分代表一项独立的主要业务或一个单独的主要经营地区；(2)该组成部分是拟对一项独立的主要业务或一个单独的主要经营地区进行处置的一项相关联计划的一部分；（3）该组-成部分是专为转售而取得的子公司。

终止经营的定义包含以下三方面含义：

（1）终止经营应当是企业能够单独区分的组成部分。该组成部分的经营和现金流量在企业经营和编制财务报表时是能够与企业的其他部分清楚区分的。

（2）终止经营应当具有一定的规模。终止经营应当代表一项独立的主要业务或一个单独的主要经营地区，或者是拟对一项独立的主要业务或一个单独的主要经营地区进行处置的一项相关联计划的一部分。

（3）终止经营应当满足一定的时点要求。符合终止经营定义的组成部分应当属于以下两种情况之一，该组成部分在资产负债表日之前已经处置，包括已经出售和结束使用(如关停或报废等)；该组成部分在资产负债表日之前已经划分为持有待售类别。

19. 长期股权投资

√适用 □不适用

（1）投资成本的确定

1）同一控制下的企业合并形成的，合并方以支付现金、转让非现金资产、承担债务或发行权益性证券作为合并对价的，在合并日按照被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账

面价值的份额作为其初始投资成本。长期股权投资初始投资成本与支付的合并对价的账面价值或发行股份的面值总额之间的差额调整资本公积(资本溢价或股本溢价)；资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

分步实现同一控制下企业合并的，应当以持股比例计算的合并日应享有被合并方账面所有者权益份额作为该项投资的初始投资成本。初始投资成本与其原长期股权投资账面价值加上合并日取得进一步股份新支付对价的账面价值之和的差额，调整资本公积（资本溢价或股本溢价），资本公积不足冲减的，冲减留存收益。

2）非同一控制下的企业合并形成的，在购买日按照支付的合并对价的公允价值作为其初始投资成本。

3）除企业合并形成以外的：以支付现金取得的，按照实际支付的购买价款作为其初始投资成本；以发行权益性证券取得的，按照发行权益性证券的公允价值作为其初始投资成本；投资者投入的,按照投资合同或协议约定的价值作为其初始投资成本(合同或协议约定价值不公允的除外)。

（2）后续计量及损益确认方法

本公司能够对被投资单位实施控制的长期股权投资,在本公司个别财务报表中采用成本法核算；对具有共同控制或重大影响的长期股权投资，采用权益法核算。

采用成本法时,长期股权投资按初始投资成本计价,除取得投资时实际支付的价款或对价中包含的已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或利润外,按享有被投资单位宣告分派的现金股利或利润,确认为当期投资收益,并同时根据有关资产减值政策考虑长期投资是否减值。

采用权益法时,长期股权投资的初始投资成本大于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的,归入长期股权投资的初始投资成本;长期股权投资的初始投资成本小于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的,其差额计入当期损益,同时调整长期股权投资的成本。

采用权益法时,取得长期股权投资后,按照应享有或应分担的被投资单位实现的净损益的份额,确认投资损益并调整长期股权投资的账面价值。在确认应享有被投资单位净损益的份额时,以取得投资时被投资单位各项可辨认资产等的公允价值为基础,按照本公司的会计政策及会计期间,并抵销与联营企业及合营企业之间发生的内部交易损益按照持股比例计算归属于投资企业的部分(但内部交易损失属于资产减值损失的,应全额确认)，对被投资单位的净利润进行调整后确认。按照被投资单位宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应分得的部分,相应减少长期股权投资的账面价值。本公司确认被投资单位发生的净亏损,以长期股权投资的账面价值以及其他实质上构成对被投资单位净投资的长期权益减记至零为限,本公司负有承担额外损失义务的除外。对于被投资单位除净损益以外所有者权益的其他变动,调整长期股权投资的账面价值并计入所有者权益。

（3）确定对被投资单位具有控制、重大影响的依据

控制，是指拥有对被投资方的权力，通过参与被投资方的相关活动而享有可变回报，并且有能力运用对被投资方的权力影响回报金额；重大影响，是指投资方对被投资单位的财务和经营政策有参与决策的权力，但并不能够控制或者与其他方一起共同控制这些政策的制定。

（4）长期股权投资的处置

1）部分处置对子公司的长期股权投资，但不丧失控制权的情形

部分处置对子公司的长期股权投资，但不丧失控制权时，应当将处置价款与处置投资对应的账面价值的差额确认为当期投资收益。

2）部分处置股权投资或其他原因丧失了对子公司控制权的情形

部分处置股权投资或其他原因丧失了对子公司控制权的，对于处置的股权，应结转与所售股权相对应的长期股权投资的账面价值，出售所得价款与处置长期股权投资账面价值之间差额，确认为投资收益（损失）；同时，对于剩余股权，应当按其账面价值确认为长期股权投资或其它相关金融资产。处置后的剩余股权能够对子公司实施共同控制或重大影响的，应按有关成本法转为权益法的相关规定进行会计处理。

（5）减值测试方法及减值准备计提方法

对子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资，在资产负债表日有客观证据表明其发生减值的，按照账面价值与可收回金额的差额计提相应的减值准备。

20. 投资性房地产

（1） 如果采用成本计量模式的：

折旧或摊销方法

①投资性房地产包括已出租的土地使用权、持有并准备增值后转让的土地使用权和已出租的建筑物。

②投资性房地产按照成本进行初始计量，采用成本模式进行后续计量，并采用与固定资产和无形资产相同的方法计提折旧或进行摊销。资产负债表日，有迹象表明投资性房地产发生减值的，按照账面价值与可收回金额的差额计提相应的减值准备。

21. 固定资产

（1） 确认条件

√适用 □不适用

固定资产是指为生产商品、提供劳务、出租或经营管理而持有的，使用年限超过一个会计年度的有形资产。

固定资产以取得时的实际成本入账，并从其达到预定可使用状态的次月起采用年限平均法计提折旧。

（2） 折旧方法

√适用 □不适用

类别	折旧方法	折旧年限（年）	残值率	年折旧率
房屋及建筑物	年限平均法	20-35	5	2.71-4.75
机器设备	年限平均法	5-20	0-5	4.75-20.00
运输工具	年限平均法	3-8	5	11.88-31.67
其他设备	年限平均法	3-5	5	19.00-31.67

22. 在建工程

√适用 □不适用

（1）在建工程同时满足经济利益很可能流入、成本能够可靠计量则予以确认。在建工程按建造该项资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的实际成本计量。

（2）在建工程达到预定可使用状态时，按工程实际成本转入固定资产。已达到预定可使用状态但尚未办理竣工决算的，先按估计价值转入固定资产，待办理竣工决算后再按实际成本调整原暂估价值，但不再调整原已计提的折旧。

（3）资产负债表日，有迹象表明在建工程发生减值的，按照账面价值与可收回金额的差额计提相应的减值准备。

23. 借款费用

√适用 □不适用

（1）借款费用资本化的确认原则

本公司发生的借款费用，可直接归属于符合资本化条件的资产的购建或者生产的，予以资本化，计入相关资产成本；其他借款费用，在发生时确认为费用，计入当期损益。

（2）借款费用资本化期间

1）当借款费用同时满足下列条件时，开始资本化：①资产支出已经发生；②借款费用已经发生；③为使资产达到预定可使用或可销售状态所必要的购建或者生产活动已经开始。

2）若符合资本化条件的资产在购建或者生产过程中发生非正常中断，并且中断时间连续超过 3 个月，暂停借款费用的资本化；中断期间发生的借款费用确认为当期费用，直至资产的购建或者生产活动重新开始。

3）当所购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产达到预定可使用或可销售状态时，借款费用停止资本化。

（3）借款费用资本化金额

为购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产而借入专门借款的，以专门借款当期实际发生的利息费用（包括按照实际利率法确定的折价或溢价的摊销），减去将尚未动用的借款资金存入银行取得的利息收入或进行暂时性投资取得的投资收益后的金额，确定应予资本化的利息金额；为购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产占用了一般借款的，根据累计资产支出超过专门借款的资产支出加权平均数乘以占用一般借款的资本化率，计算确定一般借款应予资本化的利息金额。

24. 生物资产

□适用 √不适用

25. 油气资产

□适用 √不适用

26. 无形资产

（1） 使用寿命及其确定依据、估计情况、摊销方法或复核程序

√适用 □不适用

本公司无形资产包括土地使用权、软件、专利权、非专利技术及商标使用权等，按成本进行初始计量。

1.使用寿命及其确定依据、估计情况、摊销方法或复核程序

使用寿命有限的无形资产，在使用寿命内按照与该项无形资产有关的经济利益的预期实现方式系统合理地摊销，无法可靠确定预期实现方式的，采用直线法摊销。具体年限如下：

项目	摊销年限（年）
土地使用权	50
软件	3-10
专利权	10
非专利技术	10
商标使用权	20

对使用寿命不确定的无形资产，使用寿命不确定的判断依据是：无法预见无形资产为企业带来经济利益期限的，视为使用寿命不确定的无形资产。对于使用寿命不确定的无形资产，公司在

每年年度终了对使用寿命不确定的无形资产的使用寿命进行复核，如果重新复核后仍为不确定的，于资产负债表日进行减值测试。

使用寿命确定的无形资产，在资产负债表日有迹象表明发生减值的，按照账面价值与可收回金额的差额计提相应的减值准备；使用寿命不确定的无形资产和尚未达到可使用状态的无形资产，无论是否存在减值迹象，每年均进行减值测试。

（2） 研发支出的归集范围及相关会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

1）研发支出的归集范围

本公司将与开展研发活动直接相关的各项费用归集为研发支出，包括职工薪酬、物料消耗、技术服务费、房租物业费以及其他费用等。

2）研发支出相关会计处理方法

内部研究开发项目研究阶段的支出，于发生时计入当期损益。内部研究开发项目开发阶段的支出，同时满足下列条件的，确认为无形资产：①完成该无形资产以使其能够使用或出售在技术上具有可行性；②具有完成该无形资产并使用或出售的意图；③无形资产产生经济利益的方式，包括能够证明运用该无形资产生产的产品存在市场或无形资产自身存在市场，无形资产将在内部使用的，能证明其有用性；④有足够的技术、财务资源和其他资源支持，以完成该无形资产的开发，并有能力使用或出售该无形资产；⑤归属于该无形资产开发阶段的支出能够可靠地计量。

本公司划分内部研究开发项目研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出的具体标准：本公司研究开发项目在满足上述条件，通过技术可行性及经济可行性研究，形成项目立项后，进入开发阶段。

27. 长期资产减值

√适用 □不适用

本公司在资产负债表日判断资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象。

因企业合并所形成的商誉和使用寿命不确定的无形资产，无论是否存在减值迹象，每年都应当进行减值测试。

存在下列迹象的，表明资产可能发生了减值：

（1）资产的市价当期大幅度下跌，其跌幅明显高于因时间的推移或者正常使用而预计的下跌；（2）企业经营所处的经济、技术或者法律等环境以及资产所处的市场在当期或者将在近期发生重大变化，从而对企业产生不利影响；（3）市场利率或者其他市场投资报酬率在当期已经提高，从而影响企业计算资产预计未来现金流量现值的折现率， 导致资产可收回金额大幅度降低；（4）有证据表明资产已经陈旧过时或者其实体已经损坏；（5）资产已经或者将被闲置、终止使用或者计划提前处置；（6）企业内部报告的证据表明资产的经济绩效已经低于或者将低于预期，如资产所创造的净现金流量或者实现的营业利润（或者亏损）远远低于（或者高于）预计金额等；（7）其他表明资产可能已经发生减值的迹象。

资产存在减值迹象的，应当估计其可收回金额。

可收回金额应当根据资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间较高者确定。

处置费用包括与资产处置有关的法律费用、相关税费、搬运费以及为使资产达到可销售状态所发生的直接费用等。

资产预计未来现金流量的现值，应当按照资产在持续使用过程中和最终处置时所产生的预计未来现金流量，选择恰当的折现率对其进行折现后的金额加以确定。预计资产未来现金流量的现值，应当综合考虑资产的预计未来现金流量、使用寿命和折现率等因素。

可收回金额的计量结果表明，资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值的，应当将资产的账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额确认为资产减值损失，计入当期损益，同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

28. 长期待摊费用

√适用 □不适用

长期待摊费用按实际发生额入账，在受益期或规定的期限内分期平均摊销。如果长期待摊的费用项目不能使以后会计期间受益则将尚未摊销的该项目的摊余价值全部转入当期损益。

29. 合同负债

√适用 □不适用

本公司根据履行履约义务与客户付款之间的关系在资产负债表中列示合同资产或合同负债。公司将同一合同下的合同资产和合同负债相互抵销后以净额列示。

公司将拥有的、无条件(即，仅取决于时间流逝)向客户收取对价的权利作为应收款项列示，将已向客户转让商品而有权收取对价的权利（该权利取决于时间流逝之外的其他因素）作为合同资产列示。

本公司已收或应收客户对价而应向客户转让商品或提供服务的义务列示为合同负债。

30. 职工薪酬

（1） 短期薪酬的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司在职工提供服务的会计期间，将实际发生的短期薪酬确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。其中，非货币性福利按照公允价值计量。

（2） 离职后福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

离职后福利分为设定提存计划和设定受益计划。

1）设定提存计划

本公司按当地政府的相关规定为职工缴纳基本养老保险和失业保险，在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，按以当地规定的缴纳基数和比例计算应缴纳金额，确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

除基本养老保险外，本公司还依据国家企业年金制度的相关政策建立了企业年金缴费制度（补充养老保险）/企业年金计划。本公司按职工工资总额的一定比例向当地社会保险机构缴费/年金计划缴费，相应支出计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

2）设定受益计划

对设定受益计划的会计处理通常包括下列步骤：

本公司根据预期累计福利单位法，采用无偏且相互一致的精算假设对有关人口统计变量和财务变量等作出估计，计量设定受益计划所产生的义务，并确定相关义务的所属期间。同时，对设定受益计划所产生的义务予以折现，以确定设定受益计划义务的现值和当期服务成本。

设定受益计划存在资产的，将设定受益计划义务现值减去设定受益计划资产公允价值所形成的赤字或盈余确认为一项设定受益计划净负债或净资产。设定受益计划存在盈余的，本公司以设定受益计划的盈余和资产上限两项的孰低者计量设定受益计划净资产。

所有设定受益计划义务，包括预期在职工提供服务的年度报告期间结束后的十二个月内支付的义务，根据资产负债表日与设定受益计划义务期限和币种相匹配的国债或活跃市场上的高质量公司债券的市场收益率予以折现。

期末，将设定受益计划产生的职工薪酬成本确认为服务成本、设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额以及重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产所产生的变动等三部分，其中设定受益计划产生的服务成本和设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额计入当期损益或相关资产成本；重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产所产生的变动计入其他综合收益，并且在后续会计期间不转回至损益，在原设定受益计划终止时在权益范围内将原计入其他综合收益的部分全部结转至未分配利润。

在设定受益计划结算时，按在结算日确定的设定受益计划义务现值和结算价格两者的差额，确认结算利得或损失。

（3） 辞退福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司在职工劳动合同到期之前解除与职工的劳动关系、或者为鼓励职工自愿接受裁减而提出给予补偿，在本公司不能单方面撤回解除劳动关系计划或裁减建议时和确认与涉及支付辞退福利的重组相关的成本费用时两者孰早日，确认因解除与职工的劳动关系给予补偿而产生的职工薪酬负债，同时计入当期损益。

（4） 其他长期职工福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

向职工提供的其他长期福利，符合设定提存计划条件的，按照设定提存计划的有关规定进行会计处理；除此之外的其他长期福利，按照设定受益计划的有关规定进行会计处理，为简化相关会计处理，将其产生的职工薪酬成本确认为服务成本、其他长期职工福利净负债或净资产的利息净额以及重新计量其他长期职工福利净负债或净资产所产生的变动等组成项目的总净额计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

31. 预计负债

√适用 □不适用

（1）因对外提供担保、诉讼事项、产品质量保证、亏损合同等或有事项形成的义务成为本公司承担的现时义务，履行该义务很可能导致经济利益流出本公司，且该义务的金额能够可靠的计量时，本公司将该项义务确认为预计负债。

（2）本公司按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数对预计负债进行初始计量，并在资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核。

32. 股份支付

√适用 □不适用

（1）股份支付的种类

包括以权益结算的股份支付和以现金结算的股份支付。

（2）权益工具公允价值的确定方法

1）存在活跃市场的，按照活跃市场中的报价确定。

2）不存在活跃市场的，采用估值技术确定，包括参考熟悉情况并自愿交易的各方最近进行的市场交易中使用的价格、参照实质上相同的其他金融工具的当前公允价值、现金流量折现法和期权定价模型等。

（3）确认可行权权益工具最佳估计的依据

根据最新取得的可行权职工数变动等后续信息进行估计。

（4）实施、修改、终止股份支付计划的相关会计处理

1）以权益结算的股份支付

授予后立即可行权的换取职工服务的以权益结算的股份支付，在授予日按照权益工具的公允价值计入相关成本或费用，相应调整资本公积。完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的换取职工服务的以权益结算的股份支付，在等待期内的每个资产负债表日，以对可行权权益工具数量的最佳估计为基础，按权益工具授予日的公允价值，将当期取得的服务计入相关成本或费用，相应调整资本公积。

换取其他方服务的权益结算的股份支付，如果其他方服务的公允价值能够可靠计量的，按照其他方服务在取得日的公允价值计量；如果其他方服务的公允价值不能可靠计量，但权益工具的公允价值能够可靠计量的，按照权益工具在服务取得日的公允价值计量，计入相关成本或费用，相应增加所有者权益。

2）以现金结算的股份支付

授予后立即可行权的换取职工服务的以现金结算的股份支付，在授予日按本公司承担负债的公允价值计入相关成本或费用，相应增加负债。完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的换取职工服务的以现金结算的股份支付，在等待期内的每个资产负债表日，以对可行权情况的最佳估计为基础，按本公司承担负债的公允价值，将当期取得的服务计入相关成本或费用和相应的负债。

3）修改、终止股份支付计划

如果修改增加了所授予的权益工具的公允价值，本公司按照权益工具公允价值的增加相应地确认取得服务的增加；如果修改增加了所授予的权益工具的数量，本公司将增加的权益工具的公允价值相应地确认为取得服务的增加；如果本公司按照有利于职工的方式修改可行权条件，公司在处理可行权条件时，考虑修改后的可行权条件。

如果修改减少了授予的权益工具的公允价值，本公司继续以权益工具在授予日的公允价值为基础，确认取得服务的金额，而不考虑权益工具公允价值的减少；如果修改减少了授予的权益工具的数量，本公司将减少部分作为已授予的权益工具的取消来进行处理；如果以不利于职工的方式修改了可行权条件，在处理可行权条件时，不考虑修改后的可行权条件。

如果本公司在等待期内取消了所授予的权益工具或结算了所授予的权益工具（因未满足可行权条件而被取消的除外），则将取消或结算作为加速可行权处理，立即确认原本在剩余等待期内确认的金额。

33. 优先股、永续债等其他金融工具

√适用 □不适用

根据金融工具相关准则、《金融负债与权益工具的区分及相关会计处理规定》（财会〔2014〕13 号）和《永续债相关会计处理的规定》（财会〔2019〕2 号），对发行的永续债等金融工具，公司依据所发行金融工具的合同条款及其所反映的经济实质而非仅以法律形式，结合金融资产、金融负债和权益工具的定义，在初始确认时将该等金融工具或其组成部分分类为金融资产、金融负债或权益工具。

在资产负债表日，对于归类为权益工具的金融工具，其利息支出或股利分配作为公司的利润分配，其回购、注销等作为权益的变动处理；对于归类为金融负债的金融工具，其利息支出或股利分配按照借款费用进行处理，其回购或赎回产生的利得或损失等计入当期损益。

34. 收入

（1） 按照业务类型披露收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

√适用 □不适用

1）收入的确认

公司主营业务包括产业链、供应链两大类。

产业链主要产品或服务包括：①清洁能源（光伏组件生产与销售、清洁能源工程项目开发建设、电站运维服务和综合能源管理）；②生态环保（含污水处理和土壤修复工程等）；③户外动力设备（园林户外机械和汽油发电机组等的研发、制造与销售）；④柴油发电机组的出口及售后服务；⑤船舶制造与航运；⑥纺织服装（服装、家纺、品牌校服的设计研发、实业制造、销售服务为一体）等。

供应链即供应链集成服务，指大宗商品运营与机电设备贸易。

本公司在履行了合同中的履约义务，即在客户取得相关商品控制权时确认收入。取得相关商品控制权是指能够主导该商品的使用并从中获得几乎全部的经济利益。

2）本公司依据收入准则相关规定判断相关履约义务性质属于“在某一时段内履行的履约义务”或“某一时点履行的履约义务”，分别按以下原则进行收入确认。

本公司满足下列条件之一的，属于在某一时段内履行履约义务：

①客户在本公司履约的同时即取得并消耗本公司履约所带来的经济利益。

②客户能够控制本公司履约过程中在建的资产。

③本公司履约过程中所产出的资产具有不可替代用途，且本公司在整个合同期内有权就累计至今已完成的履约部分收取款项。

对于在某一时段内履行的履约义务，本公司在该段时间内按照履约进度确认收入，但是，履约进度不能合理确定的除外。本公司考虑商品的性质，采用产出法或投入法确定恰当的履约进度。

对于不属于在某一时段内履行的履约义务，属于在某一时点履行的履约义务，本公司在客户取得相关商品控制权时点确认收入。

在判断客户是否已取得商品控制权时，本公司考虑下列迹象：

①本公司就该商品享有现时收款权利，即客户就该商品负有现时付款义务。

②本公司已将该商品的法定所有权转移给客户，即客户已拥有该商品的法定所有权。

③本公司已将该商品实物转移给客户，即客户已实物占有该商品。

④本公司已将该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移给客户，即客户已取得该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬。

⑤客户已接受该商品。

⑥其他表明客户已取得商品控制权的迹象。

本公司收入确认的具体政策：

依据公司自身的经营模式和结算方式，各类业务销售收入确认的具体方法披露如下：

①商品销售业务

公司商品销售业务属于在某一时点履行的履约义务，内销收入在公司将产品运送至合同约定交货地点并由客户确认接受、已收取价款或取得收款权利且相关的经济利益很可能流入时确认。外销收入根据国际贸易方式不同，分为 FOB、CIF 和 DDP 等，DDP 贸易的所有权及风险转移点为货物运到客户指定位置，并经客户验收确认后确认收入； FOB 或 CIF 贸易方式的风险转移点均为船舷离岸，公司以取得海关出口报关后，取得提单来确认收入。

②符合某一时段内履行的履约义务的业务

公司提供生态环保、清洁能源工程项目开发建设服务等属于在某一时段内履行的履约义务，根据已发生成本占预计总成本的比例确定提供服务的履约进度，并按履约进度确认收入。履约进度不能合理确定时，公司已经发生的成本预计能够得到补偿的，按照已经发生的成本金额确认收入，直到履约进度能够合理确定为止。在资产负债表日，按照合同总收入乘以履约进度扣除以前会计期间累计已确认收入后的金额，确认为当期合同收入。

③光伏电站发电收入

公司光伏电站发电业务属于在某一时点履行的履约义务，根据购售电双方共同确认的上网电量和国家有关部门批准执行的上网电价以及竞价电价确认电力产品销售收入，在满足电力已经供出并经抄表确认，供出的电款金额已确定，已收取价款或取得收款权利且相关的经济利益很可能流入时确认。

④船舶建造业务

公司船舶建造业务属于在某一时点履行的履约义务，在船舶完工交付时根据合同和交船文件确定的交易价格一次性确认收入，并一次性结转合同的全部成本。

3）收入的计量

本公司应当按照分摊至各单项履约义务的交易价格计量收入。在确定交易价格时，本公司考虑可变对价、合同中存在的重大融资成分、非现金对价、应付客户对价等因素的影响。

①可变对价

本公司按照期望值或最可能发生金额确定可变对价的最佳估计数，但包含可变对价的交易价格，应当不超过在相关不确定性消除时累计已确认收入极可能不会发生重大转回的金额。企业在评估累计已确认收入是否极可能不会发生重大转回时，应当同时考虑收入转回的可能性及其比重。

②重大融资成分

合同中存在重大融资成分的，本公司应当按照假定客户在取得商品控制权时即以现金支付的应付金额确定交易价格。该交易价格与合同对价之间的差额，应当在合同期间内采用实际利率法摊销。

③非现金对价

客户支付非现金对价的，本公司按照非现金对价的公允价值确定交易价格。非现金对价的公允价值不能合理估计的，本公司参照其承诺向客户转让商品的单独售价间接确定交易价格。

④应付客户对价

针对应付客户对价的，应当将该应付对价冲减交易价格，并在确认相关收入与支付（或承诺支付）客户对价二者孰晚的时点冲减当期收入，但应付客户对价是为了向客户取得其他可明确区分商品的除外。

企业应付客户对价是为了向客户取得其他可明确区分商品的，应当采用与本企业其他采购相一致的方式确认所购买的商品。企业应付客户对价超过向客户取得可明确区分商品公允价值的，超过金额冲减交易价格。向客户取得的可明确区分商品公允价值不能合理估计的，企业应当将应付客户对价全额冲减交易价格。

（2） 同类业务采用不同经营模式涉及不同收入确认方式及计量方法

□适用 √不适用

35. 合同成本

√适用 □不适用

合同成本分为合同履约成本与合同取得成本。

本公司企业为履行合同发生的成本同时满足下列条件的，作为合同履约成本确认为一项资产：

（1）该成本与一份当前或预期取得的合同直接相关，包括直接人工、直接材料、制造费用（或类似费用）、明确由客户承担的成本以及仅因该合同而发生的其他成本；

（2）该成本增加了企业未来用于履行履约义务的资源；

（3）该成本预期能够收回。

本公司为取得合同发生的增量成本预期能够收回的，作为合同取得成本确认为一项资产；但是，该资产摊销不超过一年的可以在发生时计入当期损益。

与合同成本有关的资产采用与该资产相关的商品或服务收入确认相同的基础进行摊销。

与合同成本有关的资产，其账面价值高于下列两项的差额的，本公司将对于超出部分计提减值准备，并确认为资产减值损失：

（1）因转让与该资产相关的商品或服务预期能够取得的剩余对价；

（2）为转让该相关商品或服务估计将要发生的成本。

上述资产减值准备后续发生转回的，转回后的资产账面价值不超过假定不计提减值准备情况下该资产在转回日的账面价值。

36. 政府补助

√适用 □不适用

（1）政府补助包括与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

（2）政府补助在同时满足下列条件时予以确认：(1) 公司能够满足政府补助所附的条件；(2) 公司能够收到政府补助。政府补助为货币性资产的，按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的，按照公允价值计量；公允价值不能可靠取得的，按照名义金额计量。

（3）与资产相关的政府补助判断依据及会计处理方法

政府文件规定用于购建或以其他方式形成长期资产的政府补助划分为与资产相关的政府补助。政府文件不明确的，以取得该补助必须具备的基本条件为基础进行判断，以购建或其他方式形成长期资产为基本条件的作为与资产相关的政府补助。与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产的账面价值或确认为递延收益。与资产相关的政府补助确认为递延收益的，在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入损益。按照名义金额计量的政府补助，直接计入当期损益。相关资

产在使用寿命结束前被出售、转让、报废或发生毁损的，将尚未分配的相关递延收益余额转入资产处置当期的损益。

（4）与收益相关的政府补助判断依据及会计处理方法

除与资产相关的政府补助之外的政府补助划分为与收益相关的政府补助。对于同时包含与资产相关部分和与收益相关部分的政府补助，难以区分与资产相关或与收益相关的，整体归类为与收益相关的政府补助。与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的，确认为递延收益，在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间，计入当期损益或冲减相关成本；用于补偿已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益或冲减相关成本。

（5）与公司日常经营活动相关的政府补助，按照经济业务实质，计入其他收益或冲减相关成本费用。与公司日常活动无关的政府补助，计入营业外收支。

（6）政策性优惠贷款贴息的会计处理方法

1）财政将贴息资金拨付给贷款银行，由贷款银行以政策性优惠利率向公司提供贷款的，以实际收到的借款金额作为借款的入账价值，按照借款本金和该政策性优惠利率计算相关借款费用。

2）财政将贴息资金直接拨付给公司的，将对应的贴息冲减相关借款费用。

37. 递延所得税资产/递延所得税负债

√适用 □不适用

（1）根据资产、负债的账面价值与其计税基础之间的差额（未作为资产和负债确认的项目按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的，该计税基础与其账面数之间的差额），按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计算确认递延所得税资产或递延所得税负债。

（2）确认递延所得税资产以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限。资产负债表日，有确凿证据表明未来期间很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的，确认以前会计期间未确认的递延所得税资产。

（3）资产负债表日，对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核，如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，则减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额时，转回减记的金额。

（4）本公司当期所得税和递延所得税作为所得税费用或收益计入当期损益，但不包括下列情况产生的所得税：1）企业合并；2）直接在所有者权益中确认的交易或者事项。

38. 租赁

√适用 □不适用

本公司为承租人时，在租赁期开始日，除选择采用简化处理的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁外，对租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债。

在租赁期开始日后，本公司采用成本模式对使用权资产进行后续计量。参照《企业会计准则第 4 号——固定资产》有关折旧规定，对使用权资产计提折旧。承租人能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的，应当在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧。无法合理确定租赁期届满时能够取得租赁资产所有权的，应当在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。本公司按照《企业会计准则第 8 号——资产减值》的规定，确定使用权资产是否发生减值，并对已识别的减值损失进行会计处理。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并计入当期损益。按照《企业会计准则第 17 号——借款费用》等其他准则规定应当计入相关资产成本的，从其规定。

作为承租方对短期租赁和低价值资产租赁进行简化处理的判断依据和会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）判断依据

短期租赁是指在租赁期开始日，租赁期不超过 12 个月的租赁，包含购买选择权的租赁除外。

低价值资产租赁是指单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值低于 4 万元的租赁。

（2）会计处理方法

本公司对于短期租赁和低价值资产租赁，选择不确认使用权资产和租赁负债，将短期租赁和低价值资产租赁的租赁付款额，在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入相关资产成本或当期损益。

作为出租方的租赁分类标准和会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）融资租赁

本公司作为出租人的，在租赁期开始日，对融资租赁确认应收融资租赁款，并终止确认融资租赁资产，并按照固定的周期性利率计算并确认租赁期内各个期间的利息收入。

（2）经营租赁

本公司作为出租人的，在租赁期内各个期间，采用直线法将经营租赁的租赁收款额确认为租金收入。将发生的与经营租赁有关的初始直接费用进行资本化，在租赁期内按照与租金收入确认相同的基础进行分摊，分期计入当期损益。

对于经营租赁资产中的固定资产，本公司应当采用类似资产的折旧政策计提折旧；对于其他经营租赁资产，应当根据该资产适用的企业会计准则，采用系统合理的方法进行摊销。本公司按照《企业会计准则第 8 号——资产减值》的规定，确定经营租赁资产是否发生减值，并进行相应会计处理。

（3）售后租回

1）公司作为承租人

公司按照《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》的规定，评估确定售后租回交易中的资产转让是否属于销售。

售后租回交易中的资产转让属于销售的，公司按原资产账面价值中与租回获得的使用权有关的部分，计量售后租回所形成的使用权资产，并仅就转让至出租人的权利确认相关利得或损失。

售后租回交易中的资产转让不属于销售的，公司继续确认被转让资产，同时确认一项与转让收入等额的金融负债，并按照《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量》对该金融负债进行会计处理。

2）公司作为出租人

公司按照《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》的规定，评估确定售后租回交易中的资产转让是否属于销售。

售后租回交易中的资产转让属于销售的，公司根据其他适用的企业会计准则对资产购买进行会计处理，并根据《企业会计准则第 21 号——租赁》对资产出租进行会计处理。

售后租回交易中的资产转让不属于销售的，公司不确认被转让资产，但确认一项与转让收入等额的金融资产，并按照《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量》对该金融资产进行会计处理。

39. 其他重要的会计政策和会计估计

√适用 □不适用

（1）使用权资产

在租赁期开始日，本公司对租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债，应用准则进行简化处理的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁除外。

本公司对使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量。该成本包括：

①租赁负债的初始计量金额；

②在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额；

③发生的初始直接费用；

④为拆卸及移除租赁资产、复原租赁资产所在场地或将租赁资产恢复至租赁条款约定状态预计将发生的成本。前述成本属于为生产存货而发生的，适用《企业会计准则第 1 号——存货》。

本公司按照《企业会计准则第 13 号——或有事项》对上述第 4 项所述成本进行确认和计量。

初始直接费用，是指为达成租赁所发生的增量成本。增量成本是指若企业不取得该租赁，则不会发生的成本。

本公司参照《企业会计准则第 4 号——固定资产》有关折旧规定，对使用权资产计提折旧。对于能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的，在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧。无法合理确定租赁期届满时能够取得租赁资产所有权的，在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

本公司按照《企业会计准则第 8 号——资产减值》的规定，确定使用权资产是否发生减值，并对已识别的减值损失进行会计处理。

（2）商誉

非同一控制下企业合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉。视企业合并方式不同，控股合并情况下，该差额是指合并财务报表中应列示的商誉；吸收合并情况下，该差额是购买方在其账簿及个别财务报表中应确认的商誉。初始确认后的商誉，应当以其成本扣除累计减值准备后的金额计量。商誉在确认以后，持有期间不进行摊销。

商誉减值准备参考“第十节 财务报告/五、重要会计政策及会计估计”之“27.长期资产减值”。

（3）租赁负债

在租赁期开始日，本公司对租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债，应用准则进行简化处理的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁除外。

租赁负债按照租赁期开始日尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量。

租赁付款额，是指本公司向出租人支付的与在租赁期内使用租赁资产的权利相关的款项，包括：

①固定付款额及实质固定付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除租赁激励相关金额；

②取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额，该款项在初始计量时根据租赁期开始日的指数或比率确定；

③购买选择权的行权价格，前提是本公司合理确定将行使该选择权；

④行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项，前提是租赁期反映出本公司将行使终止租赁选择权；

⑤根据本公司提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项。

在计算租赁付款额的现值时，本公司采用租赁内含利率作为折现率；无法确定租赁内含利率的，本公司采用增量借款利率作为折现率。

40. 重要会计政策和会计估计的变更

(1). 重要会计政策变更

√适用 □不适用

本公司自 2023 年 1 月 1 日采用《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》（财会〔2022〕31 号）相关规定，根据累积影响数，调整财务报表相关项目金额。会计政策变更导致影响如下：

单位：元 币种：人民币

会计政策变更的内容和原因	受重要影响的报表项目名称	影响金额
财政部于 2022 年 11 月发布了《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》（财会〔2022〕31 号）（以下简称“解释第 16 号”）	递延所得税资产	2,837,908.58
	递延所得税负债	10,689,607.40
	其他综合收益	3,158.38
	未分配利润	-11,106,293.77
	少数股东权益	-8,242,478.31
	所得税费用	-3,876,003.52
	少数股东损益	-4,604,584.52

其他说明

无

(2). 重要会计估计变更

□适用 √不适用

(3). 2023 年起首次执行新会计准则或准则解释等涉及调整首次执行当年年初的财务报表

□适用 √不适用

41. 其他

□适用 √不适用

六、税项

1. 主要税种及税率

主要税种及税率情况

√适用 □不适用

税种	计税依据	税率
增值税	以按税法规定计算的销售货物和应税劳务收入为基础计算销项税额，扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后，差额部分为应交增值税	13%、9%、6% 注 1
城市维护建设税	实际缴纳的流转税税额	5%、7%
企业所得税	应纳税所得额	25%或适用税率

房产税	从价计征的，按房产原值一次减除 30%后余值的 1.2%计缴；从租计征的，按租金收入的 12%计缴	1.2%、12%
教育费附加	实际缴纳的流转税税额	3%
地方教育附加	实际缴纳的流转税税额	2%

注 1：从事出口业务的子公司出口货物实行“免、退”税政策，出口退税率为 13%、9%。

存在不同企业所得税税率纳税主体的，披露情况说明

√适用 □不适用

纳税主体名称	所得税税率（%）
苏美达中美洲有限公司	30
苏美达日本株式会社	30
苏美达澳大利亚有限责任公司	30
苏美达巴基斯坦光伏有限公司	30
缅甸双赢服饰有限公司	22
金海达印度尼西亚有限公司	20
四季科技越南有限公司	20
江苏苏美达华信通信有限公司	20
苏美达越南服装有限公司	20
天津苏美达国际贸易有限公司	20
成都苏美达国际贸易有限公司	20
越南永信有限公司	20
淮安金正奇机电科技有限公司	20
安徽苏正奇铸业科技有限公司	20
南京苏美达创品制衣有限公司	20
江苏苏美达纺织科技有限公司	20
美达贝壳（江苏）高新技术有限公司	20
南京美达思珂数字科技有限公司	20
苏美达英国公司	19
白俄罗斯永诚有限公司	18
冉升科技新加坡有限公司	17
新加坡赢星有限公司	17
新加坡永信贸易有限公司	17
苏美达航运有限公司	17
香港创奇贸易有限公司	16.5
永诚贸易有限公司	16.5
江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司	15
南京苏美达智能技术有限公司	15
南京苏美达动力产品有限公司	15
江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司	15
江苏苏美达机电科技有限公司	15
江苏苏美达铝业有限公司	15
新大洋造船有限公司	15
江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司	15
南京金正奇交通设备有限责任公司	15
安徽金正达精锻科技有限公司	15
永和县美能新能源有限公司	12.5
苏美达五金（北美）有限公司	注释 1
达人领航有限公司	注释 1
北美弗曼装备有限公司	注释 1

苏美达北美公司	注释 1
创美有限公司	注释 1
伯克希尔毛毯家纺用品有限公司	注释 1
恩美有限公司	注释 1
新大洋航运有限公司	注释 2
恒昌船务有限公司	注释 2
恒信船务有限公司	注释 2
安达航运有限公司	注释 2
恒远船务有限公司	注释 2
美达航运有限公司	注释 2
通达航运有限公司	注释 2
恒通船务有限公司	注释 2
诚达航运有限公司	注释 2
辉达航运有限公司	注释 2
丰达航运有限公司	注释 2
百达航运有限公司	注释 2
万达航运有限公司	注释 2
行达航运有限公司	注释 2
稳达航运有限公司	注释 2
致达航运有限公司	注释 2
顺达航运有限公司	注释 2
永达航运有限公司	注释 2
远达航运有限公司	注释 2
捷达航运有限公司	注释 2
利达航运有限公司	注释 2
富达航运有限公司	注释 2
裕达航运有限公司	注释 2
如达航运有限公司	注释 2
意达航运有限公司	注释 2
康达航运有限公司	注释 2
盛达航运有限公司	注释 2
恒丰船务有限公司	注释 2
润达航运有限公司	注释 2
越达航运有限公司	注释 2
运达航运有限公司	注释 2
创达航运有限公司	注释 2
苏美达海运有限公司	注释 2
苏美达香港有限公司	注释 2
德国高普贸易有限公司	注释 3
苏美达五金（欧洲）有限公司	注释 3
苏美达工业工程有限责任公司	注释 3
苏美达欧洲公司	注释 3
苏美达迪拜公司	注释 4
除上述以外的其他纳税主体	25

注 1：苏美达五金（北美）有限公司、达人领航有限公司、北美弗曼装备有限公司、苏美达北美公司、创美有限公司、伯克希尔毛毯家纺用品有限公司、恩美有限公司注册地为美国，所得税为联邦税和州税，联邦税税率为 21%。

注 2：新大洋航运有限公司设立在利比里亚、美达航运有限公司、通达航运有限公司、润达航运有限公司、运达航运有限公司、苏美达香港有限公司设立在中国香港、安达航运有限公司、诚达航运有限公司、辉达航运有限公司、丰达航运有限公司、百达航运有限公司、万达航运有限公司、行达航运有限公司、稳达航运有限公司、致达航运有限公司、顺达航运有限公司、永达航运有限公司、远达航运有限公司、捷达航运有限公司、利达航运有限公司、富达航运有限公司、裕达航运有限公司、如达航运有限公司、意达航运有限公司、康达航运有限公司、盛达航运有限公司、越达航运有限公司、创达航运有限公司设立在马绍尔群岛，恒昌船务有限公司、恒信船务有限公司、恒远船务有限公司、恒通船务有限公司、恒丰船务有限公司设立在塞舌尔，苏美达海运有限公司设立在新加坡，根据当地税收政策，公司从事的离岸业务，无需缴纳利得税，即离岸业务免税。

注 3：公司税率为 15%，城市交易税的范围一般为 14%和 17%之间，实际的公司税率（包括联合附加税和交易税）范围一般在 30%和 33%之间。所得税或企业所得税征收 5.5%的联合附加税。

注 4：公司设立在迪拜，根据当地政策，企业所得税只对外资银行和石油企业征税，公司所从事业务所得税免税。

2. 税收优惠

√适用 □不适用

（1）增值税

《财政部 税务总局关于明确增值税小规模纳税人减免增值税等政策的公告》（财政部 税务总局公告 2023 年第 1 号）规定，控股子公司江苏苏美达通用设备贸易咨询有限公司、江苏苏美达工程设备有限公司、天津苏美达国际贸易有限公司、江苏永诚国际货运代理有限公司、江苏苏美达数字科技有限公司、上海苏美达商务咨询有限公司自 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，增值税加计抵减政策按照以下规定执行：

（一）允许生产性服务业纳税人按照当期可抵扣进项税额加计 5%抵减应纳税额。生产性服务业纳税人，是指提供邮政服务、电信服务、现代服务、生活服务取得的销售额占全部销售额的比重超过 50%的纳税人。

（二）允许生活性服务业纳税人按照当期可抵扣进项税额加计 10%抵减应纳税额。生活性服务业纳税人，是指提供生活服务取得的销售额占全部销售额的比重超过 50%的纳税人。

《财政部 税务总局关于先进制造业企业增值税加计抵减政策的公告》(财政部 税务总局公告 2023 年第 43 号)规定，控股子公司江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司、新大洋造船有限公司、江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司、南京苏美达动力产品有限公、南京苏美达智能技术有限公司、安徽金正达精锻科技有限公司、江苏苏美达机电科技有限公司、江苏苏美达铝业有限公司,自 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日，允许先进制造业企业按照当期可抵扣进项税额加计 5%抵减应纳增值税税额。

（2）企业所得税

1）根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于公示江苏省 2021 年第一批认定报备高新技术企业名单的通知》，江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司、新大洋造船有限公司通过高新技术企业认定，自 2021 年起减按 15%的税率计缴企业所得税，认定有效期三年，2023 年度享受 15%所得税税率优惠。

2）根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于公示江苏省 2021 年第二批认定报备高新技术企业名单的通知》，南京金正奇交通设备有限责任公司通过高新技术企业认定，自 2021 年起减按 15%的税率计缴企业所得税，认定有效期三年，2023 年度享受 15%所得税税率优惠。

3）根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于公示江苏省 2021 年第三批认定报备高新技术企业名单的通知》，江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司、南京苏美达动力产品有限公司、南京苏美达智能技术有限公司通过高新技术企业认定，自 2021 年起减按 15%的税率计缴企业所得税，2023 年度享受 15%所得税税率优惠。

4）根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于对安徽省认定机构 2022 年认定的第一批高新技术企业进行备案公示的通知》，安徽金正达精锻科技有限公司通过高新技术企业认定，自 2022 年起减按 15%的税率计缴企业所得税，认定有效期三年，2023 年度享受 15%所得税税率优惠。

5）根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于对江苏省认定机构 2022 年认定的第四批高新技术企业进行备案公示的通知》，江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司、江苏苏美达机电科技有限公司、江苏苏美达铝业有限公司通过高新技术企业认定，自 2022 年起减按 15%的税率计缴企业所得税，认定有效期三年，2023 年度享受 15%所得税税率优惠。

6)根据《财政部 税务总局关于进一步支持小微企业和个体工商户发展有关税费政策的公告》（财政部 税务总局公告 2023 年第 12 号）规定，控股子公司安徽苏正奇铸业科技有限公司、淮安金正奇机电科技有限公司、天津苏美达国际贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达纺织科技有限公司、南京苏美达创品制衣有限公司、成都苏美达国际贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达华信通信有限公司、南京美达思珂数字科技有限公司、美达贝壳（江苏）高新技术有限公司，自 2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日，对小型微利企业减按 25%计算应纳税所得额，按 20%的税率缴纳企业所得税政策，延续执行至 2027 年 12 月 31 日。

7)根据《财政部 税务总局 国家发展改革委关于延续西部大开发企业所得税政策的公告》(财政部公告 2020 年第 23 号）的规定，公司控股子公司重庆苏美达供应链有限公司为设在西部地区的鼓励类产业企业，自 2021 年 1 月 1 日至 2030 年 12 月 31 日，减按 15%的税率征收企业所得税。

8）根据《财税部、国家税务总局关于公共基础设施项目和环境保护、节能节水项目企业所得税优惠政策问题的通知》（财税〔2012〕10 号）的规定，公司控股太阳能电站子公司享受企业所得税三免三减半优惠政策。该优惠政策从太阳能电站公司确认第一笔收入的年份开始享受，具体各家公司享受所得税优惠政策开始时间列示如下：

公司名称	所得税优惠开始时间	2023 年度享受的税率优惠
永和县美能新能源有限公司	2018 年	12.5%

（3）其他税种

根据《财政部 税务总局关于进一步支持小微企业和个体工商户发展有关税费政策的公告》（财政部 税务总局公告 2023 年第 12 号）规定，控股子公司安徽苏正奇铸业科技有限公司、淮安金正奇机电科技有限公司、天津苏美达国际贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达纺织科技有限公司、南京苏美达创品制衣有限公司、成都苏美达国际贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达华信通信有限公司、南京美达思珂数字科技有限公司、美达贝壳（江苏）高新技术有限公司系小型微利企业，自 2023 年 1

月 1 日至 2027 年 12 月 31 日，对增值税小规模纳税人、小型微利企业和个体工商户减半征收资源税（不含水资源税）、城市维护建设税、房产税、城镇土地使用税、印花税（不含证券交易印花税）、耕地占用税和教育费附加、地方教育附加。

3. 其他

□适用 √不适用

七、合并财务报表项目注释

1. 货币资金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
库存现金	1,038,107.07	2,410,970.99
银行存款	3,300,561,377.30	3,947,988,704.64
其他货币资金	1,011,361,738.18	1,468,083,691.83
存放财务公司存款	7,387,082,027.44	7,222,560,946.49
合计	11,700,043,249.99	12,641,044,313.95
其中：存放在境外的款项总额	644,748,727.04	677,297,958.00

其他说明

期末存在抵押、质押、冻结等对使用有限制的货币资金明细如下：

项目	期末数	期初数
票据保证金	745,300,625.69	939,743,326.42
保函保证金	122,357,045.02	257,924,814.00
冻结款项[注]	78,561,309.87	68,138,779.84
信用证保证金	58,593,234.99	19,563,328.00
买汇保证金	7,569,478.08	153,560,316.10
贷款保证金	6,942,388.12	6,736,146.11
期货保证金	10.00	19,990,793.94
定期存款		17,411,500.00
其他	22,000.00	105,517.95
合计	1,019,346,091.77	1,483,174,522.36

注：截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，冻结款项主要为新大洋新造船有限公司用于支付破产债权的专项资金账户余额 68,167,912.17 元、农安县宏达电力工程有限公司司法冻结资金 5,916,241.21 元及农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司司法冻结资金 2,213,496.70 元。

期末无存放在境外且资金汇回受到限制的款项。

2. 交易性金融资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额	指定理由和依据
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	114,127,824.63	403,659,300.21	/
其中：			
衍生金融资产	90,717,824.63	378,429,300.21	/
其他[注]	23,410,000.00	25,230,000.00	/
合计	114,127,824.63	403,659,300.21	/

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

注：其他系江苏苏瑞城乡投资发展有限公司（原江苏苏美达房地产开发有限公司，以下简称“苏瑞城投”）2019 年 8 月引入战略投资人南京苏瑞置业有限公司（以下简称“苏瑞置业”）过程中，基于苏瑞城投持有的 29.72 亩土地使用权存在被政府无偿收回的可能性而导致土地可开发价值存在较高不确定性，由此产生的苏瑞置业对本次增资款在上述土地价值明确后对应或有增值部分的或有合并对价。2020 年 5 月 7 日，南京市六合经济开发区管委会与苏瑞城投签订《收回国有土地使用权及补偿协议》，对苏瑞城投名下 8.08 亩土地收储。

江苏国衡中测土地房地产资产评估咨询有限公司以 2023 年 12 月 31 日为评估基准日对上述剩余 21.64 亩土地评估，并出具土地估价报告（（苏）国衡（2024）土估字第 0054 号）。经评估，截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日上述土地的估值为 2,341.00 万元。

3. 衍生金融资产

□适用 √不适用

4. 应收票据

（1） 应收票据分类列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
商业承兑票据	99,500.00	125,641,309.05
信用证	196,361,890.82	
合计	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05

（2） 期末公司已质押的应收票据

□适用 √不适用

（3） 期末公司已背书或贴现且在资产负债表日尚未到期的应收票据

□适用 √不适用

（4） 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按组合计提坏账准备	196,461,890.82	100.00	500.00	0.00	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05	100.00			125,641,309.05
其中：										
信用证	196,361,890.82	99.95			196,361,890.82					
商业承兑汇票	100,000.00	0.05	500.00	0.50	99,500.00	125,641,309.05	100.00			125,641,309.05
合计	196,461,890.82	/	500.00	/	196,461,390.82	125,641,309.05	/		/	125,641,309.05

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

√适用 □不适用

组合计提项目：商业承兑汇票

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	应收票据	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
信用证	196,361,890.82		
商业承兑汇票	100,000.00	500.00	0.50

名称	期末余额		
	应收票据	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
合计	196,461,890.82	500.00	0.50

按组合计提坏账准备的说明
□适用 √不适用
按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备
□适用 √不适用
各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例
不适用
对本期发生损失准备变动的应收票据账面余额显著变动的情况说明：
□适用 √不适用

（5） 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
按组合计提坏账准备		500.00				500.00
合计		500.00				500.00

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
无

（6） 本期实际核销的应收票据情况

□适用 √不适用
其中重要的应收票据核销情况：
□适用 √不适用
应收票据核销说明：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明
□适用 √不适用

5. 应收账款

（1） 按账龄披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
1 年以内		
其中：1 年以内分项		
1 年以内（含 1 年）	7,526,207,315.31	7,030,336,414.65
1 年以内小计	7,526,207,315.31	7,030,336,414.65
1 至 2 年	787,579,253.69	542,000,598.90
2 至 3 年	403,563,458.78	403,594,819.35
3 至 4 年	325,953,823.43	266,440,810.09
4 至 5 年	171,343,509.36	148,604,535.68
5 年以上	86,519,677.37	46,695,531.07
合计	9,301,167,037.94	8,437,672,709.74

（2） 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按单项计提坏账准备	614,833,729.93	6.61	387,965,589.88	63.10	226,868,140.05	521,161,770.84	6.18	391,900,014.48	75.20	129,261,756.36
按组合计提坏账准备	8,686,333,308.01	93.39	126,200,000.06	1.45	8,560,133,307.95	7,916,510,938.90	93.82	120,301,096.95	1.52	7,796,209,841.95
其中：										
账龄组合	8,686,333,308.01	93.39	126,200,000.06	1.45	8,560,133,307.95	7,916,510,938.90	93.82	120,301,096.95	1.52	7,796,209,841.95
合计	9,301,167,037.94	/	514,165,589.94	/	8,787,001,448.00	8,437,672,709.74	/	512,201,111.43	/	7,925,471,598.31

按单项计提坏账准备：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

名称	期末余额			
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例（%）	计提理由
沭阳国华酒精酿造有限公司	191,144,758.76	87,120,504.10	45.58	预计无法全额收回
SNOW JOE LLC	80,076,797.00	50,000,000.00	62.44	款项已逾期，预计无法全额收回
SMART GUNES ENERJISI TEKNOLOJILERI ARGE URETIM SAN. VE TIC. A.S.	50,283,042.48	10,056,608.50	20.00	款项已逾期，预计无法全额收回
SMART ENERGY GRUP AD	38,472,328.45	7,694,465.69	20.00	款项已逾期，预计无法全额收回
Sadaqat Global Limited	24,936,381.74	22,442,743.57	90.00	款项已逾期，预计无法全额收回
ROZA ENERJI TICARET VE SANAYI LIMITED SIRKETI.	24,335,383.76	24,335,383.76	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
ARAT ENERJI INSAAT TICARET VE SANAYI LIMITED SIRKE	24,086,094.11	24,086,094.11	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
ARIYA ENERJI MUHENDISLIK TICARET VE SANAYI LIMITED	21,318,466.61	21,318,466.61	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
中铁隧道股份有限公司	15,152,307.93	15,152,307.93	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
大庆美阳达新能源科技开发有限公司	14,722,814.90	14,722,814.90	100.00	预计无法收回
上海御珈福电子商务有限公司	13,105,251.52	13,105,251.52	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
南京长江江宇油脂有限公司	9,056,257.24	9,056,257.24	100.00	预计无法收回
徽商银行股份有限公司	8,719,225.77	8,719,225.77	100.00	预计无法收回
浙江奇腾奇彩供应链管理有限责任公司	8,659,356.02	8,659,356.02	100.00	款项已逾期，预计无法收回
长春友邦轨道交通装备有限责任公司	8,263,335.82	2,479,000.75	30.00	款项已逾期，预计无法全额收回
WHOLESALE 209, LLC	5,959,262.31	5,959,262.31	100.00	预计无法收回

名称	期末余额			
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例（%）	计提理由
上海城投水务（集团）有限公司	5,258,603.30	5,258,603.30	100.00	预计无法收回
陆丰市明大新能源科技有限公司	5,156,822.85	5,156,822.85	100.00	预计无法收回
其他零星客户	66,127,239.36	52,642,420.95	79.61	预计无法全额收回
合计	614,833,729.93	387,965,589.88	63.10	/

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：
□适用 √不适用
按组合计提坏账准备：
√适用 □不适用
组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	应收账款	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
账龄组合	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	1.45
合计	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	--

按组合计提坏账准备的说明：
√适用 □不适用

组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元

名称	期末余额		
	应收账款	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
1 年以内（含 1 年）	7,194,802,849.30	50,299,677.78	0.70
1-2 年（含 2 年）	669,772,345.59	27,378,016.88	4.09
2-3 年（含 3 年）	360,387,390.80	19,833,615.22	5.50
3-4 年（含 4 年）	239,173,831.07	11,531,354.84	4.82
4-5 年（含 5 年）	150,996,287.27	7,521,448.16	4.98
5 年以上	71,200,603.98	9,635,887.18	13.53
合计	8,686,333,308.01	126,200,000.06	--

按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备
□适用 √不适用
各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例
不适用
对本期发生损失准备变动的应收账款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：
□适用 √不适用

（3） 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
单项计提坏账准备	391,900,014.48	169,908,251.88	156,966,699.84	17,021,234.68	145,258.04	387,965,589.88
按组合计提坏账准备	120,301,096.95	5,741,215.03		669,332.10	827,020.18	126,200,000.06
合计	512,201,111.43	175,649,466.91	156,966,699.84	17,690,566.78	972,278.22	514,165,589.94

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	收回或转回金额	转回原因	收回方式	确定原坏账准备计提比例的依据及其合理性
ZEE CO.APPAREL CORP. DBA HAWKE AND CO	24,559,757.61	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
DKH Retail Ltd	21,902,596.13	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
中建铁投轨道交通建设有限公司	21,478,331.08	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
JOULES LIMITED	16,941,319.35	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
MAURICES INCORPORATED UOC	14,884,416.82	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
合计	99,766,420.99	/	/	/

其他说明：
无

（4） 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	核销金额
实际核销的应收账款	17,690,566.78

其中重要的应收账款核销情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	应收账款性质	核销金额	核销原因	履行的核销程序	款项是否由关联交易产生
ZEE CO.APPAREL CORP. DBA HAWKE AND CO	货款	9,736,115.70	预计无法收回	总经理办公会	否
合计	/	9,736,115.70	/	/	/

应收账款核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

（5） 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款和合同资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	应收账款期末余额	合同资产期末余额	应收账款和合同资产期末余额	占应收账款和合同资产期末余额合计数的比例（%）	坏账准备期末余额
客户 1	1,494,866,609.79	0	1,494,866,609.79	14.22	59,014,145.27
客户 2	273,291,135.07	0	273,291,135.07	2.60	1,366,455.68
客户 3	270,106,574.10	0	270,106,574.10	2.57	1,350,532.83
客户 4	191,144,758.76	0	191,144,758.76	1.82	87,120,504.10
客户 5	147,694,176.32	0	147,694,176.32	1.41	738,470.88
合计	2,377,103,254.04	0	2,377,103,254.04	22.62	149,590,108.76

其他说明

无

□适用 √不适用

6. 合同资产

(1). 合同资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值
应收质保金	504,180,121.52	6,455,879.84	497,724,241.68	70,388,600.08	11,889,848.04	58,498,752.04
已完工未结算资产	704,030,314.04	4,031,113.55	699,999,200.49	26,564,620.28	1,413,229.06	25,151,391.22
合计	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	13,303,077.10	83,650,143.26

(2). 报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	变动金额	变动原因
已完工未结算资产	857,579,149.58	主要为本年按照履约进度确认收入而未满足结算条件的项目增加
未到期质保金	441,491,448.00	主要为本年已完成合同交付但相关质量保证义务尚未履行完毕增加
合计	1,299,070,597.58	/

(3). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按单项计提坏账准备										
按组合计提坏账准备	1,208,210,435.56	100.00	10,486,993.39	0.87	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	100.00	13,303,077.10	13.72	83,650,143.26
其中：										
账龄组合	1,208,210,435.56	100.00	10,486,993.39	0.87	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	100.00	13,303,077.10	13.72	83,650,143.26
合计	1,208,210,435.56	/	10,486,993.39	/	1,197,723,442.17	96,953,220.36	/	13,303,077.10	/	83,650,143.26

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

√适用 □不适用

组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	合同资产	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
账龄组合	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	0.87
合计	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	--

按组合计提坏账准备的说明

√适用 □不适用

组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元

名称	期末余额		
	合同资产	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
1 年以内	1,183,987,202.86	5,919,936.03	0.50
1-2 年	13,800,590.99	690,029.55	5.00
2-3 年	518,823.79	51,882.38	10.00
3 年以上	9,903,817.92	3,825,145.43	38.62
合计	1,208,210,435.56	10,486,993.39	--

按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备
□适用 √不适用
各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例
不适用
对本期发生损失准备变动的合同资产账面余额显著变动的情况说明：
□适用 √不适用

(4). 本期合同资产计提坏账准备情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期计提	本期收回或转回	本期转销/核销	原因
应收质保金	-5,167,571.52			应收质保金收回
已完工未结算资产	2,351,487.81			已完工未结算资产增加
合计	-2,816,083.71			/

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
无

(5). 本期实际核销的合同资产情况

□适用 √不适用
其中重要的合同资产核销情况
□适用 √不适用
合同资产核销说明：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

7. 应收款项融资

(1).应收款项融资分类列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应收票据	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42
合计	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42

(2).期末公司已质押的应收款项融资

□适用 √不适用

(3).期末公司已背书或贴现且在资产负债表日尚未到期的应收款项融资

√适用 □不适用

项目	期末终止确认金额（元）	期末未终止确认金额
银行承兑汇票	1,438,123,908.11	
合计	1,438,123,908.11	

(4). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按单项计提坏账准备										
按组合计提坏账准备	951,106,443.17	100.00			951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	100.00			1,496,344,302.42
其中：										
银行承兑汇票	951,106,443.17	100.00			951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	100.00			1,496,344,302.42
合计	951,106,443.17	/		/	951,106,443.17	1,496,344,302.42	/		/	1,496,344,302.42

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

√适用 □不适用

组合计提项目：银行承兑汇票

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	应收融资款项	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
银行承兑汇票	951,106,443.17	0	0
合计	951,106,443.17	0	0

按组合计提坏账准备的说明

□适用 √不适用

按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的应收款项融资账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

(5). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

(6). 本期实际核销的应收款项融资情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的应收款项融资核销情况

□适用 √不适用

核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

(7). 应收款项融资本期增减变动及公允价值变动情况：

□适用 √不适用

(8). 其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

8. 预付款项

(1). 预付款项按账龄列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末余额		期初余额	
	金额	比例(%)	金额	比例(%)
1 年以内	7,711,634,665.89	95.39	10,243,675,131.93	97.45
1 至 2 年	261,530,192.60	3.24	146,752,396.30	1.40
2 至 3 年	28,186,259.23	0.35	29,817,123.03	0.28
3 年以上	83,022,981.24	1.02	91,227,806.68	0.87
合计	8,084,374,098.96	100.00	10,511,472,457.94	100.00

账龄超过 1 年且金额重要的预付款项未及时结算原因的说明：

单位名称	期末余额	未结算原因
沪东重机有限公司	48,160,000.00	预付采购原材料款，采购周期较长
中船发动机有限公司	34,945,000.00	预付采购原材料款，采购周期较长
大连裕翔船舶工程研究中心有限公司	27,356,916.84	对方面临倒闭，目前已按敞口全额计提减值
展翔海事（大连）有限责任公司	22,199,816.57	对方面临倒闭，目前已按敞口全额计提减值
上海汴镛医疗器械有限公司	21,310,000.00	预付采购原材料款，采购周期较长
合计	153,971,733.41	--

(2). 按预付对象归集的期末余额前五名的预付款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

单位名称	期末余额	占预付款项期末余额合计数的比例(%)
供应商 1	322,428,145.40	3.99
供应商 2	262,390,615.04	3.25
供应商 3	252,674,189.56	3.13
供应商 4	250,930,000.00	3.10
供应商 5	240,359,921.63	2.97
合计	1,328,782,871.63	16.44

其他说明

无

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

9. 其他应收款

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应收利息		
应收股利	8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00

项目	期末余额	期初余额
其他应收款	537,956,110.36	467,091,883.04
合计	546,333,660.03	476,826,283.04

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

应收利息

(1).应收利息分类

□适用 √不适用

(2).重要逾期利息

□适用 √不适用

(3).按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用
按单项计提坏账准备：
□适用 √不适用
按单项计提坏账准备的说明：
□适用 √不适用
按组合计提坏账准备：
□适用 √不适用

(4).按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用
各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例
不适用
对本期发生损失准备变动的应收利息账面余额显著变动的情况说明：
□适用 √不适用

(5).坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用
其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
无

(6).本期实际核销的应收利息情况

□适用 √不适用
其中重要的应收利息核销情况
□适用 √不适用
核销说明：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(1).应收股利

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	期初余额
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司		9,734,400.00
江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	706,810.07	
苏美达东台发电有限公司	6,558,571.32	
烟台德联新能源有限公司	1,112,168.28	

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	期初余额
合计	8,377,549.67	9,734,400.00

(2). 重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(3). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

(4). 按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的应收股利账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

(5). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

(6). 本期实际核销的应收股利情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的应收股利核销情况

□适用 √不适用

核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他应收款

(1). 按账龄披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
1 年以内		
其中：1 年以内分项		
1 年以内（含 1 年）	458,359,969.41	389,187,405.95
1 年以内小计	458,359,969.41	389,187,405.95
1 至 2 年	125,155,475.73	147,462,897.31
2 至 3 年	34,308,077.06	38,322,125.36
3 至 4 年	4,366,347.41	22,051,072.68
4 至 5 年	10,019,518.55	437,827,705.16
5 年以上	362,695,494.74	607,195,545.75
合计	994,904,882.90	1,642,046,752.21

(2). 按款项性质分类情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

款项性质	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
外部拆借款	301,187,869.14	1,161,107,694.76
押金保证金	239,312,667.97	171,823,798.29
应收暂付款	183,575,870.80	130,947,941.49
出口退税款	187,441,234.10	95,414,582.70
关联往来款	67,356,437.53	44,377,550.10
政府补助款	11,600,000.00	11,700,000.00
备用金及其他	4,430,803.36	26,675,184.87
合计	994,904,882.90	1,642,046,752.21

(3). 坏账准备计提情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

坏账准备	第一阶段	第二阶段	第三阶段	合计
	未来12个月预期信用损失	整个存续期预期信用损失(未发生信用减值)	整个存续期预期信用损失(已发生信用减值)	
2023年1月1日余额		8,221,761.90	1,166,733,107.27	1,174,954,869.17
2023年1月1日余额在本期				
--转入第二阶段				
--转入第三阶段				
--转回第二阶段				
--转回第一阶段				
本期计提		3,028,557.71	11,048,325.22	14,076,882.93
本期转回			-46,366,691.54	-46,366,691.54
本期转销				
本期核销			-686,352,940.89	-686,352,940.89
其他变动		417,234.35	219,418.52	636,652.87
2023年12月31日余额		11,667,553.96	445,281,218.58	456,948,772.54

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

按组合计提坏账准备的确认标准及说明详见附注五 11.金融工具。

对本期发生损失准备变动的其他应收款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

本期坏账准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据：

□适用 √不适用

(4). 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
单项计提坏账准备	1,166,733,107.27	11,048,325.22	46,366,691.54	686,352,940.89	219,418.52	445,281,218.58
按组合计提坏账准备	8,221,761.90	3,028,557.71			417,234.35	11,667,553.96
合计	1,174,954,869.17	14,076,882.93	46,366,691.54	686,352,940.89	636,652.87	456,948,772.54

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	转回或收回金额	转回原因	收回方式	确定原坏账准备计提比例的依据及其合理性
陕西旭光新能源有限公司	15,000,000.00	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司	23,561,244.50	回款	通过银行账户收回	债务人财务困难、预计难以收回
合计	38,561,244.50	/	/	/

其他说明
无

(5). 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	核销金额
实际核销的其他应收款	686,352,940.89

其中重要的其他应收款核销情况：
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	其他应收款性质	核销金额	核销原因	履行的核销程序	款项是否由关联交易产生
上海太船国际贸易有限公司	第三方拆借款	594,800,260.60	债务人已破产，无可供分配财产	总经理办公会	否
上海大宗物流有限公司	第三方拆借款	91,552,680.29	债务人已破产，无可供分配财产	总经理办公会	否
合计	/	686,352,940.89	/	/	/

其他应收款核销说明：
□适用 √不适用

(6). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	期末余额	占其他应收款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	款项的性质	账龄	坏账准备期末余额
客户 1	190,400,000.00	19.14	第三方拆借款	5 年以上	190,400,000.00
客户 2	80,182,708.45	8.06	应收暂付款	5 年以上	42,954,324.80
客户 3	46,644,161.31	4.69	第三方拆借款	5 年以上	46,644,161.31
客户 4	37,775,836.83	3.80	出口退税款	1 年以内	
客户 5	32,760,126.43	3.29	出口退税款	1 年以内	
合计	387,762,833.02	38.98	/	/	279,998,486.11

(7). 因资金集中管理而列报于其他应收款

□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

10. 存货

（1） 存货分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	存货跌价准备/合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	存货跌价准备/合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值
在途物资	9,708,134.66		9,708,134.66	639,973.94		639,973.94
原材料	475,867,958.99	12,061,377.49	463,806,581.50	791,200,368.70	8,101,441.31	783,098,927.39
在产品	2,229,437,937.91	11,123,058.94	2,218,314,878.97	2,123,260,571.06	323,961,255.57	1,799,299,315.49
库存商品	7,211,949,798.59	283,542,884.16	6,928,406,914.43	6,528,838,623.33	205,589,928.10	6,323,248,695.23
发出商品	52,804,846.72	549,218.33	52,255,628.39	31,871,607.90	530,275.15	31,341,332.75
委托加工物资	692,234,168.52	8,304,740.18	683,929,428.34	617,754,396.88	8,009,516.84	609,744,880.04
包装物	1,624,681.11		1,624,681.11	1,989,212.25		1,989,212.25
低值易耗品	278,842.55		278,842.55	1,113,449.96		1,113,449.96
其他周转材料	547,169.91	7,611.40	539,558.51	387,325.24	7,611.40	379,713.84
合同履约成本	147,900,004.80	12,409,048.14	135,490,956.66	85,044,890.41		85,044,890.41
合计	10,822,353,543.76	327,997,938.64	10,494,355,605.12	10,182,100,419.67	546,200,028.37	9,635,900,391.30

（2） 存货跌价准备及合同履约成本减值准备

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额		本期减少金额		期末余额
		计提	其他	转回或转销	其他	
原材料	8,101,441.31	4,215,898.48		255,962.30		12,061,377.49
在产品	323,961,255.57			312,838,196.63		11,123,058.94
库存商品	205,589,928.10	100,396,341.67	1,463,978.97	23,907,364.58		283,542,884.16
发出商品	530,275.15	18,943.18				549,218.33
委托加工物资	8,009,516.84	13,869,856.91	7,317.62	13,581,951.19		8,304,740.18
其他周转材料	7,611.40					7,611.40
合同履约成本		12,409,048.14				12,409,048.14
合计	546,200,028.37	130,910,088.38	1,471,296.59	350,583,474.70		327,997,938.64

本期转回或转销存货跌价准备的原因

√适用 □不适用

项目	本期转回存货跌价准备的原因	本期转销存货跌价准备的原因
原材料/在产品	以前期间计提了存货跌价准备的存货可变现净值上升	本期已将期初计提存货跌价准备的存货耗用
库存商品/发出商品/委托发出物资	以前期间计提了存货跌价准备的存货可变现净值上升	本期已将期初计提存货跌价准备的存货售出

按组合计提存货跌价准备

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提存货跌价准备的计提标准

□适用 √不适用

（3） 存货期末余额含有的借款费用资本化金额及其计算标准和依据

□适用 √不适用

（4） 合同履约成本本期摊销金额的说明

√适用 □不适用

项目	期初数	本期增加	本期摊销	本期计提减值	期末数
南京云海特种金属股份有限公司 7.18MW 分布式光伏发电项目	15,197,147.12	1,537,061.27	16,734,208.39		
合肥美的洗衣机 17.97Mw 分布式光伏发电项目	21,781,403.09	2,850,528.83	24,631,931.92		
赛得利（江苏）纤维有限公司 6.45MW 分布式光伏发电项目	14,661,158.23	7,946,798.11	22,607,956.34		

项目	期初数	本期增加	本期摊销	本期计提减值	期末数
宿迁三元 10MW 分布式光伏发电项目	7,812,712.45	2,096,186.57		9,908,899.02	
瑞丰公司 1.999MW 分布式光伏项目	6,443,356.68		6,443,356.68		
合肥华凌股份有限公司 5.0141MW 分布式光伏发电项目	5,528,394.42	1,295,959.19	6,824,353.61		
天津新宇 18MW 分布式屋顶光伏发电项目		46,270,299.08			46,270,299.08
上海蓝滨 8 兆瓦分布式光伏项目		13,879,452.51			13,879,452.51
扬州瑞斯乐复合金属材料有限公司厂房屋顶 9MW 分布式发电项目		12,836,666.65			12,836,666.65
荆州美的洗衣机 12.53MW 屋顶分布式光伏发电项目		10,430,969.95			10,430,969.95
上海浦东新区临港中远集装箱 6MW 光伏发电项目		10,346,706.58			10,346,706.58
亚太森博（广东）纸业有限公司 8.6MWp 分布式光伏发电项目		7,408,211.75			7,408,211.75
安庆威灵汽车零部件 6.3MW 屋顶分布式光伏发电项目		6,784,496.66			6,784,496.66
格盟盂县 30MW 整县屋顶分布式光伏发电项目		16,234,179.65	7,005,668.04	2,500,149.12	6,728,362.49
可成 1.2MW 分布式光伏发电项目		4,667,718.09			4,667,718.09
万纬徐州陆港冷链园区 3.9996MW 屋顶分布式光伏发电项目		3,833,353.36			3,833,353.36
零星项目	13,620,718.42	203,731,773.14	205,047,772.02		12,304,719.54
合计	85,044,890.41	352,150,361.39	289,295,247.00	12,409,048.14	135,490,956.66

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

11. 持有待售资产

□适用 √不适用

12. 一年内到期的非流动资产

□适用 √不适用

一年内到期的债权投资

□适用 √不适用

一年内到期的其他债权投资

□适用 √不适用

一年内到期的非流动资产的其他说明
无

13. 其他流动资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
合同取得成本		
应收退货成本		
待抵扣增值税进项税额	408,432,663.43	356,064,927.92
预缴税费	66,474,727.61	34,589,189.00
合计	474,907,391.04	390,654,116.92

其他说明
无

14. 债权投资

(1). 债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

债权投资减值准备本期变动情况

□适用 √不适用

(2). 期末重要的债权投资

□适用 √不适用

(3). 减值准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和减值准备计提比例：

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的债权投资账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

本期减值准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据

□适用 √不适用

(4). 本期实际的核销债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的债权投资情况核销情况

□适用 √不适用

债权投资的核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

15. 其他债权投资

（1） 其他债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

其他债权投资减值准备本期变动情况

□适用 √不适用

（2） 期末重要的其他债权投资

□适用 √不适用

（3） 减值准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和减值准备计提比例：

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的其他债权投资账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

本期减值准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据

□适用 √不适用

（4） 本期实际核销的其他债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的其他债权投资情况核销情况

□适用 √不适用

其他债权投资的核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

16. 长期应收款

(1). 长期应收款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额			折现率区间
	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值	
融资租赁款	83,838,792.34		83,838,792.34	113,018,354.10		113,018,354.10	2.95%-8.71%
其中：未实现融资收益	-7,261,963.35		-7,261,963.35	-11,435,643.80		-11,435,643.80	2.95%-8.71%
分期收款销售商品	2,181,414.91		2,181,414.91	294,964.21		294,964.21	12.25%-35.13%
分期收款提供劳务							
合计	86,020,207.25		86,020,207.25	113,313,318.31		113,313,318.31	/

(2). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

(3). 按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的长期应收款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

本期坏账准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据

□适用 √不适用

(4). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

不适用

(5). 本期实际核销的长期应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的长期应收款核销情况

□适用 √不适用

长期应收款核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

17. 长期股权投资

(1). 长期股权投资情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增减变动								期末余额	减值准备期末余额
		追加投资	减少投资	权益法下确认的投资损益	其他综合收益调整	其他权益变动	宣告发放现金股利或利润	计提减值准备	其他		
一、合营企业											
东方海运企业有限公司	41,211,620.21			14,255,854.99	-1,537,493.11		14,093,400.00			39,836,582.09	
东方海事服务有限公司	36,141,100.82			17,388,156.02	4,887,325.81		14,093,400.00			44,323,182.65	
南京苏美达航运有限公司	52,534,254.42			297,322.63						52,831,577.05	
小计	129,886,975.45			31,941,333.64	3,349,832.70		28,186,800.00			136,991,341.79	
二、联营企业											
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	156,641,184.39			5,743,213.61			2,881,846.13			159,502,551.87	
陕西达美轮毂有限公司	8,533,998.01			-8,533,998.01							
中咨苏美达(海宁)环保产业投资合伙企业（有限合伙）	18,115,733.41			-553,123.33						17,562,610.08	
上海聚友化工有限公司	10,466,059.09			3,352,577.34						13,818,636.43	
南京玖生渼餐厨废弃物处置有限公司	443,535.51			-100,598.20						342,937.31	
江苏美达能源环境科技有限公司	8,074,890.21			-400,564.21						7,674,326.00	
江苏沿海生态科技发展有限公司	16,155,921.60			492,353.96						16,648,275.56	
东方辉煌船运有限公司	37,734,784.25			-139,479.70	1,782,402.33					39,377,706.88	
腾达航运有限公司	54,568,970.80			6,856,333.77	2,272,948.00		15,242,012.10			48,456,240.47	
旺达航运有限公司	51,390,833.61			10,007,300.54	1,932,086.44		299,249.39			63,030,971.20	
北京东健金秋投资管理有限公司	1,819,468.49			-485,083.38						1,334,385.11	
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	6,212,820.09			2,361,592.64						8,574,412.73	
江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	49,085,381.79			1,866,425.24	-1,239.72					50,950,567.31	
江苏苏瑞城乡投资发展有限公司	3,300,748.90					-3,300,748.90					
江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	7,210,942.89			639,773.61			706,810.07			7,143,906.43	
江苏达润综合能源服务有限公司	3,266,784.52	14,000,000.00		557,413.07						17,824,197.59	

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增减变动								期末余额	减值准备期末余额
		追加投资	减少投资	权益法下确认的投资损益	其他综合收益调整	其他权益变动	宣告发放现金股利或利润	计提减值准备	其他		
苏美达东台发电有限公司	53,451,904.09			5,482,795.47			9,773,038.87			49,161,660.69	
江苏腾启美达新能源发展有限公司	2,877,406.60	3,010,000.00		210,289.53			50,000.00			6,047,696.13	
江苏北辰电力能源有限公司	13,308,329.50			-1,432,535.86						11,875,793.64	
江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司	4,449,255.74									4,449,255.74	4,449,255.74
南京启智浦交科技开发有限公司	3,023,422.18			13,189.01						3,036,611.19	
上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司	3,447,043.66			-260,482.06			1,050,000.00			2,136,561.60	
平邑金城光伏发电有限公司	20,863,198.55			2,019,201.26			1,707,171.02			21,175,228.79	
烟台德联新能源有限公司	17,792,721.43			1,480,136.95			1,112,168.28			18,160,690.10	
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	46,680,370.25	10,011,200.00		21,253,773.12	1,836,418.00		3,244,800.00			76,536,961.37	
亿利（南京）纺织科技有限公司	9,972,538.63			2,460,243.98	53,099.93					12,485,882.54	
江苏现代造船技术有限公司	408,145.87			520,000.00						928,145.87	
江苏苏博生物医学股份有限公司	13,996,238.88			1,761,284.79						15,757,523.67	
浙江中智机器人股份有限公司	1,437,405.59			-156,139.67						1,281,265.92	
无锡真木震洋输送机械有限公司	498,857.56			-183,042.37						315,815.19	
泗洪县恒达光伏发电有限公司						74,774.50				74,774.50	
国机融资租赁有限公司	29,975,928.56			861,005.12			341,300.00			30,495,633.68	
小计	655,204,824.65	27,021,200.00		55,693,856.22	7,875,714.98	-3,225,974.40	36,408,395.86			706,161,225.59	4,449,255.74
合计	785,091,800.10	27,021,200.00		87,635,189.86	11,225,547.68	-3,225,974.40	64,595,195.86			843,152,567.38	4,449,255.74

(2). 长期股权投资的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

无

18. 其他权益工具投资

（1） 其他权益工具投资情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增减变动					期末余额	本期确认的股利收入	累计计入其他综合收益的利得	累计计入其他综合收益的损失	指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的原因
		追加投资	减少投资	本期计入其他综合收益的利得	本期计入其他综合收益的损失	其他					
国机财务有限责任公司	216,229,869.10			131,230.90			216,361,100.00	4,902,000.00	53,321,300.00		长期持有
国机资本控股有限公司	53,238,999.55			840,997.85			54,079,997.40	676,900.00	4,020,207.21		长期持有
徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司	17,594,265.12			10,983,634.88			28,577,900.00		11,077,900.00		长期持有
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	3,163,200.00						3,163,200.00				长期持有
合计	290,226,333.77			11,955,863.63			302,182,197.40	5,578,900.00	68,419,407.21		/

（2） 本期存在终止确认的情况说明

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

19. 其他非流动金融资产

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

20. 投资性房地产

投资性房地产计量模式

(1). 采用成本计量模式的投资性房地产

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	房屋、建筑物	土地使用权	在建工程	合计
一、账面原值				
1.期初余额	77,144,653.23			77,144,653.23
2.本期增加金额	9,110,367.98			9,110,367.98
（1）外购				
（2）存货\固定资产\在建工程转入	9,110,367.98			9,110,367.98
（3）企业合并增加				
3.本期减少金额				
（1）处置				
（2）其他转出				
4.期末余额	86,255,021.21			86,255,021.21
二、累计折旧和累计摊销				
1.期初余额	45,068,706.60			45,068,706.60
2.本期增加金额	6,273,831.96			6,273,831.96
（1）计提或摊销	3,119,668.36			3,119,668.36
（2）固定资产转入	3,154,163.60			3,154,163.60
3.本期减少金额				
（1）处置				
（2）其他转出				
4.期末余额	51,342,538.56			51,342,538.56
三、减值准备				
1.期初余额				
2.本期增加金额				
（1）计提				
3、本期减少金额				
（1）处置				
（2）其他转出				
4.期末余额				
四、账面价值				
1.期末账面价值	34,912,482.65			34,912,482.65
2.期初账面价值	32,075,946.63			32,075,946.63

(2). 未办妥产权证书的投资性房地产情况

□适用 √不适用

(3). 采用成本计量模式的投资性房地产的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

√适用 □不适用

期末未发现投资性房地产存在明显减值迹象，故未计提减值准备。

21. 固定资产

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
固定资产	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05
固定资产清理		
合计	5,103,181,817.07	5,464,620,137.05

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

固定资产

(1). 固定资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	房屋及建筑物	机器设备	运输工具	其他设备	合计
一、账面原值：					
1. 期初余额	3,448,000,780.10	4,912,077,486.67	606,044,979.36	322,314,888.98	9,288,438,135.11
2. 本期增加金额	5,445,199.99	176,496,713.41	14,753,195.74	48,856,003.36	245,551,112.50
（1）购置		62,859,998.93	6,231,354.71	15,129,842.51	84,221,196.15
（2）在建工程转入	5,445,199.99	39,600,972.26		10,020,660.43	55,066,832.68
（3）企业合并增加					
（4）其他[注 1]		74,035,742.22	8,521,841.03	23,705,500.42	106,263,083.67
3. 本期减少金额	47,198,714.76	101,813,353.84	6,274,320.33	30,051,075.25	185,337,464.18
（1）处置或报废	5,298,319.86	101,813,353.84	5,997,329.17	25,505,726.63	138,614,729.50
（2）转入投资性房地产	9,110,367.98				9,110,367.98
（3）其他[注 1]	32,790,026.92		276,991.16	4,545,348.62	37,612,366.70
4. 期末余额	3,406,247,265.33	4,986,760,846.24	614,523,854.77	341,119,817.09	9,348,651,783.43
二、累计折旧					
1. 期初余额	1,147,150,813.59	2,061,518,983.69	173,725,795.87	216,300,726.56	3,598,696,319.71
2. 本期增加金额	147,101,757.28	336,274,736.99	27,637,388.54	56,012,248.23	567,026,131.04
（1）计提	147,101,757.28	270,116,279.43	24,413,292.40	33,965,101.26	475,596,430.37
（2）其他[注 1]		66,158,457.56	3,224,096.14	22,047,146.97	91,429,700.67
3. 本期减少金额	45,850,094.60	73,645,200.05	5,510,924.21	20,511,115.91	145,517,334.77
（1）处置或报废	7,992,767.26	73,645,200.05	5,510,924.21	17,300,756.93	104,449,648.45
（2）转入投资性房地产	3,154,163.60				3,154,163.60
（3）其他[注 1]	34,703,163.74			3,210,358.98	37,913,522.72
4. 期末余额	1,248,402,476.27	2,324,148,520.63	195,852,260.20	251,801,858.88	4,020,205,115.98
三、减值准备					
1. 期初余额	71,008,957.34	138,614,769.51	14,222,030.91	1,275,920.59	225,121,678.35
2. 本期增加金额	13,665.25	6,984,137.22	236,200.00	2,205.90	7,236,208.37
（1）计提	13,665.25	6,877,815.11		2,205.90	6,893,686.26
（2）其他[注 1]		106,322.11	236,200.00		342,522.11
3. 本期减少金额	358,839.00	6,621,593.91		112,603.43	7,093,036.34
（1）处置或报废	252,516.89	6,621,593.91		112,603.43	6,986,714.23
（2）其他[注 1]	106,322.11				106,322.11
4. 期末余额	70,663,783.59	138,977,312.82	14,458,230.91	1,165,523.06	225,264,850.38
四、账面价值					
1. 期末账面价值	2,087,181,005.47	2,523,635,012.79	404,213,363.66	88,152,435.15	5,103,181,817.07
2. 期初账面价值	2,229,841,009.17	2,711,943,733.47	418,097,152.58	104,738,241.83	5,464,620,137.05

注 1：固定资产其他增加、减少主要系本期各子公司对固定资产明细项重分类调整、境外公司汇率变动造成。

(2). 暂时闲置的固定资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面原值	累计折旧	减值准备	账面价值	备注
房屋及建筑物	88,011,680.45	34,018,629.81		53,993,050.64	暂时闲置

项目	账面原值	累计折旧	减值准备	账面价值	备注
机器设备	5,359,409.34	1,810,433.42	3,281,092.44	267,883.48	机器设备、工具器具等停用闲置
合计	93,371,089.79	35,829,063.23	3,281,092.44	54,260,934.12	--

(3).通过经营租赁租出的固定资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末账面价值
房屋及建筑物	27,757,328.64
运输工具	382,667,365.99
其他设备	860,306.04
合计	411,285,000.67

(4).未办妥产权证书的固定资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面价值	未办妥产权证书的原因
房屋及建筑物	2,788,576.65	正在办理中
合计	2,788,576.65	--

(5).固定资产的减值测试情况

√适用 □不适用

可收回金额按公允价值减去处置费用后的净额确定

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面价值	可收回金额	减值金额	公允价值和处置费用的确定方式	关键参数	关键参数的确定依据
德隆工厂厂房及专用设备	48,165,901.86	44,232,396.79	3,933,505.07	公允价值采用成本法；处置费用为与处置资产有关的费用	重置价格、成新率、处置费用	根据市场询价及考虑成新率确定
船舶工厂专用设备	4,629,153.19	1,668,972.00	2,960,181.19	公允价值采用成本法；处置费用为与处置资产有关的费用	重置价格、成新率、处置费用	根据市场询价及考虑成新率确定
合计	52,795,055.05	45,901,368.79	6,893,686.26	/	/	/

可收回金额按预计未来现金流量的现值确定

□适用 √不适用

前述信息与以前年度减值测试采用的信息或外部信息明显不一致的差异原因

□适用 √不适用

公司以前年度减值测试采用信息与当年实际情况明显不一致的差异原因

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

固定资产清理

□适用 √不适用

22. 在建工程

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
在建工程	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81
工程物资		
合计	9,721,685.60	22,661,176.81

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

在建工程

(1). 在建工程情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
2022 款割草机产品模具				2,042,259.27		2,042,259.27
环保改造（涂废气治理）				1,837,752.19		1,837,752.19
环保处理设施升级技术改造				7,726,225.09		7,726,225.09
聚乳酸发泡项目				8,718,603.37		8,718,603.37
生物降解材料轻量化				8,373,437.22	8,373,437.22	
42 寸骑式割草机等模具	8,923,739.40		8,923,739.40			
其他零星项目	797,946.20		797,946.20	2,336,336.89		2,336,336.89
合计	9,721,685.60		9,721,685.60	31,034,614.03	8,373,437.22	22,661,176.81

(2). 重要在建工程项目本期变动情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目名称	预算数	期初余额	本期增加金额	本期转入固定资产金额	本期其他减少金额[注 1]	期末余额	工程累计投入占预算比例(%)	工程进度	利息资本化累计金额	其中：本期利息资本化金额	本期利息资本化率(%)	资金来源
环保处理设施升级技术改造	50,700,000.00	7,726,225.09	22,462,072.57	30,188,297.66			59.54	59.54				自筹资金
聚乳酸发泡项目	12,000,000.00	8,718,603.37			8,718,603.37		72.66	72.66				自筹资金
生物降解材料轻量化	8,200,000.00	8,373,437.22			8,373,437.22		100.00	100.00				自筹资金
42 寸骑式割草机等模具	20,000,000.00		13,026,435.99	4,102,696.59		8,923,739.40	65.13	65.13				自筹资金
合计	90,900,000.00	24,818,265.68	35,488,508.56	34,290,994.25	17,092,040.59	8,923,739.40	/	/			/	/

注 1：在建工程其他减少主要系本年同一控制下企业合并并入的子公司聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司生物降解材料轻量化项目并入后评估不满足资本化条件经审批核销及聚乳酸发泡项目转入无形资产。

(3). 本期计提在建工程减值准备情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	计提原因
生物降解材料轻量化	8,373,437.22		8,373,437.22		/
合计	8,373,437.22		8,373,437.22		/

(4). 在建工程的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

√适用 □不适用

期末未发现在建工程存在明显减值迹象，故未计提减值准备。

工程物资

(1). 工程物资情况

□适用 √不适用

23. 生产性生物资产

(1). 采用成本计量模式的生产性生物资产

□适用 √不适用

(2). 采用成本计量模式的生产性生物资产的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

(3). 采用公允价值计量模式的生产性生物资产

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

24. 油气资产

(1) 油气资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(2) 油气资产的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

25. 使用权资产

(1) 使用权资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	土地资产	房屋及建筑物	运输工具	机器设备	合计
一、账面原值					
1.期初余额	91,977,545.04	371,219,073.52	2,320,418,665.99		2,783,615,284.55
2.本期增加金额		115,429,990.88	3,280,834,687.19	865,294.81	3,397,129,972.88
（1）租入		110,588,815.66	2,405,339,125.08	865,294.81	2,516,793,235.55
（2）其他[注 1]		4,841,175.22	875,495,562.11		880,336,737.33
3.本期减少金额	44,879.82	36,925,142.20	2,337,465,269.78		2,374,435,291.80
（1）租赁到期减少	44,879.82	36,925,142.20	2,337,465,269.78		2,374,435,291.80
4.期末余额	91,932,665.22	449,723,922.20	3,263,788,083.40	865,294.81	3,806,309,965.63

二、累计折旧					
1. 期初余额	10,925,087.04	100,176,924.03	1,254,145,258.92		1,365,247,269.99
2. 本期增加金额	5,526,474.38	69,133,326.67	352,189,249.28	432,647.40	427,281,697.73
(1)计提	5,526,474.38	68,105,140.35	328,603,870.52	432,647.40	402,668,132.65
（2）其他[注 1]		1,028,186.32	23,585,378.76		24,613,565.08
3. 本期减少金额		17,034,111.54			17,034,111.54
(1) 租赁到期减少		17,034,111.54			17,034,111.54
4. 期末余额	16,451,561.42	152,276,139.16	1,606,334,508.20	432,647.40	1,775,494,856.18
三、减值准备					
1. 期初余额					
2. 本期增加金额					
3. 本期减少金额					
4. 期末余额					
四、账面价值					
1. 期末账面价值	75,481,103.80	297,447,783.04	1,657,453,575.20	432,647.41	2,030,815,109.45
2. 期初账面价值	81,052,458.00	271,042,149.49	1,066,273,407.07		1,418,368,014.56

注 1：其他增加主要系境外公司汇率变动及苏美达海运有限公司签订的船舶租赁合约与船运价指数挂钩，本期指数下跌，对使用权资产进行重估导致。

(2) 使用权资产的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

期末未发现使用权资产存在明显减值迹象，故未计提减值准备。

26. 无形资产

（1） 无形资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	土地使用权	软件	专利权	非专利技术	商标使用权	合计
一、账面原值						
1. 期初余额	648,403,727.91	114,589,161.51	17,921,884.37	70,348,736.81	122,108,561.84	973,372,072.44
2. 本期增加金额		17,539,472.60	9,054,991.07	1,183,834.40	2,067,931.00	29,846,229.07
(1)购置		5,684,838.56	8,910.89			5,693,749.45
(2)内部研发		11,753,463.66				11,753,463.66
(3) 其他[注 1]		101,170.38	9,046,080.18	1,183,834.40	2,067,931.00	12,399,015.96
3. 本期减少金额	135,000.00	2,926,758.97				3,061,758.97
(1)处置		2,926,758.97				2,926,758.97
（2）其他[注 1]	135,000.00					135,000.00
4. 期末余额	648,268,727.91	129,201,875.14	26,976,875.44	71,532,571.21	124,176,492.84	1,000,156,542.54
二、累计摊销						
1. 期初余额	142,038,623.37	44,112,526.94	7,979,569.72	41,126,628.53	25,443,255.71	260,700,604.27
2. 本期增加金额	15,234,762.69	11,672,885.21	4,305,091.94	7,804,416.68	4,580,584.81	43,597,741.33
（1）计提	15,234,762.69	11,575,062.40	4,232,203.28	7,076,395.82	4,128,753.72	42,247,177.91
（2）其他[注 1]		97,822.81	72,888.66	728,020.86	451,831.09	1,350,563.42

项目	土地使用权	软件	专利权	非专利技术	商标使用权	合计
3.本期减少金额	35,550.00	2,092,340.88				2,127,890.88
(1)处置		2,092,340.88				2,092,340.88
（2）其他[注 1]	35,550.00					35,550.00
4.期末余额	157,237,836.06	53,693,071.27	12,284,661.66	48,931,045.21	30,023,840.52	302,170,454.72
三、减值准备						
1.期初余额	5,487,667.20	1,148,218.25	7,955.63			6,643,841.08
2.本期增加金额		3,778.68				3,778.68
（1）计提		3,778.68				3,778.68
3.本期减少金额						
4.期末余额	5,487,667.20	1,151,996.93	7,955.63			6,647,619.76
四、账面价值						
1.期末账面价值	485,543,224.65	74,356,806.94	14,684,258.15	22,601,526.00	94,152,652.32	691,338,468.06
2.期初账面价值	500,877,437.34	69,328,416.32	9,934,359.02	29,222,108.28	96,665,306.13	706,027,627.09

注 1：无形资产其他增加、其他减少主要系聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司聚乳酸发泡项目自在建工程转入及境外公司汇率变动导致；

本期末通过公司内部研发形成的无形资产占无形资产余额的比例是 39.38%。

（2） 未办妥产权证书的土地使用权情况

□适用 √不适用

（3） 无形资产的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

期末未发现无形资产存在明显减值迹象，故未计提减值准备。

27. 商誉

（1） 商誉账面原值

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位名称或形成商誉的事项	期初余额	本期增加		本期减少	期末余额
		企业合并形成的	汇率变动	处置	
江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司	50,137,849.17				50,137,849.17
伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司	43,620,585.22		739,682.26		44,360,267.48
江苏苏美达轻纺科技产业有限公司	5,866,309.72				5,866,309.72
江苏苏美达家纺实业有限公司	3,503,172.01				3,503,172.01
南京苏美达创元制衣有限公司	1,253,676.56				1,253,676.56
怀安县昊明新能源有限公司	1,233,939.85				1,233,939.85
农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司	251,276.95				251,276.95
农安县宏达电力工程有限公司	244,185.90				244,185.90
吉林省新岚阳新能源有限公司	119,166.98				119,166.98
合计	106,230,162.36		739,682.26		106,969,844.62

（2） 商誉减值准备

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位名称或形成商誉的事项	期初余额	本期增加		本期减少	期末余额
		计提	汇率变动	处置	
江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司	49,969,768.25	142,528.05			50,112,296.30
伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司					
江苏苏美达轻纺科技产业有限公司		5,866,309.72			5,866,309.72
江苏苏美达家纺实业有限公司					
南京苏美达创元制衣有限公司		1,253,676.56			1,253,676.56
怀安县昊明新能源有限公司					
农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司					
农安县宏达电力工程有限公司					
吉林省新岚阳新能源有限公司					
合计	49,969,768.25	7,262,514.33			57,232,282.58

（3） 商誉所在资产组或资产组组合的相关信息

√适用 □不适用

名称	所属资产组或组合的构成及依据	所属经营分部及依据	是否与以前年度保持一致
资产组—江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司	固定资产、无形资产、长期待摊费用	机械工具加工及其贸易业务分部	是
资产组—伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司注 1	固定资产、无形资产、使用权资产	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	是
资产组—江苏苏美达轻纺科技产业有限公司	固定资产、无形资产	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	是
资产组—南京苏美达创元制衣有限公司	固定资产、无形资产、使用权资产、长期待摊费用	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	是
资产组—江苏苏美达家纺实业有限公司	固定资产、无形资产	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	是
资产组—怀安县昊明新能源有限公司	固定资产、无形资产、使用权资产	光伏产业业务分部	是
资产组—农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司	固定资产、无形资产、使用权资产	光伏产业业务分部	是
资产组—农安县宏达电力工程有限公司	固定资产、长使用权资产	光伏产业业务分部	是
资产组—吉林省新岚阳新能源有限公司	固定资产、无形资产、使用权资产	光伏产业业务分部	是

注 1：除资产组—伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司的包含商誉的资产账面价值为美元外，其他资产组包含商誉的账面价值均为人民币。资产组或资产组组合发生变化。

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

√适用 □不适用

本年资产组或资产组组合未发生变化

（4） 可收回金额的具体确定方法

可收回金额按公允价值减去处置费用后的净额确定

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面价值	可收回金额	减值金额	公允价值和处置费用的确定方式	关键参数	关键参数的确定依据
资产组—江苏苏美达德隆汽	14,257.18	6,476.98	7,780.20	公允价值根据近期股权转让价格确	公允价值：股权转让总价款为 7,729.58 万元；	股权转让总价款根据股权转让协议确定；

项目	账面价值	可收回金额	减值金额	公允价值和处置费用的确定方式	关键参数	关键参数的确定依据
车部件股份有限公司				定； 处置费用主要为交易费用及相关税费。	处置费用：交易费用参照成交金额的0.1%计算	处置费用参照北京产权交易所规定确认。
资产组—江苏苏美达轻纺科技产业有限公司	592.61	5.77	586.84	公允价值采用成本途径确认； 处置费用主要为交易费用及相关税费。	公允价值：采用成本途径测算为14.49万元 处置费用：交易费用参考成交金额的5%计算	成本途径公允价值根据市场询价及考虑成新率确定； 处置费用参照北京产权交易所规定确认。
合计	14,849.79	6,482.75	8,367.04	/	/	/

可收回金额按预计未来现金流量的现值确定

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面价值	可收回金额	减值金额	预测期的年限	预测期的关键参数（增长率、利润率等）	预测期内的参数的确定依据	稳定期的关键参数（增长率、利润率、折现率等）	稳定期的关键参数的确定依据
资产组—伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司[注1]	2,558.42	2,671.35		5	增长率：4%	资产组—伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司[注]	增长率：0% 毛利率：11.06% 折现率：17.22%	增长率：永续期零增长模型。 毛利率：管理层根据历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 税前折现率：先计算税后现金流量折现值，再采用割差法计算税前折现率指标。 税后折现率：加权平均资本成本（WACC）。
资产组—南京苏美达创元制衣有限公司	2,072.25	1,878.69	193.56	5	增长率：1%-22.86% 毛利率：13.38%-14.27% 折现率：10.87%	**增长率**：参考历史年度的产值及经批准的管理层预测。 **毛利率**：管理层根据历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率**：采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。	增长率：0% 毛利率：13.64% 折现率：10.87%	**增长率**：永续期零增长模型。 **毛利率**：管理层根据历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率**：采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。
资产组—江苏苏美达家纺实业有限公司	1,547.14	3,445.57		5	增长率：0% 毛利率：6.03%-6.22% 折现率：11.24%	**增长率**：参考历史年度的产值及经批准的管理层预测。 **毛利率**：管理层根据历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **税前折现率**：先计算税后现金流量折现值，再采用割差法计算税前折现率指标。	增长率：0% 毛利率：6.33% 折现率：11.24%	**增长率**：永续期零增长模型。 **毛利率**：管理层根据历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **税前折现率**：先计算税后现金流量折现值，再采用割差法计算税前折现率指标。

项目	账面价值	可收回金额	减值金额	预测期的年限	预测期的关键参数（增长率、利润率等）	预测期内的参数的确定依据	稳定期的关键参数（增长率、利润率、折现率等）	稳定期的关键参数的确定依据
						税后折现率：加权平均资本成本（WACC）。		**税后折现率：**加权平均资本成本（WACC）。
资产组—怀安县昊明新能源有限公司	25,408.17	30,657.06		18.5	增长率：不涉及毛利率：-7.38%至81.93% 折现率：8.9882%	**毛利率：**管理层根据发电小时、电价、衰减率等历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率：**采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。	/	/
资产组—农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司	5,567.40	6,432.63		18.5	增长率：不涉及 毛利率：48.64%至74.03% 折现率：8.72049%	**毛利率：**管理层根据发电小时、电价、衰减率等历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率：**采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。	/	/
资产组—农安县宏达电力工程有限公司	5,445.46	6,210.96		18.5	增长率：不涉及 毛利率：21.18%-75.21% 折现率：8.843%	**毛利率：**管理层根据发电小时、电价、衰减率等历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率：**采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。	/	/
资产组—吉林省新岚阳新能源有限公司	19,406.15	19,717.08		18.5	增长率：不涉及 毛利率：11.9%-71.10% 折现率：8.499464%	**毛利率：**管理层根据发电小时、电价、衰减率等历史经验及对市场发展的预测确定。 **折现率：**采用资本加权成本（WACC）计算。	/	/
合计	62,004.99	71013.34	193.56	/	/	/	/	/

注 1：除资产组—伯克希尔毛毯控股有限公司的包含商誉的资产账面价值为美元外，其他资产组包含商誉的账面价值均为人民币。

前述信息与以前年度减值测试采用的信息或外部信息明显不一致的差异原因

□适用 √不适用

公司以前年度减值测试采用信息与当年实际情况明显不一致的差异原因

□适用 √不适用

（5） 业绩承诺及对应商誉减值情况

形成商誉时存在业绩承诺且报告期或报告期上一期间处于业绩承诺期内

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

28. 长期待摊费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额	本期摊销金额	其他减少金额	期末余额
临时设施建设费	11,173,167.30	1,680,060.33	6,329,967.36		6,523,260.27
自有设施改良维护修理费	14,281,004.59	5,424,247.79	9,262,989.76		10,442,262.62
租入资产改良维护修理费	31,180,104.95	14,642,676.82	11,464,378.35	-61,072.64	34,419,476.06
其他	10,825,672.83	2,290,067.40	3,163,030.97		9,952,709.26
合计	67,459,949.67	24,037,052.34	30,220,366.44	-61,072.64	61,337,708.21

其他说明：
注：其他减少主要系境外公司汇率变动导致。

29. 递延所得税资产/ 递延所得税负债

(1). 未经抵销的递延所得税资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期末余额		期初余额	
	可抵扣暂时性差异	递延所得税资产	可抵扣暂时性差异	递延所得税资产
资产减值准备	667,678,115.28	158,324,937.80	544,075,197.70	133,814,207.22
内部交易未实现利润	544,207,803.38	135,989,174.34	392,603,285.76	96,071,342.75
可抵扣亏损	1,670,199.34	250,529.90	10,836,130.93	1,365,977.59
远期结售汇	12,862,256.72	2,959,564.94	67,428,659.90	15,795,532.49
递延收益	5,961,644.81	963,646.72	7,151,144.81	1,176,771.72
预提费用	190,555,661.81	43,988,915.45	190,663,306.09	47,616,389.79
租赁	330,625,114.65	78,409,349.52	237,075,384.90	76,174,072.96
合计	1,753,560,795.99	420,886,118.67	1,449,833,110.09	372,014,294.52

(2). 未经抵销的递延所得税负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期末余额		期初余额	
	应纳税暂时性差异	递延所得税负债	应纳税暂时性差异	递延所得税负债
非同一控制企业合并资产评估增值	348,818,774.43	86,580,261.06	826,123,217.34	92,564,512.89
衍生金融工具的公允价值变动	60,854,192.44	14,115,184.63	38,686,193.29	9,616,356.29
长期资产折旧政策差异	200,686,054.18	42,080,158.23	172,035,204.62	36,129,719.15
租赁	340,901,348.67	84,237,212.06	340,400,478.06	83,941,563.03
合计	951,260,369.72	227,012,815.98	1,377,245,093.31	222,252,151.36

(3). 以抵销后净额列示的递延所得税资产或负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	递延所得税资产和负债期末互抵金额	抵销后递延所得税资产或负债期末余额	递延所得税资产和负债期初互抵金额	抵销后递延所得税资产或负债期初余额
递延所得税资产	85,468,448.90	335,417,669.77	73,251,955.63	298,762,338.89
递延所得税负债	85,468,448.90	141,544,367.08	73,251,955.63	149,000,195.73

(4). 未确认递延所得税资产明细

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
可抵扣暂时性差异	3,155,270,663.41	2,095,011,194.68
可抵扣亏损	1,051,819,985.70	1,269,550,008.11
合计	4,207,090,649.11	3,364,561,202.79

(5). 未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣亏损将于以下年度到期

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

年份	期末金额	期初金额	备注
2023 年		214,741,551.44	
2024 年	460,797,196.42	80,611,579.79	
2025 年	339,119,687.56	196,959,051.90	
2026 年	79,370,340.53	72,581,038.30	
2027 年	106,211,919.82	704,656,786.68	
2028 年	66,320,841.37		
合计	1,051,819,985.70	1,269,550,008.11	/

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

30. 其他非流动资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
预付长期资产购置款	253,548,342.61		253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83		104,670,645.83
合计	253,548,342.61		253,548,342.61	104,670,645.83		104,670,645.83

其他说明：

无

31. 所有权或使用权受限资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末				期初			
	账面余额	账面价值	受限类型	受限情况	账面余额	账面价值	受限类型	受限情况
货币资金	1,019,346,091.77	1,019,346,091.77	其他	票据保证金、履约保证金等	1,483,174,522.36	1,483,174,522.36	其他	票据保证金、履约保证金等
固定资产	385,440,699.00	294,419,988.89	抵押	抵押借款	349,197,070.02	304,984,940.37	抵押	抵押借款
无形资产	2,331,430.71	1,937,462.12	抵押	抵押借款	2,331,430.71	2,002,224.08	抵押	抵押借款
交易性金融资产					320,000,000.00	320,000,000.00	其他	票据保证金转存结构性存款
应收账款					67,207,725.88	67,207,725.88	质押	票据质押

项目	期末				期初			
	账面余额	账面价值	受限类型	受限情况	账面余额	账面价值	受限类型	受限情况
合计	1,407,118,221.48	1,315,703,542.78	/	/	2,221,910,748.97	2,177,369,412.69	/	/

其他说明：

无

32. 短期借款

(1). 短期借款分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
抵押借款	10,010,694.44	10,011,763.89
保证借款		10,000,000.00
信用借款	2,969,446,085.64	2,319,473,073.50
合计	2,979,456,780.08	2,339,484,837.39

短期借款分类的说明：

无

(2). 已逾期未偿还的短期借款情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的已逾期未偿还的短期借款情况如下：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

√适用 □不适用

本期末无已逾期未偿还的短期借款

33. 交易性金融负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	期末余额	指定的理由和依据
交易性金融负债	83,693,428.35	138,000,028.43	/
其中：			
衍生金融负债	83,693,428.35	138,000,028.43	/
其他[注]	66,191,900.00	63,194,173.70	
合计	149,885,328.35	201,194,202.13	/

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

其他系上年处置部分电站公司，承担电站消除缺项等义务，公司预计可能发生的成本作为或有对价，确认为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

34. 衍生金融负债

□适用 √不适用

35. 应付票据

(1). 应付票据列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

种类	期末余额	期初余额
商业承兑汇票	285,718,917.65	242,776,064.24
银行承兑汇票	4,146,858,179.83	6,317,477,512.06
合计	4,432,577,097.48	6,560,253,576.30

本期末已到期未支付的应付票据总额为 0 元。

36. 应付账款

（1） 应付账款列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应付购货款	7,185,301,355.67	6,328,683,482.56
应付经营费用款	832,847,375.72	949,968,498.26
应付资产购置及工程款	242,684,046.90	303,092,137.07
其他	10,222,606.69	1,331,800.00
合计	8,271,055,384.98	7,583,075,917.89

（2） 账龄超过 1 年或逾期的重要应付账款

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因
安徽庄园诵贸易有限公司	18,471,979.06	根据合同约定，尚未达到结算时点
TONGTAI MACHINE AND TOOL CO.,LTD	11,599,194.00	根据合同约定，尚未达到结算时点
镇江市天成不锈钢进出口贸易有限公司	10,047,754.66	根据合同约定，尚未达到结算时点
合计	40,118,927.72	

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

37. 预收款项

(1). 预收账款项列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
资产使用费		272,735.01
预收款项	481,163.14	
合计	481,163.14	272,735.01

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要预收款项

□适用 √不适用

(3). 报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

38. 合同负债

(1).合同负债情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
预收销售款	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00
合计	16,410,126,125.09	16,677,178,984.00

(2).账龄超过 1 年的重要合同负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因
U-MINGMARINE TRANSPORT(SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED	185,784,300.00	尚未交船

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因
CHELLARAM SHIPPING(HONGKONG)LIMITED	92,172,009.07	尚未交船
Sea 315 LeasingCo.,Limited	21,324,252.50	尚未交船
Sea 316 LeasingCo.,Limited	21,304,747.23	尚未交船
Sea 310 LeasingCo.,Limited	21,286,744.98	尚未交船
Sea 309 LeasingCo.,Limited	21,285,313.68	尚未交船
TianjinGreatwall IV LeasingLtd	21,281,400.00	尚未交船
TianJinGreatwall I LeasingLtd.	21,281,400.00	尚未交船
TianJinGreatwall II LeasingLtd.	21,281,400.00	尚未交船
TianjinGreatwall III LeasingLtd	21,281,400.00	尚未交船
DY59VENTURELIMITED	18,976,460.00	尚未交船
南京农业大学	17,448,584.37	尚未验收
CL Huaihua Limited	17,110,695.00	尚未交船
CL Shaoyang Limited	12,134,810.00	尚未交船
合计	513,953,516.83	/

(3).报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

39. 应付职工薪酬

(1).应付职工薪酬列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
一、短期薪酬	363,330,548.27	2,181,931,617.04	2,133,173,503.22	412,088,662.09
二、离职后福利-设定提存计划	206,986.55	148,707,951.82	148,323,993.28	590,945.09
三、辞退福利	400,000.00	6,431,414.96	6,831,414.96	
四、一年内到期的其他福利				
合计	363,937,534.82	2,337,070,983.82	2,288,328,911.46	412,679,607.18

(2).短期薪酬列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种:人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
一、工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	321,547,795.41	1,801,608,921.98	1,761,883,735.50	361,272,981.89
二、职工福利费		74,604,232.15	74,604,232.15	
三、社会保险费	210,263.88	62,697,391.98	62,737,593.08	170,062.78
其中：医疗保险费	188,353.88	53,155,161.12	53,195,168.97	148,346.03
工伤保险费	4,187.54	4,691,198.79	4,691,157.11	4,229.22
生育保险费	17,722.46	4,851,032.07	4,851,267.00	17,487.53
四、住房公积金	52,247.80	72,440,504.47	72,422,539.69	70,212.58
五、工会经费和职工教育经费	37,392,911.13	25,220,464.64	18,241,623.87	44,371,751.90
六、短期带薪缺勤				
七、短期利润分享计划				
八、零散用工薪酬	4,127,330.05	145,360,101.82	143,283,778.93	6,203,652.94
合计	363,330,548.27	2,181,931,617.04	2,133,173,503.22	412,088,662.09

(3).设定提存计划列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
1、基本养老保险	198,033.34	113,710,674.40	113,708,950.37	199,757.37

2、失业保险费	8,953.21	3,542,061.42	3,538,126.91	12,887.72
3、企业年金缴费		31,455,216.00	31,076,916.00	378,300.00
合计	206,986.55	148,707,951.82	148,323,993.28	590,945.09

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

40. 应交税费

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
企业所得税	294,776,352.32	314,096,793.33
增值税	192,605,317.36	337,977,288.28
印花税	21,185,226.41	15,163,226.62
代扣代缴个人所得税	12,123,011.30	12,385,737.05
房产税	5,247,898.28	5,297,048.70
城市维护建设税	3,146,102.93	3,059,357.22
教育费附加及地方教育费附加	2,370,938.51	2,383,823.11
土地使用税	2,202,854.15	1,957,832.31
其他	1,847,329.73	4,812,907.27
合计	535,505,030.99	697,134,013.89

其他说明：
无

41. 其他应付款

(1).项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应付利息		
应付股利	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
其他应付款	879,043,274.65	843,132,535.64
合计	921,453,065.71	931,325,265.44

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

(2).应付利息

分类列示
□适用 √不适用
逾期的重要应付利息：
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

(3).应付股利

分类列示
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
普通股股利	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80
合计	42,409,791.06	88,192,729.80

其他说明，包括重要的超过 1 年未支付的应付股利，应披露未支付原因：

无

(4). 其他应付款

按款项性质列示其他应付款

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
资金拆借款	285,795,668.04	229,780,122.97
应付代收款	390,229,232.92	406,296,783.67
保证金及押金	196,487,983.57	201,437,253.49
代扣代缴五险一金	3,994,106.58	2,951,272.04
其他	2,536,283.54	2,667,103.47
合计	879,043,274.65	843,132,535.64

账龄超过 1 年或逾期的重要其他应付款

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因
江苏太平洋造船集团股份有限公司	42,241,102.35	款项双方有争议，处于协商处理阶段
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	31,998,040.35	对方处于非正常运营状态
合计	74,239,142.70	/

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

42. 持有待售负债

□适用 √不适用

43. 1 年内到期的非流动负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
1 年内到期的长期借款	106,230,143.67	152,937,132.84
1 年内到期的应付债券		
1 年内到期的长期应付款		
1 年内到期的租赁负债	715,997,372.57	408,115,792.45
合计	822,227,516.24	561,052,925.29

其他说明：

无

44. 其他流动负债

其他流动负债情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
待转销项税额	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11
合计	1,534,684,732.63	1,675,092,296.11

短期应付债券的增减变动：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

45. 长期借款

(1). 长期借款分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
抵押借款	230,163,092.93	275,967,062.77
信用借款	405,473,256.78	169,834,900.08
减：一年内到期的长期借款	106,230,143.67	152,937,132.84
合计	529,406,206.04	292,864,830.01

长期借款分类的说明：

无

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

46. 应付债券

(1). 应付债券

□适用 √不适用

(2). 应付债券的具体情况：（不包括划分为金融负债的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具）

□适用 √不适用

(3). 可转换公司债券的说明

□适用 √不适用

转股权会计处理及判断依据

□适用 √不适用

(4). 划分为金融负债的其他金融工具说明

期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具基本情况

□适用 √不适用

期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表

□适用 √不适用

其他金融工具划分为金融负债的依据说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

47. 租赁负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
尚未支付的租赁付款额	1,636,465,913.91	1,346,374,698.20
减：未确认融资费用	96,200,199.77	69,923,400.51
合计	1,540,265,714.14	1,276,451,297.69

其他说明：

无

48. 长期应付款

项目列示

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

长期应付款

(1). 按款项性质列示长期应付款

□适用 √不适用

专项应付款

(1). 按款项性质列示专项应付款

□适用 √不适用

49. 长期应付职工薪酬

□适用 √不适用

50. 预计负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	期末余额	形成原因
对外提供担保	21,941,041.52	21,941,041.52	保证义务
未决诉讼	12,000,000.00	1,232,866.84	未决诉讼
产品质量保证	191,102,779.28	232,330,615.86	预提质保金
待执行的亏损合同	39,908,879.49	26,792,408.30	合同预计亏损
其他	350,000.00		
合计	265,302,700.29	282,296,932.52	--

其他说明，包括重要预计负债的相关重要假设、估计说明：

截至2023年12月31日，重要预计负债主要为新大洋造船有限公司和江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司计提的产品质量保证金：

（1）新大洋造船有限公司船舶建造业务根据实际交船金额的4%计提产品质量保证金。

（2）江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司成套工程承建业务中土壤修复类项目按合同金额的3%计提产品质量保证金；其他生态环保类项目按合同金额的1%计提产品质量保证金；

51. 递延收益

递延收益情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	形成原因
政府补助	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00	8,026,451.53	92,513,409.11	与资产相关
合计	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00	8,026,451.53	92,513,409.11	--

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期新增补助金额	本期计入营业外收入金额	本期计入其他收益金额	其他变动	期末余额	与资产相关/与收益相关
丹阳 15MW 项目	31,762,500.00			2,887,500.00		28,875,000.00	与资产相关
土地补偿款	22,775,466.90			533,799.96		22,241,666.94	与资产相关
高淳 6MW 项目	19,136,448.08			1,602,624.96		17,533,823.12	与资产相关
120 万台永磁电机系统生产项目	7,000,000.00					7,000,000.00	与资产相关
丹阳人民政府 2MW 光伏电站	5,639,831.71			512,712.00		5,127,119.71	与资产相关
省龙头骨干企业培育-专精特新小巨人	2,384,229.65			300,000.00		2,084,229.65	与资产相关

项目	期初余额	本期新增补助金额	本期计入营业外收入金额	本期计入其他收益金额	其他变动	期末余额	与资产相关/与收益相关
技改设备补助	1,566,666.73			626,666.64		940,000.09	与资产相关
马鞍智能化生产基地项目	1,235,941.59			152,900.04		1,083,041.55	与资产相关
技改专项资金	1,218,533.00			300,000.00		918,533.00	与资产相关
重载汽车用抗疲劳 A356.2-X 合金及纳米复合强化轮毂研发及产业化	1,041,000.00			347,000.00		694,000.00	与资产相关
南京市工业企业技术装备投入普惠性奖补资金项目	1,368,666.67			180,400.00		1,188,266.67	与资产相关
支持诺丁光伏项目基础设施建设政府补助	662,499.73			50,000.04		612,499.69	与资产相关
液压动力系统关键液压件机加工项目补助	650,166.67			83,000.00		567,166.67	与资产相关
汽车门铰链生产线技术改造项目补助	570,000.00			120,000.00		450,000.00	与资产相关
污水处理设备政府补助	380,977.98			26,735.28		354,242.70	与资产相关
疫情期间就近采购技改设备项目补助	329,783.33			42,100.00		287,683.33	与资产相关
2018 年六合区工业和信息产业转型升级专项奖金	304,708.33			51,500.00		253,208.33	与资产相关
百优民营企业成长支撑项目补助	264,590.16			40,000.00		224,590.16	与资产相关
区级技改项目专项资金	238,000.00			25,500.00		212,500.00	与资产相关
疫情期间生产防疫产品重点企业奖补项目	91,750.11			91,750.11			与资产相关
2023 年度省高价值专利培育计划项目资金拨款		1,500,000.00				1,500,000.00	与资产相关
区工业经济高质量发展及技术改造专项资金		418,100.00		52,262.50		365,837.50	与资产相关
合计	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00		8,026,451.53		92,513,409.11	

52. 其他非流动负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
合同负债	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57
合计	26,837,341.70	2,439,059.57

其他说明：

无

53. 股本

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

	期初余额	本次变动增减（+、一）					期末余额
		发行新股	送股	公积金转股	其他	小计	
股份总数	1,306,749,434.00						1,306,749,434.00

其他说明：

无

54. 其他权益工具

(1). 期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具基本情况

□适用 √不适用

(2). 期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表

□适用 √不适用

其他权益工具本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明，以及相关会计处理的依据：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明:

□适用 √不适用

55. 资本公积

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
股本溢价	998,849,246.20		6,197,786.91	992,651,459.29
其他资本公积	186,012,587.65			186,012,587.65
合计	1,184,861,833.85		6,197,786.91	1,178,664,046.94

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

由于本年度发生同一控制下企业合并和购买少数股东股权行为，资本公积减少 6,197,786.91 元。

56. 库存股

□适用 √不适用

57. 其他综合收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期发生金额						期末余额
		本期所得税前发生额	减：前期计入其他综合收益当期转入损益	减：前期计入其他综合收益当期转入留存收益	减：所得税费用	税后归属于母公司	税后归属于少数股东	
一、不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益	143,609,668.65	11,955,863.63			1,647,545.23	4,239,860.13	6,068,458.27	147,849,528.78
其中：重新计量设定受益计划变动额								
权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益								
其他权益工具投资公允价值变动	143,609,668.65	11,955,863.63			1,647,545.23	4,239,860.13	6,068,458.27	147,849,528.78
企业自身信用风险公允价值变动								
二、将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	25,981,108.15	-35,291,776.94			-19,868,188.09	-4,561,536.05	-10,862,052.80	21,419,572.10
其中：权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益	-719,069.32	11,225,547.68				3,928,941.69	7,296,605.99	3,209,872.37
其他债权投资公允价值变动								
金融资产重分类计入其他综合收益的金额								
其他债权投资信用减值准备								
现金流量套期储备	626,582.24	-71,999,167.13			-19,796,500.16	-18,052,432.21	-34,150,234.76	-17,425,849.97
外币财务报表折算差额	26,073,595.23	25,481,842.51			-71,687.93	9,561,954.47	15,991,575.97	35,635,549.70
其他综合收益合计	169,590,776.80	-23,335,913.31			-18,220,642.86	-321,675.92	-4,793,594.53	169,269,100.88

其他说明，包括对现金流量套期损益的有效部分转为被套期项目初始确认金额调整：

无

58. 专项储备

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
安全生产费	775,643.33	13,851,125.55	13,449,249.88	1,177,519.00
合计	775,643.33	13,851,125.55	13,449,249.88	1,177,519.00

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

本期专项储备增加系公司根据财资〔2022〕136 号《企业安全生产费用提取和使用管理办法》规定，按照企业安全费用计提比例提取。

59. 盈余公积

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
法定盈余公积	357,240,358.68	47,914,882.12		405,155,240.80
任意盈余公积				
储备基金				
企业发展基金				
其他				
合计	357,240,358.68	47,914,882.12		405,155,240.80

盈余公积说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

本期增加系按母公司可供分配利润的10%提取法定盈余公积。

60. 未分配利润

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期	上期
调整前上期末未分配利润	3,244,745,989.04	2,718,681,971.70
调整期初未分配利润合计数（调增+，调减－）	-11,014,999.50	-8,010,381.10
调整后期初未分配利润	3,233,730,989.54	2,710,671,590.60
加：本期归属于母公司所有者的净利润	1,029,674,801.81	912,845,648.50
减：提取法定盈余公积	47,914,882.12	43,505,901.91
提取任意盈余公积		
提取一般风险准备		
应付普通股股利	392,024,830.20	346,288,600.01
转作股本的普通股股利		
其他转入		8,252.36
期末未分配利润	3,823,466,079.03	3,233,730,989.54

调整期初未分配利润明细：

（1）由于会计政策变更，影响期初未分配利润-11,106,293.77 元。

（2）由于同一控制导致的合并范围变更，影响期初未分配利润 91,294.27 元。

61. 营业收入和营业成本

（1） 营业收入和营业成本情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额		上期发生额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	122,711,274,243.28	115,868,830,264.44	140,985,838,401.48	134,167,844,563.85
其他业务	269,535,323.35	115,324,233.58	162,074,266.14	120,333,914.76
合计	122,980,809,566.63	115,984,154,498.02	141,147,912,667.62	134,288,178,478.61

（2） 营业收入、营业成本的分解信息

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

合同分类	合计	
	营业收入	营业成本
商品类型		
产业链合计	3,131,805.18	2,626,509.56
大环保	658,642.14	551,002.82
清洁能源	464,251.09	389,952.67
生态环保	194,391.05	161,050.15
先进制造	903,743.39	771,453.67
户外动力工具(OPE)	346,836.00	272,715.36
柴油发电机组	112,595.00	98,598.00
船舶制造与航运	444,312.39	400,140.31
大消费	1,107,467.21	884,830.03
服装	673,988.41	564,786.14
家用纺织	322,537.00	247,299.78
品牌校服	110,941.80	72,744.11
其他	461,952.44	419,223.04
供应链运营	9,139,322.24	8,960,373.46
其他业务收入	26,953.54	11,532.43
按经营地区分类		
境内	7,029,955.52	6,804,468.87
境外	5,268,125.44	4,793,946.58
合计	12,298,080.96	11,598,415.45

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

（3） 履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

（4） 分摊至剩余履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

（5） 重大合同变更或重大交易价格调整

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

62. 税金及附加

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
印花税	91,883,294.16	43,684,125.47
城市维护建设税	28,556,878.82	30,448,805.16
房产税	23,049,616.36	22,486,159.43
教育费附加(含地方教育费附加)	21,294,582.95	23,025,404.24
土地使用税	11,157,140.01	8,933,589.99
境外个性化税种	8,609,806.06	4,576,016.41
其他	349,737.91	2,924,004.85
合计	184,901,056.27	136,078,105.55

其他说明：

无

63. 销售费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	1,064,685,005.09	987,555,078.14
服务费	203,013,571.97	124,513,520.01
快递费	107,508,227.54	112,667,321.78
广告宣传费	83,817,113.72	63,579,268.13
三包费	76,231,634.09	65,511,617.33
劳务费	74,631,653.32	64,061,453.58
保险费	42,188,219.16	38,105,454.55
差旅费	37,914,314.98	28,053,093.31
检验及手续费	28,692,924.74	54,117,161.38
业务招待费	21,339,062.61	14,746,162.25
样品及产品损耗	11,336,368.80	2,711,962.66
其他	21,921,597.45	25,209,417.17
合计	1,773,279,693.47	1,580,831,510.29

其他说明：

无

64. 管理费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	320,710,482.06	288,036,325.73
折旧摊销	161,834,360.71	163,647,626.87
差旅费	99,883,149.50	67,741,478.15
咨询费	69,243,608.80	49,553,046.66
租赁费	61,670,291.18	49,162,440.48
办公通讯费	42,178,737.20	43,095,220.68
劳务费	35,309,720.57	35,584,350.35
业务招待费	30,513,556.42	22,107,278.10
聘请中介机构费	18,354,570.19	21,131,071.65
修理费	14,640,120.27	19,439,130.67
服务费	24,363,999.95	10,390,835.39
保险费	8,285,452.03	10,760,059.61
其他	68,419,068.55	54,344,824.57
合计	955,407,117.43	834,993,688.91

其他说明：

无

65. 研发费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
材料及燃料费	233,233,285.51	196,686,425.43
人工费用	166,976,115.70	153,867,405.46
折旧与摊销	36,204,522.39	37,934,146.67

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
设计费	16,540,538.93	23,172,912.01
装备调试费与试验费	12,935,552.08	16,386,287.00
委外研发费	9,570,526.17	9,172,240.94
其他费用	21,094,567.14	25,197,675.45
合计	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96

其他说明：
无

66. 财务费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
利息费用	258,789,956.51	381,438,921.66
减：利息收入	201,139,154.36	171,345,097.92
汇兑净损益	22,178,549.05	-180,731,242.80
手续费	47,643,546.60	44,736,350.83
合计	127,472,897.80	74,098,931.77

其他说明：
无

67. 其他收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

按性质分类	本期发生额	上期发生额
与资产相关的政府补助	8,026,451.53	9,092,873.05
与收益相关的政府补助	118,074,357.05	114,891,895.53
代扣个人所得税手续费返还	7,782,639.06	5,292,390.98
进项税加计扣除	20,165,522.68	691,366.44
合计	154,048,970.32	129,968,526.00

其他说明：

本期政府补助计入其他收益的情况详见十一、政府补助

68. 投资收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
权益法核算的长期股权投资收益	87,635,189.86	61,020,124.80
处置长期股权投资产生的投资收益	50,199,634.16	62,303,784.82
交易性金融资产在持有期间的投资收益	21,982,149.58	41,349,677.82
其他权益工具投资在持有期间取得的股利收入	5,578,900.00	4,180,000.00
债权投资在持有期间取得的利息收入		
其他债权投资在持有期间取得的利息收入		
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益		
处置其他权益工具投资取得的投资收益		
处置债权投资取得的投资收益		
处置其他债权投资取得的投资收益		
债务重组收益	3,502,000.00	
合计	168,897,873.60	168,853,587.44

其他说明：

无

69. 净敞口套期收益

□适用 √不适用

70. 公允价值变动收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

产生公允价值变动收益的来源	本期发生额	上期发生额
交易性金融资产	-3,112,155.16	5,683,553.50
其中：衍生金融工具产生的公允价值变动收益	3,606,528.96	13,453,553.50
交易性金融负债	6,520,505.80	-6,520,505.80
其中：衍生金融工具产生的公允价值变动收益	171,796.93	-6,520,505.80
合计	3,408,350.64	-836,952.30

其他说明：

无

71. 信用减值损失

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
应收票据坏账损失		
应收账款坏账损失	-18,683,267.07	-196,525,303.49
其他应收款坏账损失	32,289,808.61	-42,111,036.81
债权投资减值损失		
其他债权投资减值损失		
长期应收款坏账损失		
财务担保相关减值损失		
合计	13,606,541.54	-238,636,340.30

其他说明：

无

72. 资产减值损失

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
一、合同资产减值损失	2,819,799.44	7,047,073.91
二、存货跌价损失及合同履约成本减值损失	-130,383,909.99	-158,179,193.24
三、长期股权投资减值损失		
四、投资性房地产减值损失		
五、固定资产减值损失	-6,893,686.26	-148,527,356.81
六、工程物资减值损失		-8,373,437.22
七、在建工程减值损失		
八、生产性生物资产减值损失		
九、油气资产减值损失		
十、无形资产减值损失	-3,778.68	-1,017,699.51
十一、商誉减值损失	-7,262,514.33	-49,969,768.25
十二、其他	1,716,226.70	28,175,811.22
合计	-140,007,863.12	-330,844,569.90

其他说明：

无

73. 资产处置收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
固定资产处置收益	1,280,587.33	27,741,450.59
无形资产处置收益		2,287,982.60
其他非流动资产	43,699,113.29	142,017,259.88
合计	44,979,700.62	172,046,693.07

其他说明：

无

74. 营业外收入

营业外收入情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额	计入当期非经常性损益的金额
非流动资产处置利得合计	344,929.36	514,066.16	344,929.36
其中：固定资产处置利得			
无形资产处置利得			
非货币性资产交换利得			
接受捐赠			
政府补助			
违约及赔偿收入	142,513,751.67	95,093,247.13	142,513,751.67
无需支付款项	119,853,270.04	25,714,835.33	119,853,270.04
盘盈利得	26,703.89	999,657.83	26,703.89
其他利得	860,080.26	3,563,283.40	860,080.26
合计	263,598,735.22	125,885,089.85	263,598,735.22

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

75. 营业外支出

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额	计入当期非经常性损益的金额
非流动资产处置损失合计	2,675,656.36	12,323,867.42	2,675,656.36
其中：固定资产处置损失			
无形资产处置损失			
非货币性资产交换损失			
对外捐赠	3,412,514.84	3,662,086.12	3,412,514.84
预计负债诉讼损失[注]	-10,767,133.16	-36,480,000.00	-10,767,133.16
违约及赔偿支出	5,763,591.46	30,870,230.49	5,763,591.46
进项税额转出		7,572,965.87	
滞纳金罚款支出	278,082.85	4,245,634.55	278,082.85
待执行亏损合同	6,790,575.98	213,386.61	6,790,575.98
其他支出	1,181,639.08	3,428,907.41	1,181,639.08
合计	9,334,927.41	25,837,078.47	9,334,927.41

其他说明：

常州瑞联包装材料有限公司（下称常州瑞联）诉江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司（下称轻纺公司）买卖合同纠纷案本年终审判决冲回上年依据一审判决确认的预计负债未决诉讼金额形成的损失。

76. 所得税费用

(1). 所得税费用表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
当期所得税费用	881,363,069.84	987,493,714.37
递延所得税费用	-24,682,571.97	-86,177,525.69
合计	856,680,497.87	901,316,188.68

(2). 会计利润与所得税费用调整过程

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额
利润总额	3,958,236,577.13
按法定/适用税率计算的所得税费用	989,559,144.28
子公司适用不同税率的影响	-81,818,680.18
调整以前期间所得税的影响	-9,621,419.27
非应税收入的影响	-40,987,628.34
不可抵扣的成本、费用和损失的影响	1,732,963.19
使用前期未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣亏损的影响	1,771,221.10
本期未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣暂时性差异或可抵扣亏损的影响	12,301,576.44
研发费加计扣除	-9,720,831.49
其他	-6,535,847.86
所得税费用	856,680,497.87

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

77. 其他综合收益

√适用 □不适用

详见附注七、57.其他综合收益。

78. 现金流量表项目

（1） 与经营活动有关的现金

收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
押金及保证金	6,213,670,970.93	4,444,558,608.26
收到的经营性往来款项	1,305,061,199.55	1,129,336,908.56
收到的金融机构利息收入	201,139,154.36	67,504,489.82
收到的违约金及赔偿收入	142,513,751.67	94,567,575.07
收到的政府补助款项	120,092,457.05	120,805,258.68
收到的其他款项	39,838,898.52	5,650,613.37
合计	8,022,316,432.08	5,862,423,453.76

收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

无
支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
付现的期间费用	1,341,504,770.42	1,386,764,319.06
押金及保证金	5,829,574,626.02	4,678,501,702.04
对外捐赠及赞助	3,412,514.84	3,654,086.12
支付的违约及赔偿款项	5,763,591.46	15,007,701.86
支付的质押金及罚款支出	278,082.85	4,245,634.55
支付的银行手续费用	47,643,546.60	44,732,573.70
支付的经营性往来款	807,356,417.92	1,326,711,548.78
支付的其他款项	9,745,525.76	518,007.88
合计	8,045,279,075.87	7,460,135,573.99

支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：
无

（2） 与投资活动有关的现金

收到的重要的投资活动有关的现金
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
出售理财产品、结构性存款及处置联合营企业收到的现金	1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13
合计	1,459,242,233.15	2,254,051,633.13

收到的重要的投资活动有关的现金说明
无
支付的重要的投资活动有关的现金
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	337,783,155.14	226,875,015.63
支付其他权益工具投资、联合营单位投资、购买理财产品、结构性存款支付的现金	985,496,597.49	1,791,891,532.13
合计	1,323,279,752.63	2,018,766,547.76

支付的重要的投资活动有关的现金说明
无
收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种:人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
收回的往来拆借款本金	19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22
合计	19,989,782.94	466,162,027.22

收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：
无
支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
支付的往来拆借款本金	199,157.05	471,250,773.44
合计	199,157.05	471,250,773.44

支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

无

（3） 与筹资活动有关的现金

收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
收到的往来拆借款本金	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01
合计	1,218,004,256.44	1,502,674,804.01

收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

无

支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
支付永续债	1,596,800,000.00	
支付的往来拆借款	1,037,111,513.72	389,932,924.39
支付租赁负债的本金和利息	999,021,722.55	314,096,935.23
购买美达资产少数股权支付现金	73,670,456.00	
支付股东减资款		45,000,000.00
合计	3,706,603,692.27	749,029,859.62

支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

无

筹资活动产生的各项负债变动情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加		本期减少		期末余额
		现金变动	非现金变动	现金变动	非现金变动	
短期借款	2,339,484,837.39	9,944,361,761.05		9,304,389,818.36		2,979,456,780.08
其他应付款-应付股利	88,192,729.80		1,931,807,393.20	1,977,590,331.94		42,409,791.06
其他应付款-股权转让			73,670,456.00	73,670,456.00		
其他应付款-资金拆借	229,780,122.97	1,218,004,256.44		1,037,111,513.72	124,877,197.65	285,795,668.04
一年内到期的非流动负债-长期借款	152,886,998.65		106,230,143.67	152,886,998.65		106,230,143.67
一年内到期的非流动负债-租赁负债	408,115,792.45		715,997,372.57	408,115,792.45		715,997,372.57
长期借款	292,864,830.01	394,977,928.12		52,206,408.42	106,230,143.67	529,406,206.04
租赁负债	1,276,451,297.69		1,570,717,719.12	590,905,930.10	715,997,372.57	1,540,265,714.14
合计	4,787,776,608.96	11,557,343,945.61	4,398,423,084.56	13,596,877,249.64	947,104,713.89	6,199,561,675.60

（4） 以净额列报现金流量的说明

□适用 √不适用

（5） 不涉及当期现金收支、但影响企业财务状况或在未来可能影响企业现金流量的重大活动及财务影响

□适用 √不适用

79. 现金流量表补充资料

(1). 现金流量表补充资料

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

补充资料	本期金额	上期金额
1．将净利润调节为经营活动现金流量：		
净利润	3,101,556,079.26	2,870,597,626.24
加：资产减值准备	140,007,863.12	330,844,569.90
信用减值损失	-13,606,541.54	238,636,340.30
固定资产折旧、油气资产折耗、生产性生物资产折旧	478,716,098.73	536,913,249.15
使用权资产摊销	402,668,132.65	662,519,754.09
无形资产摊销	42,247,177.91	40,052,364.58
长期待摊费用摊销	30,220,366.44	43,277,962.70
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产的损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-44,979,700.62	-172,046,693.07
固定资产报废损失（收益以“－”号填列）	2,330,727.00	11,809,801.26
公允价值变动损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-3,408,350.64	836,952.30
财务费用（收益以“－”号填列）	280,320,324.55	197,480,987.99
投资损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-168,897,873.60	-168,853,587.44
递延所得税资产减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-36,655,330.88	-39,282,820.33
递延所得税负债增加（减少以“－”号填列）	-7,455,828.65	-42,934,493.09
存货的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-990,310,420.40	-924,048,302.07
经营性应收项目的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	1,517,831,892.66	398,585,787.93
经营性应付项目的增加（减少以“－”号填列）	-1,950,429,914.96	2,198,671,895.26
其他		
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	2,780,154,701.03	6,183,061,395.70
2．不涉及现金收支的重大投资和筹资活动：		
债务转为资本		
一年内到期的可转换公司债券		
融资租入固定资产		
3．现金及现金等价物净变动情况：		
现金的期末余额	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
减：现金的期初余额	11,157,869,791.59	7,487,395,661.28
加：现金等价物的期末余额		
减：现金等价物的期初余额		
现金及现金等价物净增加额	-477,172,633.37	3,670,474,130.31

(2)．本期支付的取得子公司的现金净额

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	金额
本期发生的企业合并于本期支付的现金或现金等价物	8,622,700.00
减：购买日子公司持有的现金及现金等价物	57,170.74
加：以前期间发生的企业合并于本期支付的现金或现金等价物	
取得子公司支付的现金净额	8,565,529.26

其他说明：

无

(3)．本期收到的处置子公司的现金净额

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	金额
本期处置子公司于本期收到的现金或现金等价物	139,250.00
减：丧失控制权日子公司持有的现金及现金等价物	15,025.31
加：以前期间处置子公司于本期收到的现金或现金等价物	
处置子公司收到的现金净额	124,224.69

其他说明：

无

(4). 现金和现金等价物的构成

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
一、现金	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
其中：库存现金	1,038,107.07	2,410,970.99
可随时用于支付的银行存款	10,677,282,666.83	11,153,138,151.13
可随时用于支付的其他货币资金	2,376,384.32	2,320,669.47
可用于支付的存放中央银行款项		
存放同业款项		
拆放同业款项		
二、现金等价物		
其中：三个月内到期的债券投资		
三、期末现金及现金等价物余额	10,680,697,158.22	11,157,869,791.59
其中：母公司或集团内子公司使用受限制的现金和现金等价物		

(5). 使用范围受限但仍作为现金和现金等价物列示的情况

□适用 √不适用

(6). 不属于现金及现金等价物的货币资金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期金额	上期金额	理由
票据保证金	745,300,625.69	939,743,326.42	不可随时支取
保函保证金	122,357,045.02	257,924,814.00	不可随时支取
冻结款项	78,561,309.87	68,138,779.84	不可随时支取
信用证保证金	58,593,234.99	19,563,328.00	不可随时支取
买汇保证金	7,569,478.08	153,560,316.10	不可随时支取
贷款保证金	6,942,388.12	6,736,146.11	不可随时支取
期货保证金	10.00	19,990,793.94	不可随时支取
定期存款		17,411,500.00	不可随时支取
其他	22,000.00	105,517.95	不可随时支取
合计	1,019,346,091.77	1,483,174,522.36	/

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

80. 所有者权益变动表项目注释

说明对上年期末余额进行调整的“其他”项目名称及调整金额等事项：

√适用 □不适用

本年度发生同一控制下企业合并，根据《企业会计准则第 33 号—合并财务报表》的相关规定，公司对期初数和比较报表进行调整，视同合并后的报告主体在以前期间一直存在，导致所有者权益变动表列报最早期间的期初所有者权益项目合计增加 20,298,923.08 元。

81. 外币货币性项目

（1） 外币货币性项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	期末外币余额	折算汇率	期末折算人民币余额
货币资金	-	-	2,028,063,654.04

项目	期末外币余额	折算汇率	期末折算人民币余额
其中：美元	196,351,256.40	7.0827	1,390,697,043.70
欧元	51,989,592.60	7.8592	408,596,606.16
港币	8,086.32	0.9062	7,327.82
日元	3,288,758,958.10	0.0502	165,095,699.70
英镑	1,302,409.52	9.0411	11,775,214.71
澳元	258,087.90	4.8484	1,251,313.37
印度尼西亚卢比	6,381,209,636.17	0.0005	3,190,604.82
几内亚法郎	4,927,225,798.00	0.0008	3,941,780.64
越南盾	32,998,821,177.09	0.0003	9,899,646.35
菲律宾比索	16,612,367.34	0.1279	2,124,721.78
秘鲁索尔	4,195,333.74	1.918	8,046,650.11
新加坡元	18,401.08	5.3772	98,946.29
俄罗斯卢布	7,967,671.53	0.0803	639,804.02
奈拉	80,539,262.02	0.0079	636,260.17
巴西雷亚尔	728,928.45	1.4596	1,063,943.97
瑞士法郎	2,419,900.22	8.4184	20,371,688.01
韩元	153.00	0.0055	0.84
阿联酋迪拉姆	3,445.11	1.9326	6,658.02
白俄罗斯卢布	92.64	2.1452	198.73
巴基斯坦卢比	24,683,043.73	0.0251	619,544.40
加元	0.08	5.3673	0.43
应收账款	-	-	3,082,348,314.25
其中：美元	392,745,673.21	7.0827	2,781,699,779.64
欧元	29,564,498.90	7.8592	232,353,309.75
港币			
英镑	2,825,387.46	9.0411	25,544,610.56
日元	87,210,967.43	0.0502	4,377,990.56
澳元	5,890,750.07	4.8484	28,560,712.64
新西兰元	126,694.00	4.4991	570,008.98
几内亚法郎	1,523,915,286.08	0.0008	1,219,132.23
菲律宾比索	14,438,095.60	0.1279	1,846,632.43
秘鲁索尔	3,180,989.29	1.918	6,101,137.46
印度尼西亚卢比	150,000,000.00	0.0005	75,000.00
长期借款	-	-	356,083,819.58
其中：美元	50,244,116.49	7.0827	355,864,003.86
欧元			
港币			
英镑	24,312.94	9.0411	219,815.72

其他说明：

无

（2） 境外经营实体说明，包括对于重要的境外经营实体，应披露其境外主要经营地、记账本位币及选择依据，记账本位币发生变化的还应披露原因

√适用 □不适用

公司全称	公司类型	境外主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据
苏美达航运有限公司	全资子公司	新加坡	美元	日常使用货币

公司全称	公司类型	境外主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据
苏美达海运有限公司	控股子公司	新加坡	美元	日常使用货币
辉达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
丰达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
百达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
万达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
行达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
稳达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
致达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
美达航运有限公司	控股子公司	巴拿马	美元	日常使用货币
通达航运有限公司	控股子公司	巴拿马	美元	日常使用货币
润达航运有限公司	全资子公司	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币
运达航运有限公司	全资子公司	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币
越达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
创达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
安达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
诚达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
远达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
永达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
捷达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
顺达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
利达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
富达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
裕达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
如达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
意达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
康达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
盛达航运有限公司	全资子公司	马绍尔	美元	日常使用货币
新大洋航运有限公司	全资子公司	利比里亚	美元	日常使用货币
恒通船务有限公司	全资子公司	塞舌尔	美元	日常使用货币
恒昌船务有限公司	全资子公司	塞舌尔	美元	日常使用货币
恒远船务有限公司	全资子公司	塞舌尔	美元	日常使用货币
恒信船务有限公司	全资子公司	塞舌尔	美元	日常使用货币

公司全称	公司类型	境外主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据
恒丰船务有限公司	全资子公司	塞舌尔	美元	日常使用货币
永诚贸易有限公司	全资子公司	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达迪拜公司	全资子公司	阿联酋	美元	日常使用货币
新加坡永信贸易有限公司	全资子公司	新加坡	美元	日常使用货币
越南永信有限公司	全资子公司	越南	美元	日常使用货币
白俄罗斯永诚有限公司	全资子公司	白俄罗斯	白俄罗斯卢布	日常使用货币
苏美达巴拿马有限公司	控股子公司	德国	欧元	日常使用货币
达人领航有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
北美弗曼装备有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达弗曼尼日利亚有限公司	全资子公司	尼日利亚	奈拉	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达机电有限公司俄罗斯分公司	分支机构	俄罗斯	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达电信实业和工程有限公司	全资子公司	巴西	雷亚尔	日常使用货币
创美有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
伯克希尔毛毯家纺用品有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
恩美有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达中美洲有限公司	全资子公司	哥斯达黎加	美元	日常使用货币
金海达印度尼西亚有限公司	全资子公司	印度尼西亚	印尼卢比	日常使用货币
四季科技越南有限公司	全资子公司	越南	越南盾	日常使用货币
冉升科技新加坡有限公司	全资子公司	新加坡	新加坡元	日常使用货币
苏美达工业工程有限责任公司	全资子公司	巴拿马	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达日本株式会社	全资子公司	日本	日元	日常使用货币
苏美达欧洲公司	全资子公司	德国	欧元	日常使用货币
苏美达北美公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达澳大利亚有限责任公司	全资子公司	澳大利亚	澳元	日常使用货币
苏美达巴基斯坦光伏有限公司	全资子公司	巴基斯坦	巴基斯坦卢比	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司香港分公司	分支机构	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达英国公司	全资子公司	英国	英镑	日常使用货币
德国高普贸易有限公司	全资子公司	德国	欧元	日常使用货币
苏美达澳大利亚有限公司	全资子公司	澳大利亚	澳元	日常使用货币
苏美达五金（北美）有限公司	全资子公司	美国	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达五金（欧洲）有限公司	全资子公司	德国	欧元	日常使用货币
苏美达五金（法国）有限公司	全资子公司	法国	欧元	日常使用货币

公司全称	公司类型	境外主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司印尼办事处	分支机构	印度尼西亚	印尼盾	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司厄瓜多尔分公司	分支机构	厄瓜多尔	美元	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司越南办事处	分支机构	越南	越南盾	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司西非分公司	分支机构	几内亚	几内亚法郎	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司菲律宾分公司	分支机构	菲律宾	菲律宾比索	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司柬埔寨分公司	分支机构	柬埔寨	美元	日常使用货币
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司秘鲁分公司	分支机构	秘鲁	秘鲁索尔	日常使用货币
新加坡赢星有限公司	全资子公司	新加坡	美元	日常使用货币
香港创奇贸易有限公司	控股子公司	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达越南服装有限公司	全资子公司	越南	美元	日常使用货币
缅甸双赢服饰有限公司	全资子公司	缅甸	美元	日常使用货币
苏美达香港有限公司	全资子公司	中国香港	美元	日常使用货币

82. 租赁

（1） 作为承租人

√适用 □不适用

未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额

□适用 √不适用

简化处理的短期租赁或低价值资产的租赁费用

√适用 □不适用

本公司对短期租赁进行简化处理，未确认使用权资产和租赁负债。本期计入当期损益的采用简化处理的短期租赁费用 55,283,543.08 元。

售后租回交易及判断依据

√适用 □不适用

公司本期发生的售后租回业务，其标的资产的使用权与管理权没有发生改变，实质为以资产抵押取得融资。公司所销售（租回）的资产，按照《企业会计准则第 14 号—收入》判断，相关标的资产的控制权并没有发生转移，因此不属于销售。

与租赁相关的现金流出总额 994,986,193.33(单位：元 币种：人民币)

（2） 作为出租人

作为出租人的经营租赁

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	租赁收入	其中:未计入租赁收款额的可变租赁付款额相关的收入
固定资产	98,565,793.05	
使用权资产	1,009,043,793.28	
合计	1,107,609,586.33	

作为出租人的融资租赁

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	销售损益	融资收益	未纳入租赁投资净额的可变租赁付款额的相关收入
租赁投资净额的融资收益		1,236,643.44	
合计		1,236,643.44	--

未折现租赁收款额与租赁投资净额的调节表
√适用 □不适用

项目	金额
未折现租赁收款额与租赁投资净额的调节	--
剩余年度将收到的未折现租赁收款额小计	119,333,020.74
减：未实现融资收益	7,261,963.35
加：未担保余值的现值	
租赁投资净额	112,071,057.39

未来五年未折现租赁收款额
√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	每年未折现租赁收款额	
	期末金额	期初金额
第一年	33,665,582.09	27,864,418.03
第二年	31,823,411.50	26,150,610.43
第三年	29,897,493.63	25,607,203.46
第四年	23,946,533.52	25,070,958.30
第五年		24,534,713.13
五年以上		21,033,328.10
五年后未折现租赁收款额总额	119,333,020.74	150,261,231.45

（3） 作为生产商或经销商确认融资租赁销售损益

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

无

83. 其他

□适用 √不适用

八、研发支出

1. 按费用性质列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
人工费用	166,976,115.70	154,880,507.98
材料费用	234,821,653.45	196,686,425.43
折旧及摊销	36,204,522.39	37,934,146.67
设计费用	16,540,538.93	23,172,912.01
委外费用	15,086,249.09	17,246,274.50
认证测试费用	12,935,552.08	16,386,287.00
其他费用	21,500,311.72	25,197,675.45

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
合计	504,064,943.36	471,504,229.04
其中：费用化研发支出	496,555,107.92	462,417,092.96
资本化研发支出	7,509,835.44	9,087,136.08

其他说明：
无

2. 符合资本化条件的研发项目开发支出

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额		本期减少金额		期末余额
		内部开发支出	其他	确认为无形资产	转入当期损益	
数字合格：VAT&EPR 服务 SaaS 平台项目	1,013,102.52	1,588,367.94		2,601,470.46		
和度软件	3,847,283.02	5,515,722.92		9,151,993.20		211,012.74
面料相关专利研发		405,744.58				405,744.58
ET 软件	77,696.60					77,696.60
合计	4,938,082.14	7,509,835.44		11,753,463.66		694,453.92

重要的资本化研发项目
□适用 √不适用
开发支出减值准备
□适用 √不适用
其他说明
无

3. 重要的外购在研项目

□适用 √不适用

九、合并范围的变更

1. 非同一控制下企业合并

□适用 √不适用

2. 同一控制下企业合并

√适用 □不适用

(1). 本期发生的同一控制下企业合并

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

被合并方名称	企业合并中取得的权益比例	构成同一控制下企业合并的依据	合并日	合并日的确定依据	合并当期期初至合并日被合并方的收入	合并当期期初至合并日被合并方的净利润	比较期间被合并方的收入	比较期间被合并方的净利润
聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司	100.00	合并前后均受最终控制方实际控制	2023 年 11 月 22 日	工商变更登记完成	598,697.32	-5,233,376.37	3,336,349.31	-869,644.35

其他说明：
无

(2). 合并成本

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

合并成本	聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司
--现金	8,622,700.00
--非现金资产的账面价值	
--发行或承担的债务的账面价值	
--发行的权益性证券的面值	
--或有对价	

或有对价及其变动的说明：

无

其他说明：

无

(3). 合并日被合并方资产、负债的账面价值

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司	
	合并日	上期期末
资产:	17,613,860.85	24,968,197.35
货币资金	57,170.74	665,501.45
应收款项		1,210,000.00
预付账款	27,350.00	1,573,440.00
其他应收款	143,075.00	140,004.18
存货	6,023.93	
其他流动资产	5,627.58	121,333.06
固定资产	3,786,126.69	4,136,453.15
在建工程		8,906,722.18
使用权资产	6,227,643.49	8,130,534.58
无形资产	7,360,843.42	
递延所得税资产		84,208.75
负债:	14,126,437.77	16,163,189.15
借款	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
应付款项	468.25	51,968.25
预收账款	320,000.00	
合同负债	32,203.19	32,203.19
应付职工薪酬	356,574.20	455,752.20
应交税费	52,101.55	68,450.83
其他应付款	1,623,739.49	4,083,258.69
一年内到期的非流动负债	2,031,828.18	2,204,554.63
其他流动负债	4,186.41	4,186.41
租赁负债	6,705,336.50	6,262,814.95
所有者权益:		
实收资本	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
盈余公积	38,082.31	38,082.31
未分派利润	-16,550,659.23	-11,317,282.86
净资产	3,487,423.08	8,805,008.20

项目	聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司	
	合并日	上期期末
减：少数股东权益		
取得的净资产	3,487,423.08	8,805,008.20

企业合并中承担的被合并方的或有负债：
无
其他说明：
无

3. 反向购买

□适用 √不适用

4. 处置子公司

本期是否存在丧失子公司控制权的交易或事项
√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

子公司名称	丧失控制权的时点	丧失控制权时点的处置价款	丧失控制权时点的处置比例（%）	丧失控制权时点的处置方式	丧失控制权时点的判断依据	处置价款与处置投资对应的合并财务报表层面享有该子公司净资产份额的差额	丧失控制权之日剩余股权的比例（%）	丧失控制权之日合并财务报表层面剩余股权的账面价值	丧失控制权之日合并财务报表层面剩余股权的公允价值	按照公允价值重新计量剩余股权产生的利得或损失	丧失控制权之日合并财务报表层面剩余股权公允价值的确定方法及主要假设	与原子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益转入投资损益或留存收益的金额
泗洪县恒达光伏发电有限公司	2023 年 12 月 27 日	139,250.00	65.00	挂牌转让	股东名册和章程已经变更	383.06	35.00	74,980.36	74,980.36		交易价格	

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用
是否存在通过多次交易分步处置对子公司投资且在本期丧失控制权的情形
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

5. 其他原因的合并范围变动

说明其他原因导致的合并范围变动（如，新设子公司、清算子公司等）及其相关情况：
√适用 □不适用

（1）合并范围增加

单位：元

公司名称	股权取得方式	股权取得时点	出资额	出资比例（%）
江苏苏美达机电设备服务有限公司	投资新设	2023 年 4 月 19 日	20,000,000.00	55.00
南京美达思珂数字科技有限公司	投资新设	2023 年 2 月 17 日	2,500,000.00	50.00

（2）合并范围减少

单位：元

公司名称	股权处置方式	股权处置时点	处置日净资产	期初至处置日净利润
苏美达埃塞俄比亚纺织服装有限公司	注销	2023 年 9 月 30 日	0.00	-7,963,226.01
锐达航运有限公司	注销	2023 年 11 月 11 日	28,384,496.55	27,248,921.64
迅达航运有限公司	注销	2023 年 11 月 11 日	27,459,771.34	27,460,266.70
金达航运有限公司	注销	2023 年 11 月 11 日	15,932,828.04	11,882,911.80

6. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十、在其他主体中的权益

1. 在子公司中的权益

(1). 企业集团的构成

√适用 □不适用

单位:万元 币种:人民币

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
江苏苏美达集团有限公司	南京市	90,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务	100.00		投资设立
苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司	南京市	64,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		35.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达供应链运营有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
上海苏美达国际贸易有限公司	上海市	5,000.00	上海市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
永诚贸易有限公司	中国香港	86,523.03	中国香港	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
天津苏美达国际贸易有限公司	天津市	2,000.00	天津市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达通用设备贸易咨询有限公司	南京市	200.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		50.00	投资设立
福建苏美达机电设备有限公司	厦门市	5,000.00	厦门市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
北京苏美达北方国际贸易有限公司	北京市	5,000.00	北京市	供应链管理服务		51.00	投资设立
江苏永诚国际货运代理有限公司	南京市	500.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
成都苏美达国际贸易有限公司	成都市	4,500.00	成都市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
广东苏美达国际贸易有限公司	广州市	5,000.00	广州市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
苏美达迪拜公司	阿联酋	185.59	阿联酋	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
上海苏美达商务咨询有限公司	上海市	1,000.00	上海市	供应链管理服务		51.00	投资设立
海南苏美达供应链有限公司	海口市	20,000.00	海口市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
新加坡永信贸易有限公司	新加坡	14,820.00	新加坡	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
越南永信有限公司	越南	669.59	越南	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏永诚国际贸易有限公司	镇江市	5,000.00	镇江	供应链管理服务		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达国际贸易有限公司	南京市	58,500.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达数字科技有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
重庆苏美达供应链有限公司	重庆市	10,000.00	重庆市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
白俄罗斯永诚有限公司	白俄罗斯	268.00	白俄罗斯	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达工程设备有限公司	南京市	300.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		51.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达机电设备服务有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		55.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司	南京市	23,700.00	南京市	服装批发		35.00	投资设立

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
南京苏美达创元制衣有限公司	南京市	1,616.80	南京市	服饰制造		75.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
南京创思特服饰有限公司	南京市	8,000.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
南京苏美达创锦服饰科技有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	其他
江苏苏美达创为针织服饰有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达轻纺科技产业有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	服装批发		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
香港创奇贸易有限公司	中国香港	6,673.78	中国香港	服装批发		100.00	投资设立
南京苏美达创品制衣有限公司	南京市	300.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
南京苏美达服装技术研发有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
缅甸双赢服饰有限公司	缅甸	621.60	缅甸	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
河南苏美达服装科技发展有限公司	商丘市	1,000.00	商丘市	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达创智服装科技发展有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
新加坡赢星有限公司	新加坡	6,870.28	新加坡	服装批发		100.00	投资设立
淮滨苏美达服装科技发展有限公司	信阳市	2,000.00	信阳市	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
苏美达国际供应链管理（南京）有限公司	南京市	20,000.00	南京市	服装批发		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
苏美达越南服装有限公司	越南	673.10	越南	服饰制造		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达纺织有限公司	南京市	12,100.00	南京市	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		35.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达纺织工贸有限公司	南京市	10,000.00	南京市	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达家纺实业有限公司	南京市	6,000.00	南京市	床上用品制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达创意家纺实业有限公司	南京市	500.00	南京市	床上用品制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达创星纺织品有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	床上用品制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
创美有限公司	美国	7,850.37	美国	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
伯克希尔毛毯家纺用品有限公司	美国	8,011.44	美国	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
恩美有限公司	美国	4,593.92	美国	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达创优家居用品有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	其他家用纺织制成品制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达纺织科技有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	纺织品、针织品及原料批发		100.00	投资设立

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
江苏苏美达伊顿纪德管理咨询有限公司	南京市	4,800.00	南京市	服装批发		35.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达伊顿纪德品牌管理有限公司	南京市	5,000.00	南京市	服装批发		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达能源控股有限公司	南京市	6,015.00	南京市	电气设备批发		35.00	其他
苏美达日本株式会社	日本	51.15	日本	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达欧洲公司	德国	25.24	德国	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达北美公司	美国	64.39	美国	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
江苏辉伦太阳能科技有限公司	南京市	15,162.14	南京市	光伏设备及元器件制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达新能源发展有限公司	盐城市	10,000.00	盐城市	太阳能发电工程施工		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达电力运营有限公司	徐州市	10,000.00	徐州市	太阳能发电工程施工		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达动力工具有限公司	盐城市	3,000.00	盐城市	光伏设备及元器件制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
苏美达巴基斯坦光伏有限公司	巴基斯坦	38.46	巴基斯坦	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
大石桥盛康电力开发有限公司	大石桥市	2,000.00	大石桥市	太阳能发电		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
南京辉伦科技有限公司	南京市	5,000.00	南京市	电气设备批发		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
江苏德联光伏发电有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	电气设备批发		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
肥东红日新能源发电有限公司	合肥市	7,200.00	合肥市	太阳能发电		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
连云港沧美光伏发电有限公司[注 1]	连云港市	100.00	连云港市	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
南京烁西能源科技有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
永和县美能新能源有限公司	临汾市	7,300.00	临汾市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
南京清能新能源开发有限公司	南京市	12,047.00	南京市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
无棣清能新能源有限公司	滨州市	6,000.00	滨州市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
苏美达船舶有限公司	南京市	13,900.00	南京市	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		35.00	投资设立
苏美达航运有限公司	新加坡	2,899.57	新加坡	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
通达航运有限公司	中国香港	0.87	中国香港	远洋货物运输		51.00	投资设立
美达航运有限公司	中国香港	0.87	中国香港	远洋货物运输		51.00	投资设立
安达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.53	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
诚达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.53	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
越达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.50	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
创达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.50	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
辉达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.86	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
丰达航运有限公司	马绍尔	6.86	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
远达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
永达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
捷达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
顺达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
利达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
富达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
裕达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
如达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
意达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
康达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
盛达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.00	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
润达航运有限公司	中国香港	0.87	中国香港	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
苏美达海运有限公司	新加坡	500.62	新加坡	远洋货物运输		51.00	投资设立
运达航运有限公司	中国香港	0.87	中国香港	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
恒信船务有限公司	塞舌尔	6.90	塞舌尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
行达航运有限公司	塞舌尔	6.87	塞舌尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
稳达航运有限公司	塞舌尔	6.87	塞舌尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
百达航运有限公司	塞舌尔	6.88	塞舌尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
万达航运有限公司	塞舌尔	6.88	塞舌尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
致达航运有限公司	马绍尔	7.08	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
恒昌船务有限公司	马绍尔	6.90	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
恒远船务有限公司	马绍尔	6.90	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
恒丰船务有限公司	马绍尔	6.90	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
恒通船务有限公司	马绍尔	6.90	马绍尔	远洋货物运输		100.00	投资设立
新大洋造船有限公司	扬州市	33,752.95	扬州市	金属船舶制造		85.00	同一控制下的企业合并
扬州太平洋重工船舶配套制造有限公司	扬州市	10,000.00	扬州市	金属船舶制造		85.00	投资设立
新大洋航运有限公司	扬州市	7.00	扬州市	远洋货物运输		85.00	投资设立
苏美达船舶科技(扬州)有限公司	扬州市	1,000.00	扬州市	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达机电有限公司	南京市	14,500.00	南京市	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		35.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达机电科技有限公司	南京市	4,000.00	南京市	发电机及发电机组制造		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达车轮有限公司	扬州市	5,000.00	扬州市	汽车及零配件批发		100.00	投资设立
南京苏美达新资源发展有限公司[注 2]	南京市	50.00	南京市	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
达人领航有限公司[注 3]	美国	63.49	美国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
北美弗曼装备有限公司	美国	65.22	美国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达华信通信有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		81.00	投资设立
苏美达工业工程有限责任公司[注 4]	法兰克福	18.72	法兰克福	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		95.00	投资设立
万铭汽车部件产业园扬州有限公司	扬州市	35,500.00	扬州市	汽车零部件及配件制造		64.79	非同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达铝业有限公司	扬州市	3,000.00	扬州市	汽车零部件及配件制造		64.79	非同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达德隆汽车部件股份有限公司	南京市	6,301.20	南京市	汽车零部件及配件制造		64.41	非同一控制下的企业合并
南京德瑞汽车部件有限公司	南京市	180.00	南京市	汽车零部件及配件制造		64.41	非同一控制下的企业合并

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
苏美达弗曼尼日利亚有限公司	尼日利亚	17.79	尼日利亚	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达电信实业和工程有限公司	巴西	324.71	巴西	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司	南京市	18,500.00	南京市	工程管理服务		35.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达新材料科技发展有限公司	扬州市	5,000.00	扬州市	新材料技术推广服务		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
冉升科技新加坡有限公司	新加坡	510.00	新加坡	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
四季科技越南有限公司	越南	304.88	越南	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
安徽苏美达汽车有限公司[注 5]	马鞍山市	5,000.00	马鞍山市	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达科技设备有限公司	南京市	5,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
苏美达中美洲有限公司	哥斯达黎加	0.70	哥斯达黎加	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
苏美达巴拿马有限公司[注 6]	巴拿马	1,058.78	巴拿马	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
金海达印度尼西亚有限公司	印度尼西亚	201.00	印度尼西亚	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
聚恒美工程技术（宁波）有限公司	宁波市	2,000.00	宁波市	生物基化学纤维制造		100.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司	南京市	12,500.00	南京市	机械化农业及园艺机具制造		35.00	投资设立
南京苏美达动力产品有限公司	南京市	902.49	南京市	机械化农业及园艺机具制造		90.09	投资设立
南京苏美达智能技术有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	服务消费机器人制造		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达智能科技有限公司	南京市	10,000.00	南京市	汽车及零配件批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达英国公司	英国	16.22	英国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
德国高普贸易有限公司	德国	20.41	德国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达澳大利亚有限公司	澳大利亚	92.73	澳大利亚	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达五金（北美）有限公司	美国	70.87	美国	机械化农业及园艺机具制造		100.00	投资设立
苏美达五金（欧洲）有限公司	德国	158.99	德国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达五金（法国）有限公司	法国	154.03	法国	其他机械设备及电子产品批发		100.00	投资设立
苏美达澳大利亚有限责任公司	澳大利亚	5.08	澳大利亚	电气设备批发		100.00	投资设立
南京金正奇交通设备有限责任公司	南京市	4,545.45	南京市	高铁设备、配件制造		90.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
淮安金正奇机电科技有限公司	淮安市	600.00	淮安市	铁路机车车辆配件制造		100.00	投资设立
安徽金正达精锻科技有限公司	滁州市	2,800.00	滁州市	高铁设备、配件制造		100.00	投资设立
安徽苏正奇铸业科技有限公司	滁州市	600.00	滁州市	铁路机车车辆配件制造		100.00	投资设立

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册资本	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
苏美达香港有限公司	中国香港	20,558.40	中国香港	供应链管理服务		100.00	投资设立
江苏苏美达仪器设备有限公司	南京市	3,720.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		30.00	同一控制下的企业合并
江苏苏美达医学科技有限公司	南京市	1,000.00	南京市	供应链管理服务		51.00	投资设立
怀安县昊明新能源有限公司	张家口市	15,269.00	张家口市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
农安县丰德光伏发电有限公司	长春市	2,041.04	长春市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
农安县宏达电力工程有限公司	长春市	2,052.35	长春市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
鑫和阳光（扎赉特旗）能源有限公司	兴安盟	4,638.61	兴安盟	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
吉林省新岚阳新能源有限公司	长春市	12,556.00	长春市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
大庆市辰瑞新阳太阳能开发有限公司	大庆市	6,278.00	大庆市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
大庆市纪元新阳太阳能开发有限公司	大庆市	6,278.00	大庆市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
中电电气盱眙光伏发电有限公司	淮安市	2,000.00	淮安市	太阳能发电		100.00	非同一控制下的企业合并
东台沿海苏阳达光伏发电有限公司	盐城市	10,516.00	盐城市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
宝应县宝丰达新能源发电有限公司	扬州市	8,980.00	扬州市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
南京诺丁新能源有限公司	南京市	9,505.00	南京市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
安阳诺丁太阳能发电有限公司	安阳市	9,005.00	安阳市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
南京美恒投资管理有限公司	南京市	6,030.00	南京市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
襄垣县隆维新能源有限公司	长治市	6,020.00	长治市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
成都灏润新能源有限责任公司	成都市	27,159.00	成都市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
会东县德润新能源开发有限责任公司	凉山彝族自治州	20,080.00	凉山彝族自治州	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
东营聚兴新能源有限责任公司	东营市	3,110.00	东营市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
垦利聚兴新能源有限责任公司	东营市	3,110.00	东营市	太阳能发电		100.00	投资设立
江苏美达资产管理有限公司	南京市	50,000.00	南京市	投资与资产管理		80.77	投资设立
美达贝壳（江苏）高新技术有限公司	南京市	2,000.00	南京市	其他互联网平台	70.00		投资设立
南京美达思珂数字科技有限公司	南京市	500.00	南京市	其他商务服务业		50.00	投资设立

注 1：连云港沧美光伏发电有限公司原名南京沧美光伏发电有限公司。

注 2：南京苏美达新资源发展有限公司原名扬州弗曼动力科技有限公司。

注 3：达人领航有限公司原名北美车轮有限公司。

注 4：苏美达工业工程有限责任公司原名苏美达工业投资有限责任公司。

注 5：安徽苏美达汽车有限公司原名安徽苏美达国际贸易有限公司。

注 6：苏美达巴拿马有限公司原名苏美达巴拿马公司。

在子公司的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：

①苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司对江苏苏美达工程设备有限公司持股比例为 51%，按照章程约定，表决权比例为 67%，导致持股比例与表决权比例不一致。

②苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司对上海苏美达商务咨询有限公司持股比例为 51%，按照章程约定，表决权比例为 67%，导致持股比例与表决权比例不一致。

③苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司对江苏苏美达通用设备贸易咨询有限公司持股比例为 50%，按照章程约定，表决权比例为 67%，导致持股比例与表决权比例不一致。

持有半数或以下表决权但仍控制被投资单位、以及持有半数以上表决权但不控制被投资单位的依据：

①本公司子公司苏美达集团公司持有苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司、江苏苏美达纺织有限公司、江苏苏美达伊顿纪德管理咨询有限公司、江苏苏美达机电有限公司、江苏苏美达五金工具有限公司、江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司、苏美达船舶有限公司、江苏苏美达能源控股有限公司的股权比例均为 35%，该九家子公司的高级管理人员及财务负责人均由苏美达集团公司委派，故本公司控制该九家子公司的经营和财务政策。

②本公司全资子公司苏美达集团公司与江苏苏美达仪器设备有限公司的其他剩余股东签订的《股权管理协议》，该部分股东将其所持股权交由苏美达集团公司进行管理，苏美达集团公司取得其他剩余股东持有股权期间附带的除收益权、受限制的转让权以外的股东权利，苏美达集团公司实际表决权比例为 100.00%，故本公司控制江苏苏美达仪器设备有限公司的经营和财务政策。

对于纳入合并范围的重要的结构化主体，控制的依据：

无

确定公司是代理人还是委托人的依据：

无

其他说明：

无

(2). 重要的非全资子公司

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

子公司名称	少数股东持股比例	本期归属于少数股东的损益	本期向少数股东宣告分派的股利	期末少数股东权益余额
苏美达国际技术贸易有限公司	65.00	721,612,489.71	740,947,000.00	2,357,785,118.51
江苏苏美达轻纺国际贸易有限公司	65.00	308,328,634.65	214,600,000.00	877,998,453.04
江苏苏美达纺织有限公司	65.00	150,753,848.77	121,712,500.00	439,045,728.78
江苏苏美达机电有限公司	65.00	91,302,410.48	104,796,200.00	482,648,679.26
江苏苏美达成套设备工程有限公司	65.00	167,589,784.28	143,000,000.00	513,354,699.71
苏美达船舶有限公司	65.00	293,283,927.17	141,669,648.10	1,655,097,701.64
江苏苏美达能源控股有限公司	65.00	126,233,593.30	31,278,000.00	254,325,479.60
江苏美达资产管理有限公司	35.56	32,661,095.26	0.00	261,497,654.61

子公司少数股东的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：

√适用 □不适用

详见十、(一)在子公司的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明。

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

(3). 重要非全资子公司的主要财务信息

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

子公司名称	期末余额						期初余额					
	流动资产	非流动资产	资产合计	流动负债	非流动负债	负债合计	流动资产	非流动资产	资产合计	流动负债	非流动负债	负债合计
技术公司	20,724,589,096.90	429,768,305.35	21,154,357,402.25	17,533,560,887.44	29,192,578.16	17,562,753,465.60	24,557,448,260.26	292,782,709.14	24,850,230,969.40	21,525,320,266.71	11,811,520.35	21,537,131,787.06
轻纺公司	3,994,926,506.14	547,488,907.24	4,542,415,413.38	3,159,555,726.92	51,479,533.25	3,211,035,260.17	2,871,701,664.27	563,163,347.65	3,434,865,011.92	2,299,379,953.58	72,606,100.74	2,371,986,054.32
纺织公司	1,935,810,629.14	628,870,543.05	2,564,681,172.19	1,784,266,102.38	104,960,102.46	1,889,226,204.84	1,619,708,071.60	646,397,201.78	2,266,105,273.38	1,581,102,978.21	97,510,810.71	1,678,613,788.92
机电公司	2,988,647,901.78	478,443,996.24	3,467,091,898.02	2,687,282,513.12	89,958,840.26	2,777,241,353.38	2,803,115,176.44	508,320,949.62	3,311,436,126.06	2,582,053,483.24	109,093,210.21	2,691,146,693.45
成套公司	3,650,099,910.34	109,824,186.32	3,759,924,096.66	2,945,607,888.80	24,539,746.77	2,970,147,635.57	2,986,145,963.80	116,652,711.95	3,102,798,675.75	2,402,240,783.50	9,247,113.92	2,411,487,897.42
船舶公司	4,631,957,119.52	4,113,357,918.74	8,745,315,038.26	4,801,067,191.19	2,060,197,819.58	6,861,265,010.77	3,300,533,037.82	3,550,388,163.69	6,850,921,201.51	3,757,582,433.87	1,467,406,084.73	5,224,988,518.60
能源公司	1,820,300,714.26	964,255,566.93	2,784,556,281.19	2,028,456,812.84	364,829,499.73	2,393,286,312.57	3,274,457,490.10	972,071,927.75	4,246,529,417.85	3,824,499,899.49	198,622,272.40	4,023,122,171.89
美达资产	65,215,171.65	907,566,289.44	972,781,461.09	231,558,728.79	5,852,500.00	237,411,228.79	26,161,785.04	858,148,360.72	884,310,145.76	232,537,762.90	8,250,000.00	240,787,762.90

子公司名称	本期发生额				上期发生额			
	营业收入	净利润	综合收益总额	经营活动现金流量	营业收入	净利润	综合收益总额	经营活动现金流量
技术公司	90,338,670,501.74	1,085,154,492.32	1,103,981,754.31	-599,517,132.37	108,448,468,774.57	1,176,465,712.07	1,252,612,525.44	2,607,547,259.91
轻纺公司	6,865,013,439.97	472,982,465.87	472,100,495.61	394,894,738.09	6,962,328,510.00	329,631,230.35	319,966,734.31	964,628,791.45
纺织公司	3,266,528,544.67	231,928,998.10	224,159,682.89	292,438,538.34	2,817,973,448.95	195,732,147.45	206,683,700.91	429,224,187.46
机电公司	3,955,177,175.60	140,369,445.80	143,603,734.97	350,680,432.43	4,712,474,880.70	141,827,614.17	131,554,549.38	-116,487,655.13
成套公司	5,214,219,842.93	257,830,437.35	271,194,832.76	142,332,806.07	5,001,357,095.44	238,245,274.05	231,367,024.87	934,257,874.65
船舶公司	4,664,910,663.76	373,191,558.88	405,682,256.00	1,670,078,562.48	3,748,889,143.02	344,619,481.72	285,244,542.20	822,700,518.18
能源公司	3,421,740,783.08	194,205,528.16	212,967,041.83	520,789,700.60	4,171,205,053.33	147,624,337.21	134,886,059.17	2,331,754,913.15
美达资产	1,706,173.80	91,847,849.44	91,847,849.44	-5,613,915.98	1,124,905.64	-41,795,844.52	-41,795,844.52	-5,659,045.58

其他说明:

无

(4). 使用企业集团资产和清偿企业集团债务的重大限制

□适用 √不适用

(5). 向纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体提供的财务支持或其他支持

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

2. 在子公司的所有者权益份额发生变化且仍控制子公司的交易

□适用 √不适用

3. 在合营企业或联营企业中的权益

√适用 □不适用

(1). 重要的合营企业或联营企业

√适用 □不适用

合营企业或联营企业名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		对合营企业或联营企业投资的会计处理方法
				直接	间接	
联营企业						
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	南京市	南京市	商业服务业		30.00	权益法核算
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	南京市	南京市	批发业		40.00	权益法核算

在合营企业或联营企业的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：

无

持有 20%以下表决权但具有重大影响，或者持有 20%或以上表决权但不具有重大影响的依据：

无

(2). 重要合营企业的主要财务信息

□适用 √不适用

(3). 重要联营企业的主要财务信息

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

	期末余额/ 本期发生额		期初余额/ 上期发生额	
	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司
流动资产	455,303,486.65	577,791,477.74	410,490,719.41	463,886,609.54
非流动资产	150,398,875.00	33,551,800.22	135,150,323.03	44,184,718.11
资产合计	605,702,361.65	611,343,277.96	545,641,042.44	508,071,327.65
流动负债	50,401,525.47	420,000,874.03	16,305,112.32	389,601,964.01
非流动负债	7,967,715.89			1,768,437.50
负债合计	58,369,241.36	420,000,874.03	16,305,112.32	391,370,401.51
少数股东权益	14,023,084.31		5,236,126.38	771,350.00
归属于母公司股东权益	533,310,035.98	191,342,403.93	524,099,803.74	115,929,576.14
按持股比例计算的净资产份额	159,993,010.79	76,536,961.57	157,229,941.12	46,371,830.46
调整事项				
--商誉				
--内部交易未实现利润				
--其他	-490,458.92	-0.20	-588,756.73	308,539.79
对联营企业权益投资的账面价值	159,502,551.87	76,536,961.37	156,641,184.39	46,680,370.25

	期末余额/ 本期发生额		期初余额/ 上期发生额	
	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司
存在公开报价的联营企业权益投资的公允价值				
营业收入	28,682,250.42	800,552,663.38	19,560,267.62	831,130,787.35
净利润	19,538,775.38	53,134,432.79	16,591,394.94	49,131,691.75
终止经营的净利润				
其他综合收益		4,591,045.00		-2,802,100.00
综合收益总额	19,538,775.38	57,725,477.79	16,591,394.94	46,329,591.75
本年度收到的来自联营企业的股利	2,881,846.13	3,244,800.00	5,175,929.51	17,846,400.00

其他说明
无

(4). 不重要的合营企业和联营企业的汇总财务信息

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

	期末余额/ 本期发生额	期初余额/ 上期发生额
合营企业：		
投资账面价值合计	136,991,341.79	129,886,975.45
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
--净利润	31,941,333.64	13,243,750.83
--其他综合收益	3,349,832.70	
--综合收益总额	35,291,166.34	13,243,750.83
联营企业：		
投资账面价值合计	465,672,456.61	447,434,014.27
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
--净利润	28,696,869.49	36,033,750.38
--其他综合收益	6,039,296.98	5,803.27
--综合收益总额	34,736,166.47	36,039,553.65

其他说明
无

(5). 合营企业或联营企业向本公司转移资金的能力存在重大限制的说明

□适用 √不适用

(6). 合营企业或联营企业发生的超额亏损

□适用 √不适用

(7). 与合营企业投资相关的未确认承诺

□适用 √不适用

(8). 与合营企业或联营企业投资相关的或有负债

□适用 √不适用

4. 重要的共同经营

□适用 √不适用

5. 在未纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体中的权益

未纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体的相关说明：

□适用 √不适用

6. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十一、政府补助

1. 报告期末按应收金额确认的政府补助

√适用 □不适用

应收款项的期末余额 1,160（单位：万元 币种：人民币）

未能在预计时点收到预计金额的政府补助的原因

√适用 □不适用

1. 应收南京高新技术产业开发区管理委员会省级战略新兴产业发展专项资金项目补助 2,400,000.00 元未收回，系以前年度政府资金筹划退回，预计无法收回，已全额计提减值。

2. 应收合肥市财政光伏电站市级度电补贴 9,200,000.00 元，系政府部门不定期结算导致，预计 2024 年年中收回。

2. 涉及政府补助的负债项目

√适用 □不适用

财务报表项目	期初余额（元）	本期新增补助金额（元）	本期计入营业外收入金额	本期转入其他收益（元）	本期其他变动	期末余额（元）	与资产/收益相关
递延收益	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00		8,026,451.53		92,513,409.11	与资产相关
合计	98,621,760.64	1,918,100.00		8,026,451.53		92,513,409.11	--

3. 计入当期损益的政府补助

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类型	本期发生额	上期发生额
与资产相关	8,026,451.53	9,092,873.05
与收益相关	118,074,357.05	114,891,895.53
合计	126,100,808.58	123,984,768.58

其他说明：

无

十二、与金融工具相关的风险

1. 金融工具的风险

√适用 □不适用

本公司的主要金融工具，包括股权投资、银行借款、永续债券、融资租赁、货币资金等。这些金融工具的主要目的在于为本公司的运营融资。本公司具有多种因经营而直接产生的其他金融资产和负债，如应收账款和应付账款等。各项金融工具的详细情况说明详见本附注六相关项目。

本公司亦开展衍生交易，主要包括和远期外汇合同和商品期货合约，目的在于管理本公司的运营及其融资渠道的外汇风险和价格风险。于整个年度内，本公司采取了不进行衍生工具投机交易的政策。

风险管理目标和基本策略：

本公司从事风险管理的目标是在风险和收益之间取得平衡，将风险对本公司经营业绩的负面影响降至最低水平，使股东和其他权益投资者的利益最大化。基于该风险管理目标，本公司风险

管理的基本策略是确认和分析本公司面临的各种风险，建立适当的风险承受底线和进行风险管理，并及时可靠地对各种风险进行监督，将风险控制在限定的范围内。

本公司的金融工具导致的主要风险是信用风险、流动性风险及市场风险，管理层已审议并批准管理这些风险的政策。

（1）金融工具的风险

1）金融工具的分类

①资产负债表日的各类金融资产的账面价值

a. 2023 年 12 月 31 日

单位：元

金融资产项目	以摊余成本计量的金融资产	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产	合计
货币资金	11,700,043,249.99			11,700,043,249.99
交易性金融资产		85,410,000.00	28,717,824.63	114,127,824.63
应收票据	196,461,390.82			196,461,390.82
应收账款	8,787,001,448.00			8,787,001,448.00
应收款项融资			951,106,443.17	951,106,443.17
其他应收款	546,333,660.03			546,333,660.03
其他权益工具投资			302,182,197.40	302,182,197.40

b. 2022 年 12 月 31 日

单位：元

金融资产项目	以摊余成本计量的金融资产	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产	合计
货币资金	12,641,044,313.95			12,641,044,313.95
交易性金融资产		396,004,305.80	7,654,994.41	403,659,300.21
应收票据	125,641,309.05			125,641,309.05
应收账款	7,925,471,598.31			7,925,471,598.31
应收款项融资			1,496,344,302.42	1,496,344,302.42
其他应收款	476,826,283.04			476,826,283.04
其他权益工具投资			290,226,333.77	290,226,333.77

②资产负债表日的各类金融负债的账面价值

a. 2023 年 12 月 31 日

单位：元

金融负债项目	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融负债	其他金融负债	合计
短期借款			2,979,456,780.08	2,979,456,780.08
交易性金融负债	15,410,707.91	185,783,494.22		201,194,202.13
应付票据			4,432,577,097.48	4,432,577,097.48
应付账款			8,271,055,384.98	8,271,055,384.98
其他应付款			921,453,065.71	921,453,065.71
一年内到期的非流动负债			822,227,516.24	822,227,516.24
长期借款			529,406,206.04	529,406,206.04
租赁负债			1,540,265,714.14	1,540,265,714.14

c. 2022 年 12 月 31 日

单位：元

金融负债项目	以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债	以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融负债	其他金融负债	合计
短期借款			2,339,484,837.39	2,339,484,837.39
交易性金融负债	72,712,405.80	77,172,922.55		149,885,328.35
应付票据			6,560,253,576.30	6,560,253,576.30
应付账款			7,583,075,917.89	7,583,075,917.89
其他应付款			931,325,265.44	931,325,265.44
一年内到期的非流动负债			561,052,925.29	561,052,925.29
长期借款			292,864,830.01	292,864,830.01
租赁负债			1,276,451,297.69	1,276,451,297.69

（2）信用风险

信用风险，是指金融工具的一方未能履行义务从而导致另一方发生财务损失的风险。本公司的信用风险主要产生于货币资金、应收票据、应收账款、应收款项融资、其他应收款及长期应收款等，这些金融资产的信用风险源自交易对手违约，最大的风险敞口等于这些工具的账面金额。

本公司货币资金主要存放于商业银行等金融机构，本公司认为这些商业银行具备较高信誉和资产状况，存在较低的信用风险。

对于应收票据、应收账款、应收款项融资、其他应收款及长期应收款，本公司设定相关政策以控制信用风险敞口。本公司基于对客户的财务状况、从第三方获取担保的可能性、信用记录及其他因素诸如目前市场状况等评估客户的信用资质并设置相应信用期。本公司会定期对客户信用记录进行监控，对于信用记录不良的客户，本公司会采用书面催款、缩短信用期或取消信用期等方式，以确保本公司的整体信用风险在可控的范围内。

1）信用风险显著增加判断标准

本公司在每个资产负债表日评估相关金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加。

在确定信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加时，本公司考虑在无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力即可获得合理且有依据的信息，包括基于本公司历史数据的定性和定量分析、外部信用风险评级以及前瞻性信息。本公司以单项金融工具或者具有相似信用风险特征的金融工具组合为基础，通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险，以确定金融工具预计存续期内发生违约风险的变化情况。

当触发以下一个或多个定量、定性标准时，本公司认为金融工具的信用风险已发生显著增加：

- 定量标准主要为报告日剩余存续期违约概率较初始确认时上升超过一定比例
- 定性标准主要债务人经营或财务情况出现重大不利变化、预警客户清单等

2）已发生信用减值资产的定义

为确定是否发生信用减值，本公司所采用的界定标准，与内部针对相关金融工具的信用风险管理目标保持一致，同时考虑定量、定性指标。

本公司评估债务人是否发生信用减值时，主要考虑以下因素：

- 发行方或债务人发生重大财务困难；
- 债务人违反合同，如偿付利息或本金违约或逾期等；
- 债权人出于与债务人财务困难有关的经济或合同考虑，给予债务人在任何其他情况下都不会做出的让步；
- 债务人很可能破产或进行其他财务重组；

• 发行方或债务人财务困难导致该金融资产的活跃市场消失；

• 以大幅折扣购买或源生一项金融资产，该折扣反映了发生信用损失的事实；

金融资产发生信用减值，有可能是多个事件的共同作用所致，未必是可单独识别的事件所致。

3）预期信用损失计量的参数

根据信用风险是否发生显著增加以及是否已发生信用减值，本公司对不同的资产分别以 12 个月或整个存续期的预期信用损失计量减值准备。预期信用损失计量的关键参数包括违约概率、违约损失率和违约风险敞口。本公司考虑历史统计数据(如交易对手评级、担保方式及抵质押物类别、还款方式等)的定量分析及前瞻性信息，建立违约概率、违约损失率及违约风险敞口模型。

相关定义如下：

• 违约概率是指债务人在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期，无法履行其偿付义务的可能性。本公司的违约概率以应收款项历史迁移率模型为基础进行调整，加入前瞻性信息，以反映当前宏观经济环境下债务人违约概率；

• 违约损失率是指本公司对违约风险暴露发生损失程度作出的预期。根据交易对手的类型、追索的方式和优先级，以及担保品的不同，违约损失率也有所不同。违约损失率为违约发生时风险敞口损失的百分比，以未来 12 个月内或整个存续期为基准进行计算；

• 违约风险敞口是指，在未来 12 个月或在整个剩余存续期中，在违约发生时，本公司应被偿付的金额。

前瞻性信息信用风险显著增加的评估及预期信用损失的计算均涉及前瞻性信息。本公司通过进行历史数据分析，识别出影响各业务类型信用风险及预期信用损失的关键经济指标。

由于本公司的应收账款风险点分布于多个合作方和多个客户，截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本公司应收账款的 25.56%(2022 年 12 月 31 日：26.42%)源于余额前五名客户，本公司不存在重大的信用集中风险。

本公司所承受的最大信用风险敞口为资产负债表中每项金融资产的账面价值。

（3）流动性风险

流动性风险，是指本公司在履行以交付现金或其他金融资产的方式结算的义务时发生资金短缺的风险。流动性风险可能源于无法尽快以公允价值售出金融资产；或者源于对方无法偿还其合同债务；或者源于提前到期的债务；或者源于无法产生预期的现金流量。

为控制该项风险，本公司综合运用票据结算、银行借款等多种融资手段，并采取长、短期融资方式适当结合，优化融资结构的方法，保持融资持续性与灵活性之间的平衡。本公司已从多家商业银行取得银行授信额度以满足营运资金需求和资本开支。

金融负债按未折现的合同现金流量所作的到期期限分析：

单位：元

项目	2023 年 12 月 31 日		
	1 年以内	1 年以上	合计
短期借款	2,979,456,780.08		2,979,456,780.08
交易性金融负债	201,194,202.13		201,194,202.13
应付票据	4,432,577,097.48		4,432,577,097.48
应付账款	7,782,209,447.08	488,845,937.90	8,271,055,384.98
其他应付款	569,389,148.55	352,063,917.16	921,453,065.71
一年内到期的非流动负债	822,227,516.24		822,227,516.24
长期借款		529,406,206.04	529,406,206.04

项目	2023 年 12 月 31 日		
	1 年以内	1 年以上	合计
租赁负债		1,540,265,714.14	1,540,265,714.14

（续上表）

项目	2022 年 12 月 31 日		
	1 年以内	1 年以上	合计
短期借款	2,339,484,837.39		2,339,484,837.39
交易性金融负债	149,885,328.35		149,885,328.35
应付票据	6,560,253,576.30		6,560,253,576.30
应付账款	7,036,599,678.22	546,476,239.67	7,583,075,917.89
其他应付款	666,893,992.22	264,431,273.22	931,325,265.44
一年内到期的非流动负债	561,052,925.29		561,052,925.29
长期借款		292,864,830.01	292,864,830.01
租赁负债		1,276,451,297.69	1,276,451,297.69

（4）市场风险

市场风险，是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因市场价格变动而发生波动的风险。市场风险主要包括利率风险和外汇风险。

1）利率风险

利率风险，是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因市场利率变动而发生波动的风险。本公司面临的现金流量利率风险主要与本公司以浮动利率计息的银行借款有关。

截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，本公司以浮动利率计息的银行借款人民币 230,163,092.93 元(2022 年 12 月 31 日：人民币 360,361,388.89 元)，在其他变量不变的假设下，假定利率变动 50 个基准点，不会对本公司的利润总额和股东权益产生重大的影响。

2）汇率风险

外汇风险，是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因外汇汇率变动而发生波动的风险。本公司面临的汇率变动的风险主要与本公司外币货币性资产和负债有关。对于外币资产和负债，如果出现短期的失衡情况，本公司会在必要时按市场汇率买卖外币，以确保将净风险敞口维持在可接受的水平。

本公司期末外币货币性资产和负债情况见本财务报表附注合并财务报表项目注释其他之外币货币性项目说明。

2. 套期

(1) 公司开展套期业务进行风险管理

√适用 □不适用

项目	相应风险管理策略和目标	被套期风险的定性和定量信息	被套期项目及相关套期工具之间的经济关系	预期风险管理目标有效实现情况	相应套期活动对风险敞口的影响
商品期货套期	对现货价格波动风险进行套期，通过买入或卖出特定数量的期货合约，对现货合同所涉及的商品市场价格波动风险进行风险对冲	现货的市场价格波动的风险	被套期项目和套期工具之间存在经济关系，公司持有现货或者待执行合同与相关期货合约的商品高度关联或相同	有效	通过开展套期保值业务，可以充分利用期货及衍生品市场的套期保值功能，规避由于大宗商品及外汇价格波动所带来的价格波动风险，降低其对公司正常经营
远期结售汇	采用汇率中性原则，以规避和	公司使用远期结售汇合同对	采用套期方式对冲了因汇率		

项目	相应风险管理策略和目标	被套期风险的定性和定量信息	被套期项目及相关套期工具之间的经济关系	预期风险管理目标有效实现情况	相应套期活动对风险敞口的影响
	防范汇率风险为目的	预期收款进行锁汇，规避未来汇率波动的风险	变动引起的现金流量变动的风险，存在相关经济关系		的影响

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

(2) 公司开展符合条件套期业务并应用套期会计
√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	与被套期项目以及套期工具相关账面价值	已确认的被套期项目账面价值中所包含的被套期项目累计公允价值套期调整	套期有效性和套期无效部分来源	套期会计对公司的财务报表相关影响
套期风险类型				
商品价格风险	213,579,700.00	-2,587,730.00	被套期项目与套期工具的相关性	套期工具期货损益抵减现货公允价值变动后的净损益为-649.65 万元
远期外汇风险	不适用	不适用	被套期项目与套期工具的相关性	套期工具远期公允价值波动对损益的影响为 4134.31 万元
套期类别				
公允价值套期-金融衍生工具	-2,587,730.00	不适用	被套期项目与套期工具的相关性	套期期货损益抵减现货公允价值变动后的净损益为-649.65 万元
现金流量套期-金融衍生工具	-106,694,473.80	不适用	被套期项目与套期工具的相关性	套期工具远期公允价值波动对损益的影响为 4134.31 万元

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

(3) 公司开展套期业务进行风险管理、预期能实现风险管理目标但未应用套期会计
□适用 √不适用
其他说明
□适用 √不适用

3. 金融资产转移

(1) 转移方式分类
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

转移方式	已转移金融资产性质	已转移金融资产金额	终止确认情况	终止确认情况的判断依据
背书	应收款项融资中尚未到期的银行承兑汇票	4,233,847,705.00	终止确认	由于应收款项融资中的银行承兑汇票是由信用等级较高的银行承兑，信用风险和延期付款风险很小，并且票据相关的利率风险已转移给银行，可以判断票据所有权上的主要风险和报酬已经转移，故终止确认。
贴现	应收款项融资中尚未到期的银行承兑汇票	220,728,700.96	终止确认	由于应收款项融资中的银行承兑汇票是由信用等级较高的银行承兑，信用风险和延期付款风险很小，并且票据相关的利率风险已转移给银行，可以

转移方式	已转移金融资产性质	已转移金融资产金额	终止确认情况	终止确认情况的判断依据
				判断票据所有权上的主要风险和报酬已经转移，故终止确认。
保理	应收账款	221,641,750.80	终止确认	应收账款保理后保理商无权对公司追偿，故终止确认。
合计	/	4,676,218,156.76	/	/

(2) 因转移而终止确认的金融资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	金融资产转移的方式	终止确认的金融资产金额	与终止确认相关的利得或损失
应收款项融资中尚未到期的银行承兑汇票	背书	4,233,847,705.00	
应收款项融资中尚未到期的银行承兑汇票	贴现	220,728,700.96	-285,276.85
应收账款	保理	221,641,750.80	-3,977,559.11
合计	/	4,676,218,156.76	-4,262,835.96

(3) 继续涉入的转移金融资产

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

十三、公允价值的披露

1. 以公允价值计量的资产和负债的期末公允价值

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	期末公允价值			
	第一层次公允价值计量	第二层次公允价值计量	第三层次公允价值计量	合计
一、持续的公允价值计量				
（一）交易性金融资产		52,127,824.63	62,000,000.00	114,127,824.63
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融资产		52,127,824.63	62,000,000.00	114,127,824.63
（1）债务工具投资				
（2）权益工具投资				
（3）衍生金融资产		28,717,824.63	62,000,000.00	90,717,824.63
（4）其他		23,410,000.00		23,410,000.00
2. 指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产				
（1）债务工具投资				
（2）权益工具投资				
（二）其他债权投资				
（三）其他权益工具投资			302,182,197.40	302,182,197.40
（四）投资性房地产				
1.出租用的土地使用权				
2.出租的建筑物				
3.持有并准备增值后转让的土地使用权				
（五）生物资产				
1.消耗性生物资产				
2.生产性生物资产				
（六）应收款项融资			951,106,443.17	951,106,443.17
持续以公允价值计量的资产总额		52,127,824.63	1,315,288,640.57	1,367,416,465.20

项目	期末公允价值			
	第一层次公允价值计量	第二层次公允价值计量	第三层次公允价值计量	合计
（六）交易性金融负债	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融负债	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
其中：发行的交易性债券				
衍生金融负债	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43		138,000,028.43
其他			63,194,173.70	63,194,173.70
2.指定为以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融负债				
持续以公允价值计量的负债总额	2,587,730.00	135,412,298.43	63,194,173.70	201,194,202.13
二、非持续的公允价值计量				
（一）持有待售资产				
非持续以公允价值计量的资产总额				
非持续以公允价值计量的负债总额				

2. 持续和非持续第一层次公允价值计量项目市价的确定依据

√适用 □不适用

第一层次输入值是企业在计量日能取得相同资产或负债在活跃市场上未经调整的报价。

3. 持续和非持续第二层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性及定量信息

√适用 □不适用

衍生金融资产和负债中的远期外汇合约的公允价值是以远期外汇合约约定汇率与资产负债表日的远期汇率之差确定。

银行理财产品的公允价值系根据银行出具的公允价值认定证明文件确定。

针对或有合并对价等其他交易性金融资产或负债，系根据评估机构出具的估值报告确定公允价值。

针对重要的权益工具投资，根据获取的被投资单位的估值报告确认公允价值。

4. 持续和非持续第三层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性及定量信息

√适用 □不适用

针对应收款项融资，鉴于其期限较短，资金时间价值因素对其公允价值的影响不重大，因此按其摊余成本确认为公允价值；针对不重要的权益工具投资，未获取到第三方估值报告，根据被投资单体的不同情况，采取投资成本法、净资产账面价值法等确认公允价值。

5. 持续的第三层次公允价值计量项目，期初与期末账面价值间的调节信息及不可观察参数敏感性分析

√适用 □不适用

本公司无持续第三层次公允价值计量期初与期末余额之间的调节信息的情况。

6. 持续的公允价值计量项目，本期内发生各层级之间转换的，转换的原因及确定转换时点的政策

√适用 □不适用

本公司无公允价值计量各层次之间转换的情况。

7. 本期内发生的估值技术变更及变更原因

√适用 □不适用

本公司无发生的估值技术变更的情况。

8. 不以公允价值计量的金融资产和金融负债的公允价值情况

√适用 □不适用

本公司无不以公允价值计量但以公允价值披露的金融资产和金融负债的情况。

9. 其他

√适用 □不适用

无

十四、关联方及关联交易

1. 本企业的母公司情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

母公司名称	注册地	业务性质	注册资本	母公司对本企业的持股比例(%)	母公司对本企业的表决权比例(%)
中国机械工业集团有限公司	北京市	工程承包与贸易	2,600,000.00	41.60	47.68

本企业的母公司情况的说明

中国机械工业集团有限公司为公司控股股东、实际控制人，国机重工集团常林有限公司、国机资产管理有限公司、郑州国机精工发展有限公司、中国福马机械集团有限公司、中国电器科学研究院股份有限公司、合肥通用机械研究院有限公司为公司控股股东、实际控制人的一致行动人，国机集团表决权比例为 47.68%。

本企业最终控制方是中国机械工业集团有限公司。

其他说明：

无

2. 本企业的子公司情况

本企业子公司的情况详见附注

√适用 □不适用

本公司子公司的情况详见附注十、1、在子公司中的权益。

3. 本企业合营和联营企业情况

本企业重要的合营或联营企业详见附注

□适用 √不适用

本期与本公司发生关联方交易，或前期与本公司发生关联方交易形成余额的其他合营或联营企业情况如下

√适用 □不适用

合营或联营企业名称	与本企业关系
南京苏美达航运有限公司	本公司下属子公司的合营企业
苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	本公司下属子公司的合营企业
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
陕西达美轮毂有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
上海聚友化工有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏美达能源环境科技有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
北京东健金秋投资管理有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
苏美达东台发电有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业

合营或联营企业名称	与本企业关系
江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
平邑金城光伏发电有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
烟台德联新能源有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
亿利（南京）纺织科技有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
江苏吉杰欧纺织服装有限公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业
上海聚友化工有限公司北京咨询分公司	本公司下属子公司的联营企业

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

4. 其他关联方情况

√适用 □不适用

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本企业关系
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司深圳分公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司惠州分公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机铸锻机械有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
兰州电源车辆研究所有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
广州机械科学研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
洛阳长兴农业机械有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
成都工具研究所有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
桂林格莱斯科技有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中机国际工程设计研究院有限责任公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国丝绸工业有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
广州国机智能橡塑密封科技有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
经纬纺织机械股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中机试验装备股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
青岛宏大纺织机械有限责任公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机汽车股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国联合工程有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国汽车工业工程有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
桂林电器科学研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中机中联工程有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
郑州新亚复合超硬材料有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
福马（广州）光伏发电有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中联西北工程设计研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中工国际工程股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中经机械设备工程（河南）有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
无锡泰昌电子有限责任公司	受同一控股股东控制
扬动股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中机中联工程有限公司两江新区分公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械设备工程股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
恒天嘉华非织造有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
立信钢材供应有限公司	受同一控股股东控制

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本企业关系
保定恒德环保设备贸易有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国化纤有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
经纬智能纺织机械有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	受同一控股股东控制
一拖（洛阳）柴油机有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中设国际商务运输代理有限责任公司	受同一控股股东控制
中纺联股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国通用机械工程有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
山东凯马汽车制造有限公司赣州分公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国第二重型机械集团德阳万路运业有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
三源建筑（天津）电气有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
擎天材料科技有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
北京海光仪器有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
嘉兴威凯检测技术有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
山东凯马汽车制造有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
安徽天长地久酒业有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中进汽贸服务有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
宜昌经纬纺机有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机资产管理有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中恒纺织交易市场（广东）有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
广州国机润滑科技有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国纺织对外经济技术合作有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
潍坊滨恒热电有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司中山分公司	受同一控股股东控制
恒天汽车有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国进口汽车贸易有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
机电工业上海联销有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
郑州磨料磨具磨削研究所有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机资本控股有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
恒天（安徽）建筑设计研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
上海中进众旺汽车销售服务有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
上海吉润置业有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械国际合作股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
常德纺织机械有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国重型机械研究院股份公司	受同一控股股东控制
中国机械工业第四建设工程有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
中机农业发展投资有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机数字科技有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
合肥通用特种材料设备有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
天津电气传动设计研究所有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
合肥通用机械研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机通用机械科技股份有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
北京国机联创广告有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
机械工业第四设计研究院有限公司	受同一控股股东控制
国机财务有限责任公司[注 1]	受同一控股股东控制
徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司[注 1]	其他
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司[注 1]	其他

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本企业关系
江苏苏美达集团有限公司工会	子公司股东
Horizon Maritime Investment Co.,Ltd.	子公司股东

其他说明

注 1：国机财务有限责任公司、徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司、扬州裕和资产管理有限公司系本公司其他权益工具投资核算单位。

5. 关联交易情况

(1). 购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易

采购商品/接受劳务情况表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	获批的交易额度（如适用）	是否超过交易额度（如适用）	上期发生额
江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	采购商品	94,215,480.81			
中国化纤有限公司	采购商品	65,892,585.98			
陕西达美轮毂有限公司	采购商品	56,905,666.42			
经纬智能纺织机械有限公司	采购商品	19,787,668.29			
无锡泰昌电子有限责任公司	采购商品	14,753,929.20			
青岛宏大纺织机械有限责任公司	采购商品	9,774,569.65			
上海聚友化工有限公司	采购商品	7,824,955.94			43,398,752.38
扬动股份有限公司	采购商品	5,317,819.72			
一拖（洛阳）柴油机有限公司	采购商品	4,238,869.42			
中设国际商务运输代理有限责任公司	采购商品	4,186,001.06			
中纺联股份有限公司	采购商品	4,038,687.81			
中国通用机械工程有限公司	采购商品	3,719,917.13			
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	采购商品	2,786,258.42			
山东凯马汽车制造有限公司赣州分公司	采购商品	2,089,369.91			
中国第二重型机械集团德阳万路运业有限公司	采购商品	1,775,748.80			
中机试验装备股份有限公司	采购商品	1,091,858.41			
三源建筑（天津）电气有限公司	采购商品	557,004.42			
擎天材料科技有限公司	采购商品	396,902.65			
西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	采购商品	343,814.16			
北京海光仪器有限公司	采购商品	122,123.89			
桂林电器科学研究院有限公司	采购商品	82,829.73			
桂林格莱斯科技有限公司	采购商品	56,545.27			
山东凯马汽车制造有限公司	采购商品	54,263.44			
中国联合工程有限公司	采购商品	18,867.92			
安徽天长地久酒业有限公司	采购商品	9,493.81			
宜昌经纬纺机有限公司	采购商品	1,991.15			
上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司	接受劳务	13,671,264.16			
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	接受劳务	7,646,203.27			
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	接受劳务	6,970,454.30			
西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	接受劳务	4,553,592.25			
嘉兴威凯检测技术有限公司	接受劳务	112,833.63			
广州机械科学研究院有限公司	接受劳务	19,734.51			
中进汽贸服务有限公司	接受劳务	2,905.48			
国机资产管理有限公司	接受劳务				436,732.45
中国机械工业集团有限公司	接受劳务				943.40

出售商品/提供劳务情况表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	上期发生额
中恒纺织交易市场（广东）有限公司	销售商品	96,850,846.79	
陕西达美轮毂有限公司	销售商品	55,501,520.07	
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司	销售商品	39,293,499.10	44,824,803.10
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司深圳分公司	销售商品	25,317,297.06	88,344,896.24
中机中联工程有限公司两江新区分公司	销售商品	21,026,548.67	
广州国机润滑科技有限公司	销售商品	20,492,108.60	
中国纺织对外经济技术合作有限公司	销售商品	14,733,517.33	
潍坊滨恒热电有限公司	销售商品	13,876,816.17	
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司中山分公司	销售商品	10,931,948.43	
中国汽车工业工程有限公司	销售商品	1,191,934.37	
兰州电源车辆研究所有限公司	销售商品	1,019,469.03	6,168,141.59
恒天汽车有限公司	销售商品	884,952.42	
成都工具研究所有限公司	销售商品	470,521.65	1,902,736.44
中国机械设备工程股份有限公司	销售商品	423,059.75	
国机财务有限责任公司	销售商品	143,201.50	966,000.00
国机铸锻机械有限公司	销售商品	113,044.24	9,381,528.22
中国机械工业集团有限公司	销售商品	84,269.72	199,518.03
中国进口汽车贸易有限公司	销售商品	79,980.53	
经纬智能纺织机械有限公司	销售商品	59,137.27	
机电工业上海联销有限公司	销售商品	36,139.04	
国机资本控股有限公司	销售商品	23,008.85	
恒天（安徽）建筑设计研究院有限公司	销售商品	21,238.94	
上海中进众旺汽车销售服务有限公司	销售商品	15,043.83	
中国浦发机械工业股份有限公司	销售商品	12,733.98	
广州机械科学研究院有限公司	销售商品	9,936.58	5,271,844.98
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	销售商品	5,752.21	
上海吉润置业有限公司	销售商品	2,733.19	
中国机械国际合作股份有限公司	销售商品	1,567.86	
桂林电器科学研究院有限公司	销售商品	964.84	
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	销售商品		296,571,558.32
中国机械工业建设集团有限公司惠州分公司	销售商品		26,874,643.82
洛阳长兴农业机械有限公司	销售商品		3,399,115.06
中经机械设备工程（河南）有限公司	销售商品		2,372,337.34
平邑金城光伏发电有限公司	销售商品		343,878.50
烟台德联新能源有限公司	销售商品		201,045.39
桂林格莱斯科技有限公司	销售商品		139,320.64
中机国际工程设计研究院有限责任公司	销售商品		52,766.04
立信钢材供应有限公司	销售商品		29,178.48
中国丝绸工业有限公司	销售商品		28,301.89
广州国机智能橡塑密封科技有限公司	销售商品		22,402.86
经纬纺织机械股份有限公司	销售商品		19,689.05
中机试验装备股份有限公司	销售商品		15,613.21
青岛宏大纺织机械有限责任公司	销售商品		13,794.34
国机汽车股份有限公司	销售商品		2,466.19
国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司	提供劳务	1,669,727.83	
苏美达东台发电有限公司	提供劳务	792,906.19	
江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	提供劳务	624,371.68	
江苏美达机电贸易有限公司	提供劳务	387,797.02	
中国机械工业集团有限公司	提供劳务	283,170.13	
江苏苏美达资本控股有限公司	提供劳务	210,559.42	
福马（广州）光伏发电有限公司	提供劳务	117,319.85	126,552.09
桂林格莱斯科技有限公司	提供劳务	114,787.36	
桂林电器科学研究院有限公司	提供劳务	111,356.68	
西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	提供劳务	32,090.86	
郑州磨料磨具磨削研究所有限公司	提供劳务	29,867.26	
国机汽车股份有限公司	提供劳务	3,271.71	
中机国际工程设计研究院有限责任公司	提供劳务	1,509.44	
中机试验装备股份有限公司	提供劳务	1,509.44	
经纬纺织机械股份有限公司	提供劳务	754.72	

购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易说明

□适用 √不适用

(2). 关联受托管理/承包及委托管理/出包情况

本公司受托管理/承包情况表：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

委托方/出包方名称	受托方/承包方名称	受托/承包资产类型	受托/承包起始日	受托/承包终止日	托管收益/承包收益定价依据	本期确认的托管收益/承包收益
中国机械工业集团有限公司	本公司	其他资产托管	2023 年 4 月 5 日	2026 年 4 月 5 日	协议定价	0.00

关联托管/承包情况说明

□适用 √不适用

本公司委托管理/出包情况表

□适用 √不适用

关联管理/出包情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(3). 关联租赁情况

本公司作为出租方：

□适用 √不适用

本公司作为承租方：

□适用 √不适用

关联租赁情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(4). 关联担保情况

本公司作为担保方

□适用 √不适用

本公司作为被担保方

□适用 √不适用

关联担保情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(5). 关联方资金拆借

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

关联方	拆借金额	起始日	到期日	说明
拆入				
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	31,998,040.35			
南京苏美达航运有限公司	65,600,000.00			
江苏苏美达集团有限公司工会	851,953.03			
Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	35,982,111.55			
北京东健金秋投资管理有限公司	2,400,000.00			
江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	54,395.80			
中联西北工程设计研究院有限公司	2,000,000.00			
合计	138,886,500.73			

关联方	拆借金额	起始日	到期日	说明
拆出				
扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	46,644,161.31			
江苏吉杰欧纺织服装有限公司	17,404,060.38			
苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	2,979,135.74			

关联方	拆借金额	起始日	到期日	说明
烟台德联新能源有限公司	279,766.75			
合计	67,307,124.18			

(6). 关联方资产转让、债务重组情况

□适用 √不适用

(7). 关键管理人员报酬

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
关键管理人员报酬	1,863.18	1,361.91

(8). 其他关联交易

√适用 □不适用

1）公司及控股子公司在关联方国机财务有限责任公司的存款余额及利息收入如下：

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
存款余额	7,387,082,027.44	7,222,560,946.49
利息收入	111,169,856.00	67,322,041.95

2）截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司控股子公司开具的银行承兑汇票中，国机财务有限责任公司作为承兑金融机构的总额为 1,194,700,958.68 元。

3）公司及控股子公司从关联方国机财务有限责任公司借入短期借款如下：

单位：元

关联方	期初金额	本期借方发生	本期贷方发生	期末金额	本期利息支出
国机财务有限责任公司	943,000,000.00	3,618,000,000.00	3,653,000,000.00	978,000,000.00	42,827,617.97
合计	943,000,000.00	3,618,000,000.00	3,653,000,000.00	978,000,000.00	42,827,617.97

4）公司及控股子公司从关联方国机财务有限责任公司借入长期借款如下：

单位：元

关联方	期初金额	本期借方发生	本期贷方发生	期末金额	本期利息支出
国机财务有限责任公司	83,398,369.21	66,393,456.27		17,004,912.94	2,289,383.09
合计	83,398,369.21	66,393,456.27		17,004,912.94	2,289,383.09

6. 应收、应付关联方等未结算项目情况

(1). 应收项目

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目名称	关联方	期末余额		期初余额	
		账面余额	坏账准备	账面余额	坏账准备
应收账款	中国机械工业建设集团有限公司深圳分公司	5,320,655.07	23,130.21	9,153,439.81	

项目名称	关联方	期末余额		期初余额	
		账面余额	坏账准备	账面余额	坏账准备
应收账款	中机中联工程有限公司两江新区分公司	2,526,006.85	12,630.04		
应收账款	中国机械工业建设集团有限公司中山分公司	2,363,879.95	10,276.38		
应收账款	陕西达美轮毂有限公司	2,094,917.65	10,474.59	661,918.33	
应收账款	中国机械工业建设集团有限公司	1,792,710.87	7,793.36	17,718,197.40	
应收账款	苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	1,138,491.52	1,138,491.52	1,119,507.77	1,119,507.77
应收账款	江苏苏美达上电发电有限公司	565,396.22		5,115.00	
应收账款	江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	302,311.01	1,314.22		
应收账款	烟台德联新能源有限公司	225,758.75		61,740.11	
应收账款	平邑金城光伏发电有限公司	223,681.25			
应收账款	中国机械设备工程股份有限公司	42,850.00	214.25		
应收账款	福马（广州）光伏发电有限公司	34,749.99		34,250.01	
应收账款	中国汽车工业工程有限公司	11,282.30	56.41		
应收账款	郑州磨料磨具磨削研究所有限公司	11,250.00			
应收账款	中国机械工业集团有限公司	1,200.00	6.00		
应收账款	中经机械设备工程（河南）有限公司			329,407.54	
应收账款	成都工具研究所有限公司			121,643.93	
应收账款	郑州新亚复合超硬材料有限公司			112,266.00	
应收账款	徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司			52,963.56	
应收账款	立信钢材供应有限公司			5,459.41	
预付账款	常德纺织机械有限公司	1,750,000.00			
预付账款	中国重型机械研究院股份公司	996,600.00			
预付账款	中国机械工业第四建设工程有限公司	600,000.00			
预付账款	山东凯马汽车制造有限公司	580,656.23			
预付账款	上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司	47,853.30			
预付账款	江苏苏美达集团有限公司工会	23,500.00			
预付账款	陕西达美轮毂有限公司	0.01		0.01	
预付账款	无锡泰昌电子有限责任公司			1,228,500.00	
其他应收款	扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31	46,644,161.31
其他应收款	江苏吉杰欧纺织服装有限公司	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38	17,404,060.38
其他应收款	苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	2,979,135.74	2,979,135.74	2,922,245.22	2,922,245.22
其他应收款	中国机械工业建设集团有限公司	300,000.00		500,000.00	
其他应收款	烟台德联新能源有限公司	279,766.75		190,000.00	
其他应收款	亿利（南京）纺织科技有限公司	98,584.75			
其他应收款	西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	50,000.00			
其他应收款	中机农业发展投资有限公司	37,500.03			
其他应收款	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	10,861.32			
其他应收款	国机数字科技有限公司	2,134.00			
其他应收款	江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司			23,561,244.50	23,561,244.50
其他应收款	中工国际工程股份有限公司			300,000.00	

(2). 应付项目

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目名称	关联方	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
应付账款	中设国际商务运输代理有限责任公司	4,730,181.20	
应付账款	江苏苏美达工程技术有限公司	3,077,610.66	2,918,424.70
应付账款	中国通用机械工程有限公司	2,911,620.17	
应付账款	苏美达清洁能源国际发展有限公司	2,295,957.64	
应付账款	合肥通用特种材料设备有限公司	756,000.00	
应付账款	无锡泰昌电子有限责任公司	251,538.80	
应付账款	天津电气传动设计研究所有限公司	82,250.00	82,250.00
应付账款	扬动股份有限公司	23,299.99	1,657,045.90
应付账款	三源建筑（天津）电气有限公司	16,549.59	
应付账款	中机试验装备股份有限公司	13,600.00	
应付账款	上海聚友化工有限公司		12,339,688.86
应付账款	上海聚友化工有限公司北京咨询分公司		6,900,000.00
应付账款	保定恒德环保设备贸易有限公司		6,555,580.00
应付账款	徐州中辉光伏科技有限公司		3,773,584.91
应付账款	陕西达美轮毂有限公司		3,656,665.85

项目名称	关联方	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
应付账款	上海钰通美达供应链管理有限公司		19,998.91
其他应付款	南京苏美达航运有限公司	65,600,000.00	30,950,000.00
其他应付款	Oriental Elite Shipping Limited	35,982,111.55	26,514,406.32
其他应付款	扬州裕和资产管理有限公司	31,998,040.35	28,839,824.54
其他应付款	Horizon Maritime Investment Co.,Ltd.	23,321,914.56	19,452,127.80
其他应付款	北京东健金秋投资管理有限公司	2,400,000.00	3,200,000.00
其他应付款	中联西北工程设计研究院有限公司	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
其他应付款	江苏苏美达集团有限公司工会	862,495.73	341,786.66
其他应付款	合肥通用机械研究院有限公司	367,853.40	408,293.37
其他应付款	中纺联股份有限公司	100,000.00	
其他应付款	江苏长江纺织品贸易有限公司	54,395.80	15,290,453.54
其他应付款	国机通用机械科技股份有限公司	1,000.00	
其他应付款	北京国机联创广告有限公司	500.00	
其他应付款	西麦克国际展览有限责任公司	300.00	
其他应付款	上海聚友化工有限公司		80,176,046.42
其他应付款	亿利（南京）纺织科技有限公司		1,000,000.00
其他应付款	江苏美达能源环境科技有限公司		198,611.69
合同负债	江苏锡美达技术贸易有限公司	5,519,710.23	
合同负债	潍坊滨恒热电有限公司	2,255,562.25	
合同负债	桂林格莱斯科技有限公司	1,253,400.00	
合同负债	中机国际工程设计研究院有限责任公司	876,814.17	
合同负债	成都工具研究所有限公司	768,839.42	
合同负债	广州机械科学研究院有限公司	758,170.68	1,064,498.48
合同负债	机械工业第四设计研究院有限公司	323,893.81	323,893.81
合同负债	机电工业上海联销有限公司	106,194.69	
合同负债	宜昌经纬纺机有限公司	55,792.99	
合同负债	经纬智能纺织机械有限公司	49,887.62	19,317.96
合同负债	恒天嘉华非织造有限公司	4,002.12	20,619,134.93
合同负债	中机中联工程有限公司两江新区分公司		11,795,893.80
合同负债	国机集团科学技术研究院有限公司		1,886,792.45
合同负债	中国机械设备工程股份有限公司		300,211.06
合同负债	中机中联工程有限公司		50,000.00

(3). 其他项目

□适用 √不适用

7. 关联方承诺

□适用 √不适用

8. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十五、股份支付

1. 各项权益工具

□适用 √不适用

期末发行在外的股票期权或其他权益工具

□适用 √不适用

2. 以权益结算的股份支付情况

□适用 √不适用

3. 以现金结算的股份支付情况

□适用 √不适用

4. 本期股份支付费用

□适用 √不适用

5. 股份支付的修改、终止情况

□适用 √不适用

6. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十六、承诺及或有事项

1. 重要承诺事项

√适用 □不适用

资产负债表日存在的对外重要承诺、性质、金额

（1）截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司及控股子公司已开证未履行完毕的不可撤销信用证情况如下：

单位：元

项目	币种	金额
已开证未履行完毕的不可撤销信用证	人民币	1,071,944,526.99
	美元	1,183,386,094.96
	欧元	2,115,390,903.32
	日元	114,268,354,922.00
	英镑	7,052,092.00
	加元	2,063,235.00
	瑞士法郎	57,707,484.92
	韩元	5,500,000.00
	瑞典克朗	44,328,000.00
	挪威克朗	40,819,030.00

（2）截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司及控股子公司已委托未交割的远期结售汇情况如下：

单位：元

项目	币种	金额
已委托未交割的远期结售汇	人民币	5,443,294.61
	美元	1,851,907,409.39
	欧元	79,645,048.15
	日元	14,900,579,146.00
	英镑	1,800,000.00
	澳元	4,570,000.00

根据期末远期汇率与约定汇率的差额计入交易性金融资产 28,717,824.63 元，计入交易性金融负债 138,000,028.43 元。

（3）截至 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司及控股子公司已开立尚未履行完毕的保函情况如下：

单位：元

项目	币种	金额
已开立尚未履行完毕的保函	人民币	851,110,060.36
	美元	743,431,125.71
	欧元	20,948,191.02

2. 或有事项

(1). 资产负债表日存在的重要或有事项

□适用 √不适用

(2). 公司没有需要披露的重要或有事项，也应予以说明：

□适用 √不适用

3. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十七、资产负债表日后事项

1. 重要的非调整事项

□适用 √不适用

2. 利润分配情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

拟分配的利润或股利	431,227,313.22
经审议批准宣告发放的利润或股利	

3. 销售退回

□适用 √不适用

4. 其他资产负债表日后事项说明

□适用 √不适用

十八、其他重要事项

1. 前期会计差错更正

(1). 追溯重述法

□适用 √不适用

(2). 未来适用法

□适用 √不适用

2. 重要债务重组

□适用 √不适用

3. 资产置换

(1). 非货币性资产交换

□适用 √不适用

(2). 其他资产置换

□适用 √不适用

4. 年金计划

□适用 √不适用

5. 终止经营

□适用 √不适用

6. 分部信息

（1） 报告分部的确定依据与会计政策

√适用 □不适用

公司以内部组织结构、管理要求、内部报告制度等为依据确定报告分部，并以行业分部为基础确定报告分部。分别对大宗商品贸易及机电设备进口业务、纺织服装加工及其贸易业务、船舶建造、成套工程承建及其贸易业务及光伏产业业务等的经营业绩进行考核。

（2） 报告分部的财务信息

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	大宗商品贸易及机电设备进口业务分部	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	船舶建造、成套工程承建及其贸易业务分部	机械工具加工及其贸易业务分部	光伏产业业务分部	其他分部	分部间抵销	合计
营业收入	91,394,802,422.68	11,244,705,204.43	10,571,404,246.23	6,298,787,883.34	3,803,600,220.00	756,920,525.87	-1,089,410,935.92	122,980,809,566.63
营业成本	89,614,721,156.16	9,007,215,626.76	9,391,422,043.77	5,137,837,583.50	3,186,886,247.45	738,740,823.04	-1,092,668,982.66	115,984,154,498.02

项目	大宗商品贸易及机电设备进口业务分部	纺织服装加工及其贸易业务分部	船舶建造、成套工程承建及其贸易业务分部	机械工具加工及其贸易业务分部	光伏产业业务分部	其他分部	分部间抵销	合计
资产总额	22,059,667,078.31	7,785,759,133.73	23,334,714,161.08	5,431,927,511.82	5,824,177,064.23	5,828,174,438.33	-17,952,772,232.10	52,311,647,155.40
负债总额	18,363,851,645.02	5,453,805,836.23	15,628,464,871.65	4,246,934,078.79	3,670,203,068.88	573,136,037.60	-8,802,090,861.93	39,134,304,676.24

（3） 公司无报告分部的，或者不能披露各报告分部的资产总额和负债总额的，应说明原因

□适用 √不适用

（4） 其他说明

□适用 √不适用

7. 其他对投资者决策有影响的重要交易和事项

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

被担保单位	抵押权人	抵押物	抵押物		担保借款金额	借款到期日	备注
			账面原值	账面价值			
美达航运有限公司	法巴银行	船舶	181,960,749.17	137,411,521.34	USD7,118,572.78	2027-12-4	
通达航运有限公司	法巴银行	船舶	181,126,593.10	138,295,539.62	USD7,499,543.71	2028-3-16	
润达航运有限公司	法巴银行	船舶			USD8,419,354.72	2028-9-27	用于银行抵押借款的船舶现已用于融资租赁
运达航运有限公司	法巴银行	船舶			USD9,459,047.48	2029-1-4	用于银行抵押借款的船舶现已用于融资租赁
安徽金正达精锻科技有限公司	中国工商银行	房产及土地	24,684,787.44	20,650,390.05	RMB：10,000,000	2024-12-6	

8. 其他

□适用 √不适用

十九、母公司财务报表主要项目注释

1. 应收账款

(1). 按账龄披露

□适用 √不适用

(2). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的应收账款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

(3). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

不适用

(4). 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的应收账款核销情况

□适用 √不适用

应收账款核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

(5). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款和合同资产情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

2. 其他应收款

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应收利息		
应收股利	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
其他应收款		
合计	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收利息

(1).应收利息分类

□适用 √不适用

(2). 重要逾期利息

□适用 √不适用

(3). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

(4). 按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的应收利息账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

(5). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

不适用

(6). 本期实际核销的应收利息情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的应收利息核销情况

□适用 √不适用

核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(1). 应收股利

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	期初余额
江苏苏美达集团有限公司	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
合计	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00

(2). 重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(3). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

按单项计提坏账准备的说明：

□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：

□适用 √不适用

(4).按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的应收股利账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

(5).坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

不适用

(6).本期实际核销的应收股利情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的应收股利核销情况

□适用 √不适用

核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他应收款

(1).按账龄披露

□适用 √不适用

(2).按款项性质分类情况

□适用 √不适用

(3).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

各阶段划分依据和坏账准备计提比例

不适用

对本期发生损失准备变动的其他应收款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

□适用 √不适用

本期坏账准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据：

□适用 √不适用

(4).坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

不适用

(5).本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

其中重要的其他应收款核销情况：

□适用 √不适用

其他应收款核销说明：

□适用 √不适用

(6). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

(7). 因资金集中管理而列报于其他应收款

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

3. 长期股权投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
对子公司投资	4,268,693,156.23		4,268,693,156.23	4,266,383,156.23		4,266,383,156.23
对联营、合营企业投资	18,362,962.15		18,362,962.15	18,050,760.00		18,050,760.00
合计	4,287,056,118.38		4,287,056,118.38	4,284,433,916.23		4,284,433,916.23

(1). 对子公司投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	本期计提减值准备	减值准备期末余额
江苏苏美达集团有限公司	4,256,933,156.23			4,256,933,156.23		
美达贝壳（江苏）高新技术有限公司	9,450,000.00	2,310,000.00		11,760,000.00		
合计	4,266,383,156.23	2,310,000.00		4,268,693,156.23		

(2). 对联营、合营企业投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

投资单位	期初余额	本期增减变动								期末余额	减值准备期末余额
		追加投资	减少投资	权益法下确认的投资损益	其他综合收益调整	其他权益变动	宣告发放现金股利或利润	计提减值准备	其他		
一、合营企业											
小计											
二、联营企业											
国机融资租赁有限公司	18,050,760.00			516,602.15			204,400.00			18,362,962.15	
小计	18,050,760.00			516,602.15			204,400.00			18,362,962.15	
合计	18,050,760.00			516,602.15			204,400.00			18,362,962.15	

(3). 长期股权投资的减值测试情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

4. 营业收入和营业成本

(1). 营业收入和营业成本情况

□适用 √不适用

(2). 营业收入、营业成本的分解信息

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

(3). 履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

(4). 分摊至剩余履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

(5). 重大合同变更或重大交易价格调整

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

5. 投资收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
成本法核算的长期股权投资收益	480,000,000.00	436,000,000.00
权益法核算的长期股权投资收益	516,602.15	504,360.09
处置长期股权投资产生的投资收益		
交易性金融资产在持有期间的投资收益		
其他权益工具投资在持有期间取得的股利收入		
债权投资在持有期间取得的利息收入		
其他债权投资在持有期间取得的利息收入		
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益		
处置其他权益工具投资取得的投资收益		
处置债权投资取得的投资收益		
处置其他债权投资取得的投资收益		
债务重组收益		
合计	480,516,602.15	436,504,360.09

其他说明：

无

6. 其他

□适用 √不适用

二十、补充资料

(一) 当期非经常性损益明细表

√适用 □不适用

单位：万元 币种：人民币

项目	金额	说明
非流动性资产处置损益，包括已计提资产减值准备的冲销部分	9,284.86	注 1
计入当期损益的政府补助，但与公司正常经营业务密切相关、符合国家政策规定、按照确定的标准享有、对公司损益产生持续影响的政府补助除外	10,993.28	注 2
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，非金融企	2,539.05	注 3

项目	金额	说明
业持有金融资产和金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益以及处置金融资产和金融负债产生的损益		
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费		
委托他人投资或管理资产的损益		
对外委托贷款取得的损益		
因不可抗力因素，如遭受自然灾害而产生的各项资产损失		
单独进行减值测试的应收款项减值准备转回	20,333.34	
企业取得子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资成本小于取得投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值产生的收益		
同一控制下企业合并产生的子公司期初至合并日的当期净损益	-523.34	
非货币性资产交换损益		
债务重组损益	350.20	
企业因相关经营活动不再持续而发生的一次性费用，如安置职工的支出等		
因税收、会计等法律、法规的调整对当期损益产生的一次性影响		
因取消、修改股权激励计划一次性确认的股份支付费用		
对于现金结算的股份支付，在可行权日之后，应付职工薪酬的公允价值变动产生的损益		
采用公允价值模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产公允价值变动产生的损益		
交易价格显失公允的交易产生的收益		
与公司正常经营业务无关的或有事项产生的损益		
受托经营取得的托管费收入		
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	25,659.45	注 4
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目		
减：所得税影响额	13,812.17	
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	35,084.12	
合计	19,740.55	

注 1：本年处置长期股权投资的收益 50,199,634.16 元及处置其他资产形成资产处置损失 42,648,973.62 元。

注 2：本年确认的政府补助共计 109,932,764.13 元。

注 3：金融工具持有期间的投资收益 21,982,149.58 元及公允价值变动收益 3,408,350.64 元。

注 4：主要为本年发生的违约及赔偿收入 142,513,751.67 元、无需支付款项核销利得 119,853,270.04 元、捐赠支出 3,412,514.84 元、违约及赔偿支出 5,763,591.46 元和或有负债损失-10,767,133.16 元。

对公司将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》未列举的项目认定为的非经常性损益项目且金额重大的，以及将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益的项目，应说明原因。
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	涉及金额	原因
财政专项基金-电力补贴	8,141,592.92	与公司正常经营业务密切相关

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

(二) 净资产收益率及每股收益

√适用 □不适用

报告期利润	加权平均净资产收益率（%）	每股收益	
		基本每股收益	稀释每股收益
归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	15.75	0.79	0.79
扣除非经常性损益后归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	12.73	0.64	0.64

(三) 境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

□适用 √不适用

(四) 其他

□适用 √不适用

董事长：杨永清

董事会批准报送日期：2024 年 4 月 11 日

修订信息

□适用 √不适用