Company Code: 603486

Company Abbreviation: Corvus

Bond Code: 113633

Bond abbreviation: Kewo

convertible bonds

Coors Robotics Corporation Annual Report 2022

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 Board meeting.

3. Xinyong Zhonghe Accounting Firm (Special Ordinary Partnership) has issued a standard unqualified audit report for the Company. IV. Declaration of Zhuang Jianhua, the person in charge of the Company, Li Yan, the person in charge of accounting work, and Li Yan, the person in charge of the accounting organization (accounting supervisor)

Ensure that the financial reports in the annual report are true, accurate and complete.

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

At the Seventh Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company, the profit distribution proposal for the year 2022 was considered and approved: based on the total share capital registered on the date of registration of the share register for the implementation of the equity distribution, a cash dividend of RMB9.00 per 10 shares (tax included) will be paid to all shareholders. As at April 26, 2023, the total share capital of the Company was 572,398,363 shares, calculated on the basis of 572,398,363 shares, a total cash dividend of RMB515,158,526.70 (inclusive of tax) will be paid out, which accounts for 30.33% of the Company's net profit for the year 2022 attributable to the shareholders of the listed company of RMB1,698,436,558.73. There will be no capitalization of capital reserve and no share dividend for the year.

VI. Statement of risks of forward-looking statements

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The forward-looking descriptions of future plans, development strategies and other forward-looking statements contained in this report do not constitute a material commitment by the Company to investors, and investors are advised to be aware of the

investment risks.

VII. Whether there is non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related parties No

VIII, Whether there is any violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures for the provision of external guarantees No

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 No

X. Significant Risk Warning

The Company has described the possible risks in detail in this report, please refer to Section III of the Management's Discussion and Analysis on the possible risks.

XI. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

catalogs

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Bibliography of documents available for review	Containing the signatures and stamps of the company's legal representative, the person in charge of accounting work and the head of the accounting organization. Financial statements for the chapter
	Original audit report containing the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant
	During the reporting period, it was published on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) and the China Securities Journal, Original copies of company documents and announcements disclosed in Shanghai Securities News and Securities Times

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		
Company, the Company, Cove S, Corvus Robotics	point at or to	Haworth Robotics Co.
Yuan, million dollars, billion dollars	point at or to	RMB yuan, RMB million, RMB billion
report period	point at or to	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Venture Capital	point at or to	Suzhou Creation Leadership Intelligence Investment Management Co., Ltd, the controlling shareholder of Corvus Robotics
Tristate Investments	point at or to	Suzhou Chuang Sleeve Investment Center (Limited Partnership), a shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares of Corvus Robotics
Ever Group	point at or to	Ever Group Corporation Limited (永協有限公司), a Hong Kong registered company Division, Coors Robotics Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares
Sky Sure	point at or to	Sky Sure Limited (天致有限公司), Hong Kong Registered Company, Corvus Machines individual shareholder
TEK Electrical	point at or to	TEK Electrical Limited (泰怡凱電器有限公司), a Hong Kong registered company, was a shareholder of Corvus Robotics, two investment private placements with IDG as general partner Held by equity funds
Teco Intelligent Technology	point at or to	Tinker Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cowers Robotics
Suzhou Tenco	point at or to	Suzhou Teco Electric Appliances Co., Ltd. was formerly known as "Suzhou Taiyi Kai Technology Co. Wholly owned subsidiary of Teco Electric Co.
Kryptonite	point at or to	Kryptonite (Nanjing) Technology Co., Ltd, formerly known as "Nanjing Cowas Robotics Technology Co. Limited", a wholly-owned subsidiary of Corvus Robotics
commercial robot	point at or to	Coors Commercial Robotics Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Coors Home Robotics
Coors Technology	point at or to	Cowas Robotics Technology Co., Ltd., formerly known as Cowas Electric Appliance Co. Wholly owned subsidiary of Corvus Home Robotics
domestic robot	point	Coors Home Robotics Co., Ltd, formerly known as "Coors Home Robotics (Suzhou)"

Ecovacs France	point at or to	Ecovacs France, French registered company, wholly owned subsidiary of Ecovacs Germany
Ecovacs Spain	point at or to	Ecovacs RoboticsSpain, S.L., a Spanish registered company. Ecovacs Germany Wholly owned subsidiary
Ecovacs Italy	point at or to	ECOVACS ROBOTICS ITALYS.R.L, an Italian registered company. Ecovacs Germany Wholly owned subsidiary
TEK (HK)	point at or to	TEK (HONG KONG) SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, TEK (Hong Kong) Technology Co., Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tineco International Co.
Tineco US	point at or to	Tineco Intelligent, Inc., a U.S. registered company, Tineco Intelligent Wholly owned subsidiary of Technology Life USA Inc.
Tineco Japan	point at or to	Ltd., a company registered in Japan, Tineco Wholly owned subsidiary of Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.
Ecovacs Group	point at or to	Ecovacs Robotics Group Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands
Aerite (brand)	point at or to	Anhui Aerite New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle Co. Environmental Protection Technology Co.", a company in which Corvus Robotics participates
Loppet (name)	point at or to	Suzhou Lepet Robotics Co., Ltd, a Coors Robotics participant company
Sphere Technologies, Inc.	point at or to	Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. with shares held by Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co. 70% controlled subsidiaries
dogwood technology	point at or to	Suzhou Dogwood Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd, Cowers Robotics (Suzhou) Co. share company
Torchou Technology	point at or to	Shanghai Torchyou Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. with the participation of Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co. firms

Xinguang Technology	point at or to	Shanghai Xinguang Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. with the participation of Cowers Robotics (Suzhou) Co. firms
IDG	point at or to	IDG-Accel China Capital GP II Associates LTd. and IDG-Accel China Capital II Associates L.P.

Section II Company Profile and Key Financial Indicators

I. Corporate information

Chinese name of the company	Haworth Robotics Co.
Chinese abbreviation of the company	Coors (UK company)
Foreign name of the company	Ecovacs Robotics Co.,Ltd
Abbreviation of the company's foreign name	ECOVACS
Legal representative of the company	John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer

II. Contact person and contact information

	secretary to the board	Securities Representative
name and surname	Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Wang Jie
contact address	No.18 Youxiang Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, China	No.18 Youxiang Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, China
telephones	0512-65875866	0512-65875866
telex	0512-65982064	0512-65982064
e-mail address	ir@ecovacs.com	ir@ecovacs.com

III. Basic information

Company registered address	No.518, Songwei Road, Wusong River Industrial Park, Guoxiang Street, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, China

Historical changes in the company's registered address	The registered address of the Company was changed from "Shishi, Wuzhong District, Suzhou City" on April 7, 2021 to "Shijiazhuang, Wuzhong District, Suzhou City" on April 7, 2012 No. 108, Huxi Road" was changed to "No. 108, Wusong Street, Guoxiang Street, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, China. No. 518, Songwei Road, Jiangjiang Industrial Park".
Company Office Address	No.18 Youxiang Road, Wuzhong District, Suzhou, China
Postal code of the company's office address	215104
Company Website	http://www.ecovacsgroup.com
e-mail address	ir@ecovacs.com

IV. Information disclosure and availability

Name and website of the media where the company discloses its annual report	Shanghai Securities News, China Securities Journal, Securities Times
Website of the stock exchange where the company discloses its annual report	Shanghai Stock Exchange website (www.sse.com.cn)
Place where the company's annual report is filed	Corporate Securities Department

V. Brief description of the company's stock

Company stock profile				
Stock Type	stock exchange	stock short form	stock code (computing)	Stock name before change
A-share	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)	Coors (UK company)	603486	/

VI. Other relevant information

Accounting firms engaged by the company (in-country)	name (of a thing)	SHINEWING CPAs (Special General Partnership)
	business address	Fuhua Building A, No. 8 Chaoyangmen North Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China 9th floor
	Name of signatory accountant	Xue Yan, Zhang Donghe
Sponsors performing continuous supervision duties during the reporting period	name (of a thing)	China International Capital Corporation Limited
	business address	2, China World Trade Center, No. 1 Jianguomenwai Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China 27th and 28th floors
	Signed Sponsor Representative name of person	Cao Yu, Ma Qiang

	Period of continuous supervision	May 28, 2018 to the completion of the use of IPO proceeds
Sponsors performing continuous supervision duties during the reporting period	name (of a thing)	China International Capital Corporation Limited
	business address	2, China World Trade Center, No. 1 Jianguomenwai Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China 27th and 28th floors
	Signing Sponsor Representative name of person	Ma Qiang, Lei Yan Guang
	Period of continuous supervision	December 29, 2021 to the date the convertible bonds are fully converted. transfer stock

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

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Key accounting data	2022	2021	Increase in the current period over the same period of the previous year Less (%)	2020
revenues	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11	7,233,756,498.64
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies moist	1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48	-15.51	641,209,184.19

Attributable to shareholders of listed companies net of non-recurring gains and losses net profit	1,626,193,528.44	1,866,788,794.84	-12.89	530,954,215.31
Net cash flows from operating activities horizontal tablet or inscribed board	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70	1,196,800,835.51
	late 2022	End of 2021	Increase/ decrease at the end of the period over the end of the same period last year (%))	end of 2020
Net assets attributable to shareholders of listed companies estate	6,429,479,381.94	5,094,293,792.66	26.21	3,101,097,517.29
total assets	13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26	24.16	6,162,353,381.76

(ii) Key financial indicators

Main financial indicators	2022	2021	Current period compared with the same period in the previous year Periodic increase/decrease (%)	2020
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	3.02	3.59	-15.88	1.14
Diluted earnings per share ($/share)	2.96	3.53	-16.15	1.14
Basic per share after non-recurring gains and losses	2.89	3.33	-13.21	0.95

Earnings on shares ($/share)				
Weighted average return on net assets (%)	30.46	50.90	Decrease of 20.44 percentage point	22.93
Weighted average net of non-recurring gains/losses Average return on net assets (%)	29.17	47.27	Decrease of 18.10 percentage point	18.98

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 the financial reports disclosed in accordance with both IAS 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 2022

Unit: Yuan 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)

revenues	3,201,234,663.46	3,621,200,122.24	3,302,149,638.84	5,200,178,375.91
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies moist	423,647,618.12	453,287,131.82	245,275,853.00	576,225,955.79
Attributable to shareholders of listed companies net of non-recurring gains and losses Net profit after	380,846,389.82	460,896,824.12	265,263,103.12	519,187,211.38
Net cash flows from operating activities horizontal tablet or inscribed board	213,706,826.96	305,684,818.21	-170,810,581.21	1,378,751,805.24

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: Yuan Currency: RMB

Non-recurring profit and loss items	2022 Amount	footnote (as appropriate) (used)	2021 Amount	2020 Amount
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	-2,280,191.29		-8,227,494.68	48,208,504.39
Excessive authorization, or lack of official approval documents, or occasional tax rebates Reimbursement, remission				
Government subsidies recognized in profit or loss for the current period, but government subsidies that are closely related to the Company's normal business operations, in line with national policies and	50,846,303.96		46,013,542.11	65,910,677.20

increase or decrease				
Subsidiaries arising from business combinations under the same control from the beginning of the period to the date of the combination Net gain or loss for the period				
Not related to the company's normal business operations Gains and losses arising from contingencies				
Except for the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal operations, gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments, and gains and losses from disposal of financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments, are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. investment income	25,831,121.01		132,049,297.35	13,451,520.02
Provision for impairment of receivables, contract assets tested separately for impairment melodic inversion (in music)	2,869,065.00			
Gains and losses on external entrusted loans				

Subsequent measurement of investment properties using the fair value model public Gains and losses from changes in fair value				
One-time adjustments to current profit and loss in accordance with tax, accounting and other laws and regulations implication				
Custodial fee income earned on trusteeship confirm or agree with				
Camps other than those mentioned above Extracurricular income and expenditure	13,968,635.99		6,830,107.83	4,716,585.80
Other qualifying non-recurring gains and losses Profit and loss items				
Less: Income tax effect	18,942,195.65		33,123,209.33	22,008,262.99
Effect of minority interests (after tax)	49,708.73		70,384.64	24,055.54
add up the total	72,243,030.29		143,471,858.64	110,254,968.88

For the Company's non-recurring gains and losses as defined in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure by Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Gains and Losses".

Recurring profit and loss items, as well as items that define non-recurring profit and loss items listed in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-Recurring Profit and Loss" as recurring profit and loss items, shall be explained.

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

xi, Items measured using fair value

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	Opening balance	Closing balance	Current period changes	Impact on current profit implication

Transactional gold financing estate	838,507,655.86	1,450,000,000.00	611,492,344.14	-21,406,724.38
Other non-current financing assets	242,213,145.07	287,150,990.46	44,937,845.39	47,237,845.39
Receivables financing	24,152,136.46	113,923,827.71	89,771,691.25	
Other equity instruments investors	31,878,500.00	34,823,000.00	2,944,500.00	
add up the total	1,136,751,437.39	1,885,897,818.17	749,146,380.78	25,831,121.01

XII. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section III. Management discussion and analysis

I. Discussion and analysis of operations

In 2022, the Company's total revenue amounted to RMB15.325 billion, representing an increase of 17.11% over the previous year, and net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company amounted to RMB1.698 billion, representing a decrease of 15.51% over the previous year. During the reporting period, while actively responding to the operational challenges brought about by changes in the external macro environment, the Company continued to deepen the dual-wheel-drive strategy of Corvus and Timco, and invested in multi-price segments and multi-channel layouts to promote the growth of sales revenue of the two major private labels and increase the penetration rate of the categories. On the other hand, we actively invested in the research and development of new technologies and new categories, so as to open up new markets for the company through a richer range of products and applications, and to create a new growth engine in the future. During the reporting period, the sales revenue of the Company's service robots under the brand of Corvus amounted to RMB7,798 million, accounting for 50.88% of the total revenue, representing an increase of 16.21% over the previous year. Sales revenue of the Tico brand amounted to RMB6.909 billion, accounting for 45.09% of the total revenue, representing an increase of 34.50% over the previous year. Revenue from the two private brands of Cowas and Tico totaled RMB14,707 million, representing an increase of 24.14% over the previous year and accounting for 95.97% of the Company's total revenue for the reporting period. During the reporting period, the Company also made fruitful progress in the productization of commercial cleaning robots and outdoor lawn mowing robots, laying a solid foundation for commercialization.

During the reporting period, the Company's operating revenues by business segment were as

follows:

Unit: million dollars

sports event	revenues	Operating income as a percentage of (%)	Operating income compared to the same period of the previous year Period change (%)
Corvus branded service robots	779,756.77	50.88	16.21
Service Robotics ODM	7,606.50	0.50	-34.71
Total service robotics business	**787,363.27**	**51.38**	**15.34**
Tinker Brand Intelligent Life Appliances	690,927.81	45.09	34.50
Cleaning appliances OEM/ODM	40,356.65	2.63	-53.90
Total Smart Living Appliance Business	**731,284.46**	**47.72**	**21.63**
Other operating income	**13,828.55**	**0.90**	**-44.03**
add up the total	**1,532,476.28**	**100.00**	**17.11**

During the reporting period, the Company actively promoted and implemented the following work around the established strategy while taking into account the industry and market development trend:

1、Actively expand multi-channel layout, promote the category penetration of

During the reporting period, in the face of macro challenges at home and abroad, the Company, in conjunction with the technology of existing categories and the stage of market development, adopted proactive price and channel adjustment strategies through comprehensive research and judgment to actively break the ice and promote growth and category penetration.

On the basis of the remarkable success of the X1 series of products in the previous year, in 2022, the Corvus brand launched the T10 series of sweeping robots with a more affordable price tag around the product form of self-cleaning, and through the publicity and promotion of emerging e-commerce channels such as Jieyin, it further popularized the functional characteristics and user value of self-cleaning products among consumers to enhance their category awareness and acceptance, and actively realized commercial conversion on this basis. On this basis, commercial conversion was actively realized. Despite the insufficient growth in the global sweeping robot market during the reporting period, the Company's rich layout of self-cleaning products in multiple price segments promoted self-cleaning products to become mainstream in the industry, laying the foundation for the opening of incremental market space in the future. During the reporting period, the revenue share of self-cleaning products in floor sweeping robots under the brand name of Corvus amounted to 69.4%, an increase of 32.3 percentage points over the previous year. The shipment volume of self-cleaning products amounted to 1.37 million units, an increase of 118.2% over the previous year, of which the shipment volume of all-round base station type products amounted to 920,000 units, an increase of 416.3% over the previous year.

In the field of high-end intelligent living appliances, the company launched the new generation of intelligent floor scrubber FW 3.0 equipped with constant pressure water cleaning and intelligent dual-drive booster system, and FW Station products equipped with 8-in-1 all-in-one base station, integrating the functions of automatic water replenishment, automatic sewage disposal, automatic rinsing, and intelligent self-cleaning, which bring a more comprehensive solution for household floor cleaning. At the same time, in order to rapidly promote the penetration of the industry, the company has lowered the price of the high experience products of the Furwan series, and adjusted the price of Furwan 2.0 products from 3,000+ to 2,000+ to further reduce the threshold of consumers' purchasing. On the channel side, the Company actively expanded market coverage and diversified channel layout, creating a new marketing model of traditional e-commerce + interest e-commerce in the online market, and actively extending sales outlets in the offline market. In addition to being stationed in shopping centers, department stores, member superstores, and 3C channels, the Company also extended its channels to the former home decoration field through the home decoration attributes of Fuwan Station, further enhancing the coverage and penetration of its products. penetration. During the reporting period, a total of 2.57 million units of floor scrubbers of Tinker's Fuwan series were shipped, representing an increase of 52.1% over the

previous year.

2、Force offline channel construction, stimulate the vitality of the offline market

The Company attaches importance to exploring the potential of the offline market and laying down offline channels. During the reporting period, the company implemented the strategy of "strong retailing and structural adjustment", focusing on the development of medium- and high-end shopping malls in the first- and second-tier markets; by the end of the reporting period, the number of Coors brand Mall stores had reached 137, which became the fastest-growing channel for offline retailing of the brand; at the same time, the innovative operation mode of one Mall and three stores promoted the significant improvement of store efficiency. At the same time, the company's innovative operation mode of three stores in one Mall has contributed to the significant improvement of store efficiency. In the home furnishing channel, the company brings consumers an intelligent experience through the "multi-scene, multi-environment" exhibition mode, prying up home furnishing consumption demand. In the process, the Company focused on the construction of brand flagship stores with a more user-oriented mindset, and continued to improve the terminal experience by upgrading the terminal SI and optimizing the product demonstration, so as to tap the potential users and promote the conversion of sales. At the level of "adjusting structure", the company embraces excellent agents in the industry by optimizing the structure of agents and transferring the mode of direct operation to agency, and supports excellent agents to become stronger and bigger. During the reporting period, the average business scale of the agents of Corvus brand exceeded RMB20 million. As of the end of the reporting period
With more than 1,600 domestic offline sales outlets under the Corvus brand, the Chinese market realized offline sales revenue of RMB1,165 million during the year, representing a year-on-year increase of 77.5% and accounting for 21.9% of the domestic sales revenue during the same period.

Like Corvus, the Timco brand is also focusing on exploring the offline new retail business model, providing consumers with immersive scenario-based experiences through the construction of high-quality flagship stores and city showrooms in mid- and high-end communities, and continuously improving its marketing capabilities and user stickiness. By actively developing offline sales outlets, filling in strategic blank areas, expanding customer coverage and improving the layout of the Company's offline sales channels. As of the end of the reporting period, there were 785 domestic offline sales outlets of Timeco brand. The Company's deep plowing and investment in offline channels has consolidated and expanded the sales network of Timko products.
The leading position of Tico brand in the domestic offline market. During the reporting period, the offline sales revenue of Tico brand in China reached RMB1.53 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 106.2% and accounting for 32.3% of the domestic sales revenue during the same period. According to AVC, by 2022, Timko's offline sales in China will reach RMB 1.53 billion.

The share of offline retail sales in the environmental cleaning appliance market increased by 9.3 percentage points from the previous year to 25.0%, occupying the first position. In the future, the Tico brand will continue to strengthen its sales base through product and model innovation, and continue to energize the offline market.

3、Build a multi-scene robot matrix, empowering diversified application scenarios

The Company always conducts demand-oriented R&D and innovation, and continuously expands its business boundaries in the service robot industry. During the reporting period, Cowas released the GOAT G1 household lawn mowing robot, which took many years to develop. Through the new TrueMapping quadruple fusion positioning system, the product reliably accomplished the positioning, navigation and precise obstacle avoidance in outdoor yard scenes; at the same time, the product realized the goals of rapid deployment without boundary lines, efficient logical cutting, automatic identification of lawn boundaries, automatic identification and avoidance of animals, etc., bringing the lawn mowing robot industry from the semi-planning era to the era of highly intelligent global planning. The lawn mowing robot industry from the semi-planning era into a highly intelligent global planning era, but also successfully extended the application of household service robots from indoor to outdoor. At the same time, Cowas also launched a new generation of commercial cleaning robots, DEEBOT PRO K1 and M1, which are specially designed for cleaning the floors of office buildings, hotels, commercial complexes, and small commercial buildings, etc. The core breakthroughs of DEEBOT PRO K1 and M1 include multi-functional product combinations, multi-dimensional environment sensing system, multi-robot high-efficiency synergy system, and a full leasing business model, which can help customers create an intelligent commercial cleaning experience and reduce the cost of use, thus reducing the cost of using the robots and making them more affordable. At the same time, it reduces the cost of use and makes it possible for robots to serve everyone. In the future, the company will move towards more life, production and ecological scenarios to build a more complete service robot ecosystem and continue to promote industry change and development.

4、Build intelligent cooking closed loop, perfect food ecosystem

In 2022, Timko will continue to plough into the field of intelligent cooking and cuisine, rapidly iterating and launching FoodWan 3.0 and 3.0 Pro products, and on this basis, vigorously research and develop digital recipes, which will be closely integrated with FoodWan's intelligent hardware to jointly create smarter and more efficient intelligent catering and continue to revolutionize the user's culinary experience. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company has launched more than 3,000 digital recipes, and set up the configuration mode of different flavors for the same recipe, truly realizing the digitization, personalization and customization of the recipes, and providing consumers with more intelligent and personalized choices of dishes. Meanwhile, the Company has tried for the first time the business model of FoodWan pure vegetables, which provides users with a full closed-loop experience of buying vegetables, preparing vegetables and

cooking, and further improves the ecology of FoodWan. The company developed room temperature net dish products, overcoming the storage temperature and other bottlenecks in the industry, on the basis of retaining the original nutrition and taste of the dishes, greatly improving the efficiency of the supply of dishes, as of the end of the reporting period, the company has been on-line room temperature net dish 154. In addition, the Company has built a supply chain of food and vegetables, and internally built a factory with advanced level in the industry, as well as the Digital Delicious Laboratory constructed according to the national CNAS design standard, which ensures the supply of standardized food ingredients based on safety and deliciousness. During the reporting period, the Company also explored the business model of physical robot restaurants, and has stocked a full set of standardized service software modules and operation models. In the future, the Company will continue to focus on innovative breakthroughs in the application of digital and IoT technologies to create a complete food ecosystem with digitalized cooking experience and taste model, intelligent temperature sensing and control, and systematic back-end content support, so as to continue to build future-oriented capabilities.

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

1. Development of the household service robot industry

According to GfK, CICOM and NPD data, the global market for floor sweeping robots[1] will be $6.5 billion in 2022, flat year-on-year. In the domestic market, China's sweeping robot market continues to climb to RMB 13.2 billion in 2022, up 13.8% year-on-year, according to CICOM's retail push.

[1] Data Source GFK, CJK, NPD, North America US only

As the form of sweeping robots evolves from a single machine to a base station, and its function is upgraded from suction and mopping to suction, mopping, washing and drying, base station products have become the mainstream of the market due to their excellent cleaning ability and convenient use experience. According to CEC's monitoring data, the retail sales of base station products in China's traditional e-commerce market accounted for 84.3%, an increase of 30.9 percentage points year-on-year, of which the proportion of all-round base station products increased most rapidly, from 7.2% in the previous year to 45.5%.

Driven by the upgrading of product structure, the average price of floor sweeping robots continued to rise. During the reporting period, the average retail price in China's traditional e-commerce market increased by 34.1 percentage points from the previous year to RMB3,212, while that in the offline market increased by 43.2 percentage points from the previous year to RMB4,087.
China's traditional e-commerce market has seen significant growth in the RMB4,000-5,000 retail price segment, with retail sales accounting for 31.2%, up 26.6 percentage points year-on-year.2022 In the second half of the year, as sweeper products become more mature, headline companies are broadening the price pivot of high-end products by adjusting their selling prices and launching cost-effective new products to cover more consumer groups, and industry penetration is expected to further increase.

At the same time, the head of the enterprise is also actively looking for new channels to develop incremental space, the online market actively layout social e-commerce and content e-commerce, the offline market focus on expanding the official experience stores, in order to strengthen the interaction of the product at the same time, to further enhance the user immersive experience. According to CICOM's total data, in 2022, China's floor sweeping robot market in traditional e-commerce, social e-commerce and offline channels accounted for 81.8%, 11.8% and 6.4% of retail sales respectively.

Given the high entry threshold of the floor sweeping robot market, and the head of the company has a deep technical precipitation and reputation accumulation, the industry competition pattern is relatively solid. According to CICOM data, according to retail sales statistics, China's traditional e-commerce, the top four brands of the market share of the combined 86.5%, an increase of 1.6 percentage points over the previous year, the industry concentration is once again increased. 2022, the Corvus brand sweeping robots (including a little bit of the brand)in China's market online (traditional e-commerce + social e-commerce)retail sales share of 44.4%, the share of offline retail sales is 82.8%. 。

2. Development of the cleaning appliance industry

AVC pushed the total data shows that in 2022, the cleaning appliances industry domestic market omni-channel retail sales reached RMB 32.2 billion, an increase of 4.0% over the previous year. Among them, the scrubber category continued the high growth trend, the report period to achieve retail sales of 9.97 billion yuan, an increase of 72.5%,

in the cleaning appliances market sales accounted for 31.0%, 12.3 percentage points higher than the previous year.

From the product innovation point of view, along with the rapid development of technology and iteration, consumers for the functionality of the cleaning appliances to put forward more intelligent requirements, reshaping the cleaning appliances industry, so that it gradually entered the wisdom, digitalization and networking attributes of a stronger intelligent stage. Scrubber companies have also been around the cleaning effect, product form and user experience and other dimensions of the differentiated design, and constantly output products that meet the needs of consumers. From the price trend point of view, in 2022, AVCmonitoring data show that the average retail price of floor scrubber online is 2,832 yuan, down 343 yuan compared with the previous year, and the average retail price of offline is 3,457 yuan, up 176 yuan compared with the previous year; floor scrubber product line on the main sales price range of 2,000-4,000 yuan, accounting for 65.3%. From the competitive landscape, AVC online monitoring data show that the top three brands occupy 70.1% of the retail sales share of the floor scrubber market, of which, Timco brand floor scrubber products retail sales share of 50.3%; offline market, floor scrubber is more popular, AVC monitoring data show that in 2022, floor scrubber in the cleaning appliances as a whole, accounting for 42.1%, of which Timco brand retail sales share to reach 42.1%, of which the sales share of Tencent in the overall offline cleaning appliances reached 25.0%, 9.3 percentage points higher than the previous year.

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

Since its establishment in 1998, the company has always been committed to technology research and development and category innovation, through forward-looking technology layout and dare to be first.

The company has been exploring the market ahead of others to build a consumer technology brand originating from China and facing the world. After more than 20 years of development, the company has become a global leader in household service robots and intelligent living appliances industry, with its Corvus brand service robots and Tico brand intelligent living appliances.

The company's products have achieved good consumer reputation and performance in both domestic and international markets, successfully building a dual-wheel-drive business model of Coors and Tinker. In addition, the Company has also actively invested in the research and development and expansion of commercial service robots, striving to empower industrial users through robotics technology, and assisting them in reducing costs, improving efficiency and acquiring new digital capabilities.

Corvus branded service robots

The company is deeply committed to the insight and analysis of service robot usage scenarios and experiences, and focuses on the research, development, design and manufacture of world-leading home and commercial service robot solutions to promote high-quality intelligent life and production methods. Based on years of R&D investment and technology accumulation in the field of service robots, the company has led the development of a variety of service robots, including floor sweeping robots, window cleaning robots, and air purification robots, for household floor cleaning and environmental health, as well as lawn mowing robots for yard care scenarios. Through the development and application of advanced intelligent technologies such as autonomous mapping, mobile navigation, three-dimensional obstacle avoidance, AI environment semantic recognition, and other advanced technologies, coupled with continuous functional innovation, the robots replace human labor, freeing consumers from the nuisance of household chores and providing a cleaner and better living environment. With the mission of "letting robots serve everyone", the company has become a global brand of home service robots by consolidating its leading position in the domestic market while successfully entering and expanding into mainstream overseas markets such as the U.S., Europe and Japan.

At the same time, the company also applies robotics technology to commercial scenarios, develops robot solutions for commercial scenarios, devotes itself to research and development of "AI+service robots" for the public sector, and provides intelligent solutions for vertical business scenarios such as office buildings, hotels, commercial complexes, small commercial entities, schools, hospitals, finance, government affairs, etc., using commercial cleaning robots and interactive service robots as carriers to help customers reduce costs and increase efficiency. The company is committed to developing "AI+ service robot" products for the public sector, providing intelligent solutions for vertical business scenarios such as office buildings, hotels, commercial complexes, small commercial bodies, schools, hospitals, finance, government affairs and other industries, with commercial cleaning robots and interactive service robots as the carriers, empowering the comprehensive upgrading of the business scenarios, and helping customers to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

Tinker Brand Intelligent Life Appliances

Since its first launch in 2019, the Company's Tenco high-end intelligent living appliance brand business has achieved rapid development through category innovation

and product iteration, relying on the Company's deep technological accumulation and keen insight into market demand. Its Fuwan brand floor scrubber synthesizes the company's technical reserves in digital brushless motors, sensors and micro-controls, etc., and creatively realizes the sweeping, suction and mopping integration and automatic cleaning function on the basis of the traditional hand-held wireless actuator vacuum cleaner, redefining the hand-held floor cleaning appliances, which has gained the unanimously high praise from domestic and foreign users upon its launch, promoting the high-speed growth of the business of Timco brand and creating a brand-new growth engine for the company on the basis of the business of service robots. It has created a new growth engine for the company's service robot business. Adhering to the brand mission of "creating a dream life with intelligent technology", Tico will continue to carry out category innovation in the directions of people and the environment, people and health, and people and food, and build a clean, healthy and comfortable home life for global users through Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

Cleaning appliances OEM

As a continuous business since its establishment in 1998, the company provides OEM/ODM OEM services for internationally recognized cleaning appliance brands through continuous design innovation and lean manufacturing.

IV. Analysis of core competencies during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. Excellent R&D capabilities based on efficient R&D inputs and outputs

The Company has always attached great importance to R&D and innovation, continued to increase R&D capital investment and strengthened R&D team building. in 2022, the Company's R&D expenditure will reach RMB744 million, representing an increase of 35.5% over the previous year, and the compound growth rate of the Company's R&D expenditure from 2020 to 2022 will reach 48.4%. As of the end of the reporting period, the company's R&D personnel amounted to 1,600, an increase of 33.7% over the previous year, and the R&D team is growing.

As of the end of the reporting period, the company has been granted 1,540 patents, including 531 invention patents (including 132 overseas patents).

The total number of patents related to software algorithms is 130, and the total number of patents related to sensor solutions is 22. As of

At the end of the reporting period, the company had 1,542 patents pending, including 1,146 invention patents (including 82 overseas invention patents), which is the same as the total number of patents filed by the company.

The total number of patents related to software algorithms is 175, and the total number of patents related to sensor solutions is 39. During the reporting period, the company added new patent applications

The total number of patents is 1,021, including 447 invention patents. In addition, the company continues to lay out cutting-edge technologies and cultivate new growth points. 85 patent applications have been submitted in the areas of three-dimensional spatial understanding, interaction and AI algorithms for robots, of which 73 are invention patents; 148 patent applications have been submitted in the areas of digital deliciousness, cooking intelligence and control refinement for eateries, of which 71 are invention patents.

In the Corvus service robot segment, the company focuses on R&D efficiency and results conversion, emphasizing the key role of R&D results in market transformation and leading the industry's technological upgrading. In the category of floor sweeping robots, the Company creates a smarter and cleaner product experience for users through the support of AIVITM 3D, TrueMapping 2.0 global planning, and the new generation of AI intelligent voice YIKO technology, leading the technological upgrading of the products and promoting the accelerated popularization of the industry. According to CICOM's data, the company's X1 OMNI and T10 OMNI products have become the champion of sales volume and sales volume in the domestic online market of floor sweeping robots in 2022, which have been widely recognized by the market. At the level of new categories, the company's window cleaning robot W1 Pro has significantly improved product performance through the application of bilateral cross-self-spraying water technology to create a constant humidity window cleaning experience, driving the revenue and sales of the window treasure series products to increase by 40.2% and 30.4% respectively during the reporting period compared with the previous year; at the same time, the company relies on the repeated breakthroughs in the core components of the chips, motors, sensors and other core components over a long period of time, as well as on the localization, navigation, At the same time, relying on repeated breakthroughs in core components such as chips, motors and sensors, as well as continuous innovation in positioning, navigation, obstacle avoidance, basic cleaning, movement and other underlying capabilities, the company launched two new solutions for the commercial cleaning and yard industry, continuing to build a diversified matrix of robotic products, and building up strength for the company's long-term development.

In the high-end intelligent appliances segment, the company also continues to

accelerate the transformation of scientific and technological achievements to stimulate endogenous development momentum. In the category of floor scrubber, the company integrates a variety of sensing technologies and intelligent algorithms into its products, and through the constant pressure water cleaning system and automatic water loading and unloading technology, coupled with the centrifugal drying of the roller brush and the UV sterilizing function, it opens up the whole chain of intelligent cleaning experience and significantly improves the efficiency of floor cleaning. In the cooking machine category, the company focuses on digitalization and the Internet of Things technology application innovation breakthroughs, rapid iteration of food 3.0 and
3.0 Pro products, and the intelligent cooking machine and FoodWan pure vegetables through the APP intelligent Internet of Things, to create the digitalization and standardization of deliciousness, to open up a more complete FoodWan ecosystem, to create a new growth engine for the company.

2. Advantage of globalized layout

The company adheres to and deepens its internationalization strategy, and continues to win the recognition of the global market and consumers by virtue of its diversified product strengths and high-quality and convenient services. 2022, Corvus was awarded "2022 Asia's Most Influential Brand" by Influential BrandsR, and was the only brand in the sweeping robot category worldwide to win the award. It is also the only brand in the world to win this award in the category of floor sweeping robots. In the 2022 "BrandZ Top 50 Globalized Brands in China" list released by Google and KANTAR, Cowas was the only service machine in the list.
For the fifth consecutive year, the OEM brand was ranked 19th on the list, up five spots from last year's ranking. With a 25% increase in brand power compared to last year, it is also the fastest-growing brand on the Top 50 list, and has won a special award for "Strong Growth Globalization Brand" in 2022. The company's DEEBOT X1 OMNI product also won the U.S. CES 2022 Innovation Award for its revolutionary technological upgrades in functionality, intelligence, interactivity and other dimensions, and was evaluated by Japan's authoritative home appliance magazine, Home Appliance Review, as the most worthwhile sweeping robot, and in the tests conducted by CHIP, a professional testing organization in Germany, the DEEBOT X1 OMNI reached the highest quality rating of "Excellent". quality rating of "Excellent" in the CHIP test, a professional German testing organization.

As the second growth pole of the Company, the brand recognition and influence of the Tico brand in overseas markets have also been increasing and gained general recognition from overseas consumers. Tico's star products FLOOR ONE series intelligent scrubber and PURE ONE series intelligent scrubber.

The series of intelligent vacuum cleaners have also been continuously recognized by overseas industry associations and authoritative media, and have won the IDEA 2022 Design Award, CES 2022 Technology and Innovation Award, the first place in the list of the best vacuum cleaners of the United States Consumer Reports (Consumer Reports) 2022, the certification of deep cleaning of scrubbers by Germany's TUV, and the Platinum Award of the British "T3" magazine, BH (Better Homes & Gardens) Magazine Best Clean Award, Good Housekeeping (Good Housekeeping) Magazine Best Cleaning Tool Award, German Technology House The Product of the Year Award of TechnikZuHause and the Outstanding Product Award of PC Magazine in Germany have reflected the attention and affirmation of the Timeco brand in the European and American markets.

The Company actively promotes the harmonization of the pace of new product launches globally, and strives to bring new products representing the Company's latest technological level and research and development achievements to users around the world. Globalization of operations has brought new growth opportunities for the Company on the one hand, and helped the Company to withstand risks on the other. During the reporting period, against the backdrop of weak consumption caused by persistent high inflation in major European and American countries, the Company achieved significant development in Japan and emerging markets in the Asia-Pacific region, driving the growth of its overall overseas revenues. 2022, the Company's overseas revenue from its Coors brand grew by 20.2% year-on-year, and that from its Timeco brand grew by 34.0% year-on-year, accounting for 31.8% and 31.6% of their respective revenues, respectively. 31.6% respectively. In the future, the company will further increase its investment in overseas markets, improve product mix, optimize channels, expand geographic markets, and promote the sustained and rapid growth of overseas revenue scale.

3. Advantage of independent production

The company has many years of intelligent manufacturing experience, for cost, quality, production capacity have excellent control ability, laid a solid foundation of the company's products high quality, cost-effective. The company's products are basically all self-produced, with scale advantages with strong supply chain integration and bargaining power. Due to the rapid renewal and iteration of intelligent products and the high degree of non-standardization of products, the design and certification standards of products released for different overseas markets are also different, so it is very important for the company to have its own production capacity to flexibly and efficiently adjust the production of multiple categories and multiple SKUs. The integration of R&D, production and sales is also conducive to the formation of an organic whole and the promotion of strategic synergies among various links in the value chain. Timely feedback from the sales side of the data to guide the manufacturing side of the production plan adjustment, so that the company can in a shorter period of time to the market data used in the scheduling of production and stocking and technical improvements, to enhance the overall response speed. At the same time, independent production enables the company

to have strong coordination and adaptability in the face of seasonal changes in e-commerce sales, domestic and overseas tariff policy window changes and other external factors.

V. Main operations during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the company realized operating income of 15.325 billion yuan, up 17.11% year-on-year; operating costs of 7.415 billion yuan, up

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's total assets were $13,310 million, an increase of 24.16% from the beginning of the year; total liabilities were $13,310 million, an increase of 24.16% from the beginning of the year.

6.879 billion yuan, an increase of 22.54% over the beginning of the year; asset-liability ratio of 51.69%; net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies of 1.698 billion yuan, a year-on-year decrease of 15.51%.

(i) Analysis of main operations

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

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
revenues	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11
business costs	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58	16.61
sales expense	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69	42.81
overhead	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90	22.76
financial cost	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22	-248.03

R&D costs	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63	35.50
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70
Net cash flows from investing activities	-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56	-7.11
Net cash flows from financing activities	-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63	-113.58

Reasons for the change in operating income: mainly due to the increase in operating income from the service robot under the brand of Corvus and the intelligent living appliances under the brand of Tinker during the reporting period
Reasons for the changes in operating costs: Mainly due to the increase in operating income during the period
Reasons for the changes in selling expenses: mainly due to the impact of domestic and international macro factors during the reporting period, weakening of consumption growth momentum, and the decline in market inputs and outputs
Reasons for changes in administrative expenses: Mainly attributable to the increase in staff remuneration and consulting fees for intermediary services during the period Reasons for changes in finance costs: Mainly attributable to the increase in foreign exchange gains during the period
Explanation for the changes in R&D expenses: mainly due to the company's continuous technological innovation around the needs of users, increasing investment in R&D projects, continuous optimization of the structure of the R&D talent team, and the increase in staff remuneration during the period.
Reasons for the change in net cash flows from operating activities: Basically unchanged from the previous year
Reasons for the change in net cash flows from investing activities: Mainly attributable to the increase in cash paid for the acquisition and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets
Reasons for the change in net cash flows from financing activities: Mainly attributable to proceeds received from the issuance of convertible bonds in the prior period

Detailed description of significant changes in the type of business, composition of profits or sources of profits of the company during the period
□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Revenue and cost analysis

√Applicable □Not applicable

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
revenues	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11
business costs	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58	16.61

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

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Main business by industry						
subsector	revenues	business costs	gross margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income over the previo	Increase/decrease in operating costs over the previo	Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over prior year (%)

Other Products	138,285,460.61	109,695,017.14	20.67	-44.03	-50.25	rise 9.92 percentage point
add up the total	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	rise 0.20 percentage point
Main business by region						
subregion	revenues	business costs	gross margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income over the previous year (%)	Increase/decrease in operating costs over the previous year (%)	Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over prior year (%)
internal (a country, province, city etc)	10,139,060,234.38	4,544,675,027.41	55.18	21.16	23.46	minimize 0.83 percentage point
outside (a country's) borders	5,185,702,566.07	2,870,425,232.79	44.65	9.92	7.20	rise 1.41 percentage point
add up the total	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	rise 0.20 percentage point
Main business by sales model						
sales pattern	revenues	business costs	gross margin (%)	Increase/decrease in operating income over the	Increase/decrease in operating costs over the	Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over prior

				previous year (%)	previous year (%)	year (%)
on-line	9,824,701,213.69	4,248,418,474.97	56.76	12.93	14.43	minimize 0.56 percentage point
below the line	5,500,061,586.76	3,166,681,785.23	42.42	25.38	19.67	rise 2.75 pcs. percentage point
add up the total	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	rise 0.20 percentage point

Explanation of main business by industry, product, region, and sales model None

(2). Analysis of production and sales volume

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Main products	unit (of measure)	production volume	sales volume	stockpile	Increase/decrease in production over previous year (%)	Increase/decrease in sales volume over the previous year (%)	Increase/decrease in inventory over previous year (%)
Service Robotics - Autonomy estate	classifier for heavy objects, such as machines, TVs, computers; theater performances	2,923,588.00	3,118,887.00	920,509.00	-23.97	-12.50	-21.69
server (computer)	classifier for heavy objects, such as		621.00	645.00		-96.63	-88.14

Instrumental - outsource							
intelligent living dynamo	classifier for heavy objects, such as machines, TVs, computers; theater performances	5,314,465.00	4,465,413.00	2,008,747.00	-10.21	-9.53	30.59

Description of production and sales nil

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Cost analysis table

Unit: Yuan

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 (%)	Change in current period amount over the same period of the previous year than Example (%)	information note
appliance trade deed	direct material fertilizers	6,261,618,171.59	84.44	5,282,350,445.96	83.08	18.54	

intelligent living dynamo	direct material fertilizers	2,348,598,868.25	79.17	2,127,274,811.28	78.50	10.40	
intelligent living dynamo	manufacturing costs expense or outlay	144,402,722.49	4.87	132,634,885.77	4.90	8.87	
intelligent living dynamo	focal point labor	156,710,341.87	5.28	127,270,258.55	4.70	23.13	
intelligent living dynamo	transportation cost expense or outlay	316,856,316.43	10.68	322,401,199.00	11.90	-1.72	
intelligent living dynamo	add up the total	2,966,568,249.04	100.00	2,709,581,154.60	100.00	9.48	
(sth. or sb) else	direct material fertilizers	93,850,895.41	85.56	189,027,471.46	85.72	-50.35	
(sth. or sb) else	manufacturing costs expense or outlay	6,586,272.81	6.00	13,013,944.59	5.90	-49.39	
(sth. or sb) else	focal point labor	8,047,725.78	7.34	16,358,037.07	7.42	-50.80	
(sth. or sb) else	transportation cost expense or outlay	1,210,123.14	1.10	2,112,422.26	0.96	-42.71	
(sth. or sb) else	add up the total	109,695,017.14	100.00	220,511,875.38	100.00	-50.25	

Cost analysis other

(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 sales of the top five customers amounted to RMB 2,960,022.78 million, accounting for 19.32% of the annual total sales; among which the sales of the top five customers included the sales of related parties amounting to RMB 0 million, accounting for 0% of the annual total sales.

If the proportion of sales to a single customer exceeds 50% of the total amount, if there are new customers in the top 5 customers, or if there is a heavy dependence on a few customers during the reporting period.

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

B. Information on the Company's major suppliers

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The procurement amount of the top five suppliers is RMB 1,714,551,300, accounting for 12.44% of the total annual procurement amount; among the procurement amount of the top five suppliers, the procurement amount of related parties is RMB 0,000,000, accounting for 0% of the total annual procurement amount.

The proportion of purchases from a single supplier exceeded 50% of the total amount during the reporting period, there were new suppliers among the top 5 suppliers, or there was heavy reliance on a few suppliers.

☐Applicable

√Not

Applicable

Other Notes

not have

3. cost

√ Applicable □Not applicable

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
sales expense	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69	42.81
overhead	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90	22.76
R&D costs	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63	35.50
financial cost	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22	-248.03

4. R&D investment

(1). Table of R&D investment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

Expensed research and development investment for the period	744,019,670.79
Capitalized research and development investment for the period	
Total R&D investment	744,019,670.79
Total R&D investment as a percentage of operating revenue (%)	4.86
Share of R&D inputs capitalized (%)	

(2). R&D Staff Fact Sheet

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Number of R&D staff in the company	1,600
Number of R&D personnel as a percentage of total company headcount (%)	17.98
Educational structure of R&D staff	
Type of academic structure	Number of persons with academic structure
PhD student	3
Master's degree student	325
undergraduate (adjective)	1,060
specialized training school	158
High school and below	54
Age structure of R&D staff	
Age structure categories	Age structure
Up to and including 30 years of age	677
30-40 years old (including 30 years old and excluding 40 years old)	791
40-50 years old (including 40 years old and excluding 50 years old)	122
50-60 years old (including 50 years old and excluding 60 years old)	10
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 (%)
Cash generated from operating activities Net flow	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70
Cash generated from investing activities Net flow	-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56	-7.11
Cash generated from financing activities Net flow	-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63	-113.58

(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: Yuan

Project name	Closing balance of the period	Percentage of total assets at the end of the period (%)	Closing balance of the previous period	Percentage of total assets at the end of the previous period (%)	Percentage of change in amount at the end of the period over the end of the previous period (%)	information note
Financial assets held for trading	1,450,000,000.00	10.89	838,507,655.86	7.82	72.93	Mainly due to an increase in structured bank deposits at the end of the period delicate
Receivables financing	113,923,827.71	0.86	24,152,136.46	0.23	371.69	Mainly due to the increase in notes receivabl

						and non-proprietary technologies Due to increased number of operations
Deferred tax assets	210,037,554.26	1.58	159,681,617.07	1.49	31.54	Mainly due to increase in provision for impairment of assets during the period. due to addition
short term loan	540,291,232.87	4.06	40,138,666.67	0.37	1,246.06	Mainly due to increase in bank borrowings during the period due to addition
notes payable	333,658,803.24	2.51	255,313,659.35	2.38	30.69	Mainly attributable to an increase in accounts payable to suppliers at the end of the period delicate
Taxes payable	147,450,803.18	1.11	298,440,457.40	2.78	-50.59	Mainly attributable to the decrease in enterprise income

						tax payable at the end of the period delicate
Non-current liabilities due within one year	33,899,383.65	0.25	15,210,538.74	0.14	122.87	Mainly attributable to the increase in assets leased to others during the period and the increase in lease payables with maturities of less than one year. Due to increase
Lease liabilities	43,571,889.54	0.33	19,171,959.00	0.18	127.27	Mainly attributable to the increase in assets leased to others during the period and the increase in lease payable. (b) Increase in the amount of $4,000,000 for the biennium ended 31 December 2009
Deferred income	23,090,886.71	0.17	1,619,251.91	0.02	1,326.02	Mainly attributable to the increase in government grants related to

						assets acquired during the period delicate
Deferred income tax liabilities	52,450,943.56	0.39	28,441,416.67	0.27	84.42	Mainly attributable to changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments and increase in right-of-use assets during the period be caused by

Other notes not available

2. Foreign assets

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

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

☐Applicable √Not applicable

4. Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Analysis of industry business information

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details of the analysis of industry information during the Reporting Period, please refer to "Section III. Management Discussion and Analysis" under "II. Industry Situation of the Company during the Reporting Period".

(v) Analysis of the investment situation

Overall analysis of outward equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The "Equity Transfer Agreement between Qingdao Xinhong Venture Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd, Xingyun Jiyuan (Zibo) Equity Investment Center (Limited Partnership) and Qingdao Jianxin Medical Technology Co., Ltd. in relation to Shanghai Yichao Medical Equipment Co." dated September 2022 ("Qingdao Jianxin"), a subsidiary of the Company, stipulates that Corvus (Suzhou) shall transfer its 3.1949% equity interest (corresponding to a registered capital of RMB80,400,000) in Shanghai Yichao Medical Equipment Co. (hereinafter referred to as "Qingdao Jianxin"), under which Corvus (Suzhou) transferred 3.1949% of its equity interest in Shanghai Yichao (corresponding to a registered capital of RMB 80,400,000) for a consideration of RMB 12,619,500,000, with the following terms: "Shanghai Yichao Medical Equipment Co.

The consideration of RMB1,000 was transferred to Qingdao Jianxin, and in this way, Qingdao Jianxin acquired an additional registered capital of RMB157,700, corresponding to the proportion of shareholding.

6.2645%

1. Significant equity investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Significant non-equity investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Financial assets at fair value

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

asset class	beginning of period	Gains and losses on fair value changes during the period	Cumulative fair value changes recognized in equity	Impairment provided for during the period	Amount purchased during the period	Amount sold/redemption during the period	Other changes	closing figure
derivatives	8,507,655.86	-63,380,781.19				-45,025,325.33		-9,847,800.00
Investments in securities (finance)								
(subtotal sb) else	1,104,091,645.07	89,211,902.20			1,462,619,505.00	886,893,561.81	2,944,500.00	1,771,973,990.46
add up	1,112,599,300.93	25,831,121.01			1,462,619,505.00	841,868,236.48	2,944,500.00	1,762,126,190.46

Private equity investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Derivatives investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

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

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Significant asset and equity sales

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(vii) Analysis of major holdings and participations

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

1. Principal holding company

Unit: RMB million, Currency: RMB

company identification	Nature of business	Main products or services	percentage of shareholding	registered capital	total assets	net assets	revenues	net profit
Shenzhen Ruike	service industry	Sweeping robot development and give birth to a child	100%	CNY100.00	57,649.97	50,838.97	59,380.88	441.03
domestic robot	service industry	R&D and manufacturing of window products character	100%	CNY55,140.00	163,898.13	67,580.16	27,488.33	4,151.29
Tongfan Technology	service industry	Manufacture of plastic products	100%	CNY7,000.00	71,843.93	33,328.03	90,160.30	7,093.31
Coolis	sells	Sales of home robots character	100%	CNY5,000.00	191,586.37	3,467.10	482,564.74	18,882.46

2. Major participating companies

Unit: RMB million, Currency: RMB

company identification	Nature of business	Main products or services	percentage of shareholding	registered capital	total assets	net assets	revenues	net profit
Ecovacs Holdings	sells	Sales of home robots	100%	USD 2,109.46	183,696.22	58,173.23	189,851.79	11,463.47
Aerite (brand)	service industry	R&D, production and sales of sweepers and intelligent life electrical products	19.75%	CNY15,396.00	36,040.27	22,756.45	21,435.69	715.68
Teco Intelligent Technology	service industry	Manufacturing of intelligent life electrical appliances; Sales; Rentals	100%	CNY40,000.00	412,834.44	196,101.72	495,918.74	79,900.21
Loppet (name)	service industry	Programmable robot toys, teaching aids and related accessories, as well as related after-sales, Training services	25.00%	CNY60.00	72.64	72.04	3.77	-28.39

(viii) Information on structured subjects controlled by the company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VI. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY (i) Industry landscape and trends

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Domestic service robotics industry

In recent years, the development of service robotics industry has been rapid, with new technologies and products emerging, and application scenarios and service modes expanding. According to China Robotics Industry Development Report (2022), it is expected that in 2022, the global market size of service robots will reach 21.7 billion U.S. dollars, of which, China's market will continue to develop vigorously, and the market size is expected to reach 6.5 billion U.S. dollars; with the further expansion of the emerging scene, the global market size of service robots is expected to grow to 29 billion U.S. dollars in 2024, of which, the market size of China's service robots is expected to exceed 10 billion U.S. dollars. With the further expansion of emerging scenarios, the global service robot market is expected to grow to $29 billion in 2024, of which the Chinese service robot market is expected to exceed $10 billion.

In the Chinese market, household robots, as an important pole in the service robot industry, are developing rapidly in both product supply and market demand. On the one hand, due to the development of urbanization, rising purchasing power of residents, aging population, popularity of Internet e-commerce and other factors, domestic consumers have a wide range of demand for household service robots, especially intelligent sweeping robots suitable for household cleaning. On the other hand, the continuous encouragement and guidance of China's robotics industry policy has also promoted the rapid development of the industry. For example, in December 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the National Development and Reform Commission and other fifteen departments issued the "14th Five-Year Plan" for robot production.

The "Industry Development Plan" proposes that by 2025, China will become a global source of robot technology innovation, high-end manufacturing gathering place and a new high place for integration and application. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, a number of breakthroughs in core technologies and high-end products of robots will be promoted, the comprehensive indexes of the whole machine will reach the international advanced level, and the performance and reliability of key components will reach the level of similar products in the world; and the annual growth rate of the business income of the robotics industry will be more than 20%. 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and other 17 departments issued the Implementation Plan of "Robot+" Application Action.

January 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and other seventeen departments issued the "Robot +'' application action implementation plan, the goal by 2025, the manufacturing industry robot density doubled compared to 2020, service robots, special robots, the depth and breadth of industrial applications significantly enhance the ability of robots to promote high-quality economic and social development has been significantly strengthened.

In the household service robot market, the innovative integration of technology continues to drive the rapid development of the industry. Take sweeping robots as an example, in terms of navigation mode, products have realized the technology iteration from random to path planning to LDS/VSLAM global planning; in terms of base station mode, products have realized the functional breakthrough from standalone to self-cleaning, self-collecting dust, and all-around base station, and significant technological innovations have led to the rapid improvement of market scale. With the popularization and application of artificial intelligence technology in sweeping robots and the continuous excavation and utilization of unique data value, sweeping robot products continue to evolve in form and function, and have become a key link in the family's intelligent life, and continue to expand to more out-of-home and commercial scenarios, bringing users a full range of experience and scene application value.

According to the data of CICOM Retail Push, in 2022, the market size of China's sweeping robot market reached RMB 13.2 billion, a year-on-year growth of 13.8%; the traditional e-commerce market share of the top four brands totaled 86.5%, a year-on-year growth of 1.6%, and the market share continued to focus on the head brand. In addition, with the recovery of consumption, economic rebound, and mature all-round base station products to further liberate hands, the market penetration rate of domestic sweeping robots is also expected to increase.

2. Intelligent cleaning appliance industry

With the continuous close integration of cleaning appliances with artificial intelligence, big data and other technologies, superimposed on the accumulation of industry chain resources and technological innovation, cleaning appliances continue to innovate in intelligent applications and interconnectivity. Among them, scrubber products are also comprehensively upgraded around cleaning power, convenience and intelligence, building a diversified ecosystem to create the ultimate user experience, and differentiated and innovative products that solve user pain points will continue to gain market favor.

Scrubber to online channels, in addition to the continued development in the traditional e-commerce, in the jitterbug e-commerce also burst into new vigor. Aowei data shows that in the online market, the retail sales share of floor scrubber products in traditional e-commerce and Jitterbug e-commerce is 75.9% and 24.1% respectively. Floor scrubber products are also expected to reach target users through more channels and inspire more use groups.

According to Aowei Yun.com data statistics, in recent years, China's floor scrubber market has realized explosive growth, and the market size has reached RMB 9.97 billion in 2022. Although the market scale continues to expand, the penetration rate is still at a low level. With the continuous improvement of residents' requirements for the home environment and changes in consumer attitudes, as well as the excellent performance of scrubber products in cleaning effect and improving labor efficiency, it is expected that the scale of the scrubber industry will continue to expand rapidly.

(ii) Corporate development strategy

√Applicable □Not applicable

In the Corvus service robot segment, the company will continue to lead industry change and enlarge the market. Through more profound user insight, product design and R&D as well as market development, the company will pry the category development; at the same time, combining the dual-brand effect of Coors and One Point, the company will accelerate the innovation in the head market, promote the expansion of the sinking market, and promote the market penetration of the floor-sweeping robot industry. The company will also continue to develop category change and enrich the robot product matrix. Through continuous innovation and research and development, and in collaboration with appropriate organizations, talents and mechanisms, the Company will synchronize the introduction of multi-category robots to the market and promote multi-category development. In addition, the company will deepen management changes and continuously improve operational efficiency. We will implement IPD comprehensive change on the production and research side, implement lean production on the manufacturing side, and improve informationization on the operation side, so as to continue to find profit points from the operation, production, and market sides, and help the company develop in a high-

quality manner.

In the Timco high-end intelligent life appliances segment, the company will continue to plough into the fields of household cleaning, cooking, healthy living and personal care, and promote the consolidation of the existing market segment advantages, while building the organizational capacity of upgrading and iterating in multiple categories, multiple brands and multiple modes of business. In the household cleaning category, the company will further consolidate the position of the leading floor scrubber, at the same time, continue to implement the dual-brand strategy of Timco + Yuni, Yuni to become a good and affordable trend of home appliances brand, to achieve a wider coverage of the customer base. In the cooking category, the company will focus on the innovative application of digitalization and Internet of Things (IoT) technology, and continue to build an IoT ecosystem with EatWant as the core, bringing users a more complete smart food experience. In the healthy life and personal care category, the company will be committed to creating more value for users through the iterative upgrading of products. In addition, the Company will focus on the strategy of **''**innovation-led, efficiency-driven, digital-intelligence-enabled, and global operation**''**, continue to strengthen product innovation and marketing innovation, and rapidly promote management innovation, process change, digitalization of the entire value chain and AI intelligence, so as to comprehensively enhance the operational efficiency of the entire value chain, as well as continue to develop the global market and build a global operation system.

(iii) Business plans

√Applicable □Not applicable

1、 Promote the release of main categories and accelerate the increase of industry penetration rate.

In 2023, the company will be committed to promoting revenue growth of leading categories through volume increase, effectively pushing up industry penetration rate through product price combination, and accelerating the release of industry scale.

After years of development, the household service robots represented by sweeping robots and the high-end intelligent living appliances industry represented by floor washers have both achieved good growth and a certain market size. However, from the perspective of overall market penetration, it is still at a relatively low single-digit level. We believe that the current market situation does not fully reflect the value and growth of the above categories. On the one hand, consumer awareness of the category needs to be improved, and on the other hand, enterprises themselves need to adjust the original business model and thinking to expand the category development space. In view of this, in 2023, the company will be more proactive in the product structure, price mix and channel operations and other dimensions to seek new changes, while continuing to increase R & D investment in the layout of the future key technologies, through in-depth insights, to seek and create solutions closer to the consumer environment and the basic needs of the user, and strive to promote the product categories into the tens of thousands of households through the universal price range and a wider range of audience channels to effectively increase the industry penetration rate. Enhance the penetration rate of the industry.

Accelerate the commercialization of new categories to create a new growth engine

In 2023, the Company will also focus on promoting the commercialization and market expansion of the new household lawn mowing robot GOAT G1 under the Corvus brand, the commercial cleaning robots DEEBOT PRO K1 and M1, as well as the foodwan series products under the Timco brand. Multi-category is one of the long-term strategies for the Company's development and a core competitive capability that the Company has been committed to building for many years. Through continuous trial and error, adjustment and optimization, the Company has accumulated a great deal of experience in multi-category user demand insight, market assessment and product development. Over the past few years, the Company has invested in the development of multiple categories, and is committed to fully capturing market opportunities through product and model innovation, so as to continuously reserve and build new growth engines for the Company. The Company plans to launch and accelerate the commercialization of the above new categories in both domestic and overseas markets from the second quarter of 2023, which will contribute a new source of revenue growth for the Company.

3、Increase the expansion of overseas markets and increase the proportion of overseas income

The Company has always adhered to and deepened its internationalization strategy and is optimistic about the demand and potential of the overseas market.In 2023, the Corvus brand will promote the landing of the new generation of floor treasure products with cutting-edge technology in the overseas market and continue to increase the Company's global market share in the category of floor sweeping robots, while at the same time, realizing the breakthrough of the scene of the core service robot technology from indoor to outdoor, and the expansion of the category from household to

commercial. In the European market, the company will fully integrate resources and do a good job in the deployment of lawn mowing robots on the market, in order to enhance the robotization rate of the lawn care tools market. In the Japanese market, the Company will lay out the commercial cleaning robot field and steadily push forward the launch of DEEBOT PRO K1 and M1 products, so as to provide overseas users with brand new products and experiences.

Tico brand will also continue to increase the development of intelligent product lines, plans to release a new generation of floor scrubbers and new kitchen scene products in overseas markets, is committed to the improvement of product innovation and diversified product layout, to meet the needs of consumers in different scenarios of intelligent life, to shape the global image of the high-end intelligent life appliances brand. For the Asia-Pacific strategic market, the company will continue to solidify the leading position in the high-end floor scrubber market, and simultaneously promote the lightweight handheld vacuum cleaner, steam scrubber, carpet machine, hair dryer, fabric cleaner and other product lines as an expansion, forming a multi-product layout, and promoting the diversified development of the brand.

In order to continue to expand business growth, the Company will support business growth through multiple channels such as mainstream e-commerce platforms, retail giants, well-known distributors and DTC independent stations. For online business, the Company will focus on Amazon and overseas independent stations, and continue to invest resources to strengthen overseas independent stations as its own positions with three major attributes, namely sales, users and brands, in an effort to achieve double growth in sales scale and profits. Meanwhile, the Company will also continue to adapt to changes in overseas markets, actively explore new markets, strengthen brand building, reinforce supply chain integration capabilities, and increase the penetration rate of overseas markets. For its offline business, the Company will expand its local sales channels in greater depth, digging deeper into the potential of consumer demand, while further focusing on its branded display stores to enhance its brand image.

On this basis, the company will also strengthen the headquarter personnel expatriation, strengthen the overseas local team building and management, through the synergistic effect between the overseas branch and the headquarter, to better land the headquarter's brand, product, price, marketing strategy and so on effectively. At the same time

The Company will continue to improve its after-sales infrastructure and continuously broaden its service scope, including optimizing the layout of its repair centers, shortening the cycle time for customers to send in repairs and improving the pass rate of repairs, so as to further enhance its service efficiency and level, and to improve consumer stickiness and help the brand to expand into the overseas market through a good service experience.

4、Create the whole chain digitization, improve the overall operational efficiency

The Company has been focusing on promoting management changes through digital transformation to continuously improve the operational efficiency and synergistic ability of the enterprise. 2023, the Company will implement IPD (Integrated Product Development) changes at the production and research end to build a set of market-driven product management and development system as well as a set of technology-led management system, and to establish an interlocking mechanism between technology and products, so as to realize technology planning and development focusing on the Company's long-term core competitiveness. In 2023, the Company will implement IPD (Integrated Product Development), which will build a market-driven product management and development system and a technology-led management system for the Company, establish an interlocking mechanism between technology and products, thus realizing technology planning and development focusing on the Company's core competitiveness in the long term, making technical platforms and key technology reserves for product development in advance, reducing duplicated development, improving efficiency, and enhancing the Company's technological innovation capability.

At the same time, the company will also implement lean production on the manufacturing side, and plans to fully adjust and optimize the layout of the plant, and improve production efficiency by reducing manpower, saving manpower, semi-automation and automation of operations, and handling automation. At the same time, through the introduction of QMS (Quality Management System) system, to realize the whole process of quality data visualization, improve quality control capabilities. Through lean improvement measures and technical means, relying on the optimization and improvement of systems, equipment, personnel and other aspects, to improve the overall operational efficiency, to create a better business foundation for the enterprise.

In addition, the company will also improve the level of informationization on the operation side, and is committed to continuously building a comprehensive digital management solution, which involves a number of key areas, including a global business platform, a digital supply chain, a data middle office, and a financial sharing middle office. Through the construction of a global supply chain planning and coordination platform, it provides assistance for rapid decision-making in the supply chain, realizes production and sales balance, responds quickly to market demand, optimizes inventory structure, and achieves maximum utilization of production capacity. The establishment of a global business platform and a data center will further open up the global sales chain, explore the potential value

of more data, and enhance the ability to adapt to the market and competitiveness. Through continuous investment in digital development, the company will comprehensively improve the digitalization level of the enterprise in supply chain, manufacturing, quality management, financial management and other aspects, thus improving the enterprise's market competitiveness and sustainable development ability.

(iv) Possible risk exposure

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Macroeconomic fluctuation risk

The Company's business development is closely related to the disposable income and consumption level of residents, which are subject to the combined effects of macro-control policies and economic operating cycles. The Company will respond to potential changes in the domestic and international macroeconomic environment, slowdown in economic growth or cyclical fluctuations in the macroeconomy through reasonable expectations of fluctuations in demand in the industry and timely adjustments to its business strategies.

2、Raw material price fluctuation risk

The price fluctuations of raw materials of the company's products will directly affect the cost of the company's products, thus affecting the company's profitability. In recent years, with the rapid development of the intelligent hardware and consumer electronics industry, the supply and price fluctuations of some electronic parts, including chips, etc., have a tendency to increase, and inevitably have a certain impact on the company's operating results. The Company will endeavor to counteract the potential risk of raw material price increases by leveraging its procurement bargaining power and improving the overall supply chain efficiency.

3. Market competition risk

Products such as home service robots under the brand name of Corvus and floor scrubbers under the brand name of Tinker have already gained high brand recognition and market share in China. As the market continues to expand and become more attractive, competitors at all levels, including large branded home appliances and consumer electronics manufacturers, have begun to enter or plan to enter the market, and the degree of competition in the market is likely to intensify as a result.

In the OEM market for cleaning appliances, domestic manufacturers mainly provide product development, design and manufacturing for operators of well-known foreign brands. Market competition has risen from pure price and quality competition to all-round competition in R&D capability, financial strength, supply chain management and human resources.

4. Exchange rate fluctuation risk

With the rapid development and expansion of the Company's overseas business, it is expected that the scale of the Company's exports and revenues from overseas markets will also continue to expand, and any significant fluctuations in the exchange rate may result in exchange losses for the Company and increased financial costs. The Company will hedge the risk of exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currencies such as the U.S. dollar by signing forward foreign exchange contracts when appropriate.

5. Risk of changes in tax policy

Corvus Robotics, Shenzhen Ruike, Household Robotics, Timco Intelligent Technology, etc. have obtained the "High-tech Enterprise Certificate", and if in the future, the State changes or abolishes the tax preferential policies for high-tech enterprises, or the subjects that have obtained the qualification of high-tech enterprises are no longer eligible for enjoying the tax preferences, which will result in the abovementioned companies not being able to enjoy the income tax preferences on an ongoing basis, the Company's future operating results will be adversely affected to a certain extent The Company's future operating results will be adversely affected to a certain extent.

6. Risk of intellectual property disputes

The intellectual property rights involved in the company, especially the patented technologies, belong to the core competitiveness of the company. The source of the Company's technology is independent research and development, and it has applied for and obtained intellectual property rights certificates required in the production process in accordance with relevant laws and regulations both at home and abroad, in order to obtain its own intellectual property rights protection in the field of intelligent household equipment such as home service robots and cleaning appliances, and to avoid intellectual property rights disputes or controversies with other competitors in the same industry. With the development of the industry and the intensification of market competition, the Company has continuously increased its efforts to protect its intellectual property rights and has taken the initiative to avoid infringing on the

intellectual property rights of others. However, there may still be a risk that the relevant competitors may consider that the Company has infringed on its intellectual property rights, that other competitors may infringe on the Company's intellectual property rights or that the relevant competitors may seek to declare the Company's intellectual property rights null and void and that disputes and controversies may therefore arise, which would have an adverse impact on the Company's operations.

(v) Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

VII. Circumstances 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 trade secrets

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

Section IV. Corporate governance

I. Information note on corporate governance

√ Applicable □Not applicable

During the reporting period, the Company has earnestly complied with the provisions and requirements of relevant national laws and regulations and regulatory documents such as the Company Law, Securities Law and the Code of Governance for Listed Companies, and standardized its operation in accordance with the law. At present, the Company has formed a corporate governance structure with clear division of powers and responsibilities, effective checks and balances, scientific decision-making and coordinated operation, and the actual status of corporate governance is in line with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations, and there is no issue of rectification required by the regulatory authorities by the deadline. The operation of the Company's three committees is legal and compliant, information disclosure is timely, accurate and fair, internal control is standardized and effective, and the interests of the Company and investors are effectively safeguarded. The Board of Directors of the Company has four specialized committees, namely, Strategy Committee, Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration and Evaluation Committee, which provide consultation and suggestions for major decisions of the Board of Directors to ensure the specialization and high efficiency of the Board of Directors' deliberation and decision-making. Since the restructuring and establishment of the Company, the Company has established the operation mechanism of the shareholders' general meeting, the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the management, the independent directors and the secretary of the Board of Directors are able to effectively enhance the fairness and reasonableness of the Board of Directors' decision-making, and the corporate governance structure is able to operate effectively in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company.

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, organization 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

Controlling shareholders, de facto controllers and other entities 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, measures taken to resolve the issue, 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
2021 Annual General Meeting	2022/5/13	www.sse.com.cn	2022/5/14	For details, please refer to the "Resolutions of the 2021 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders" disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Bulletin, Bulletin No. 2022-044
2022 First interim shareholders East Conference	2022/11/14	www.sse.com.cn	2022/11/15	For details, please refer to the "2022 First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders" disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Announcement of Resolutions of the Meeting, Announcement No. 2022-096

Preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored request the convening of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Information note on 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	Position (note)	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 Amount ($ million)	Whether or not they receive compensation from a related party of the company
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	chairman of the board	male	64	8, 2016 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González	546,600	546,600			282.36	clogged
David Cheng Qian	vice-chairman	male	32	8, 2016 Mr. José María González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					251.56	clogged
John	deputy	women	50	8, 2016 Mr. José	2025 5 Mr. José					212.24	clogged

Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	independent director	male	53	2019 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					14.00	clogged
Songhay people of Mali and the Sahara	independent director	male	65	2020 9 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					14.00	clogged
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	independent director	male	46	2022 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					8.90	clogged
Qin Jie (1919-	Chairman of the Supervi	women	40	2022 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					154.20	clogged

1996), novelist	sory Board place in a democratic assembly										
Zhou Yanghua	supervisor	male	42	2021 5 Mr. José María González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González					56.52	clogged
Yu Xuedong (1932-), scholar and novelist	employee representative supervisor	male	38	2022 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González	1,000	1,000			109.49	clogged
MOUXIONG WU	deputy general manager	male	59	2019 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González	80,925	80,925			159.36	clogged
Liu Penghai	deputy general manager	male	46	2019 5 Mr. José Antonio González	2025 5 Mr. José Antonio González	0	26,700	26,700	equity incentive	162.04	clogged
Wang Hongwei (outgoing)	board member	male	56	8, 2016 Mr. José Antonio González	2022 5 Mr. José Antonio González	95,000	20,000	-75,000	personal finance Demand reduction	29.84	clogged

Wang Xiu Li (outgoing)	independent director	daughter	57	8, 2016 Mr. José María González	2022 5 Mr. José Antonio González					5.10	clogged
add up the total	/	/	/	/	/	3,728,525	3,849,825	121,300	/	2,222.16	/

name and surname	Main work experience
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	Male, born in February 1958, Master's Degree, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries, graduated from the Department of Philosophy of Nanjing University in July 1987. Ltd.; from November 1990 to May 1995, Business Manager of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, Shenzhen Branch; from May 1995 to May 1995, Business Manager of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, Shenzhen Branch; from November 1990 to May 1995, Business Manager of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, Shenzhen Branch. February 1998, General Manager of TEK Hong Kong Limited; March 1998 to November 2008, Chairman and General Manager of Corvus Robotics; November 2008 to June 2016 In June, 2012, he served as an executive director of Corvus Robotics; and from June 2016 to the present, he has served as the chairman of the board of directors of Corvus Robotics. Currently, he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.
David Cheng Qian	Male, born in August 1990, Bachelor's Degree, Canadian nationality, graduated from University of British Columbia in May 2012, from July 2012 to April 2015, served as E-commerce Manager of Suzhou Jieshang Electronic Technology Co. "From July 2012 to April 2015, he was the e-commerce manager of Suzhou Jieshang Electronic Technology Co. Deputy General Manager of Corvus Robotics, in charge of the International Business Unit; from May 2015 to October 2018, head of the International Business Unit of Corvus Robotics; from September 2016 to present, head of the Vice Chairman, Corvus Robotics; General Manager, Home Robotics Division, October 2018 through October 2021; Chief Executive Officer, Corvus Service Robotics, October 2021 to present

	Officer, is fully responsible for the strategic and operational management of Corvus Service Robotics. Currently, he is the Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Service Robotics of the Company.
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Female, born in August 1972, Bachelor's degree, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in China, graduated from Suzhou Radio and Television University, majoring in foreign trade accounting in July 1992, worked as an accountant for Canglang District Foreign Trade Company in Suzhou from August 1992 to January 1995 (during the period of August 1992 to July 1994, she studied at Suzhou University majoring in English for foreign trade), and worked as an accountant for Canglang District Foreign Trade Company in Suzhou from January 1995 to January 1998 (during the period of August 1992 to July 1994, she studied at Suzhou University, majoring in English for foreign trade). January 1995-1998 Ltd. in February 1998; from March 1998 to August 2001, he was the manager of the finance department of Corvus Robotics; from August 2001 to April 2004, he was the manager of the finance department of Corvus Robotics; from March 1998 to August 2001, he was the manager of the finance department of Corvus Robotics. From May 2004 to September 2006, he was Finance Manager and Purchasing Manager of Corvus Robotics; from September 2006, he was Finance Manager and Purchasing Manager of Corvus Robotics. From November 2008 to November 2008, he was the deputy general manager of Corvus Robotics; from November 2008 to present, he is the general manager of Corvus Robotics. Currently, he is a director of the Company and the general manager of Corvus Group.
wild goose	Female, born in February 1974, Bachelor's degree, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries, graduated from Northeast University of Finance and Economics, majoring in financial management in January 2011, served as accountant of Zhuzhou Cemented Carbide Factory from July 1993 to June 1995, as accountant of Zhuzhou Branch of Sanzhu Group from July 1995 to June 1997, as accountant of Zhuzhou Branch of Sanzhu Group from July 1997 to January 1998, as accountant of Tuo Biao, as accountant of Zhuzhou Branch of Zhuzhou Group of Sanzhu Group from July 1997 to January 1998, as accountant of Zhuzhou Branch of Tuo Biao. Ltd. from June 1998 to November 2002, and from December 2002 to November 2010, TAYC. Finance Manager of Suzhou; from December 2010 to November 2014, he was the financial controller of Corvus Robotics Technology; from December 2014 to present, he is the financial controller of Corvus Robotics. Currently He is a Director, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer of the Company.
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese	Male, born in August 1977, Master's degree, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in China, graduated from Antai College of Economics and Management, Shanghai Jiaotong University in June 1999 with a Bachelor's degree, and graduated from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, with an MBA degree in June 2007, from September 1999 to December 2000, worked as a media planner in JWT International Advertising Co. In June 2007, he graduated from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University with an MBA degree, and from September 1999 to December 2000, he worked as a media planner for JWT International Advertising Limited, and from April 2001 to August 2004, he worked as a senior consultant for PricewaterhouseCoopers.

starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	From September 2004 to August 2005, he was a senior consultant at Roland Berger Strategy Consultants; from July 2007 to March 2016, he worked at Credit Suisse (Hong Kong) Investment Banking Division and Credit Suisse Securities Investment Banking Division, respectively, where he served as a senior manager, vice president, executive director, and head of technology, media and telecom industry in the Corporate Finance Division; and from April 2016, he was a senior manager, vice president, executive director, and head of technology, media and telecom industry in the Investment Banking Division of Credit Suisse (Hong Kong). Since September 2020, he has been a director of the Company.
cold water	Male, Chinese nationality, born in January 1981, Han nationality, postgraduate education, no permanent residence in foreign countries.From July 2003 to March 2016, he worked successively as a research and development worker in Aox Home Appliances Group. Programmer, General Manager of Domestic Marketing Region, Director of Key Accounts, Director of Supply Chain; from March 2016 to January 2020, President of Oxy Home Appliances Group; from January 2020 to 2020 In June, he was appointed as Vice President of Oxy Group; from October 2020 to present, he has been appointed as General Manager of Timco Brand. He is currently a director of the Company.
Wang Wei	Male, born in January 1976, Master's Degree (Master of Public Accounting), Chinese nationality, no permanent residence in foreign countries, from August 1996 to September 2002, served as Jiangsu non-metallic mining From September 2002 to April 2007, he was the Audit Project Manager of Suzhou Lixin Accounting Firm; from April 2007 to September 2008, he was the Audit Project Manager of Golden Mantis. Ltd.; from September 2008 to April 2009, Risk Manager of Jiangsu Zhongke Zhi Guarantee Co. Head of Internal Control Department, State Industrial Park Logistics Center Co. Ltd; from April 2011 to August 2017, Manager of Audit Department, Corvus Robotics; from August 2017 to November 2018, the as a Senior Investment Manager in the Company's Investment and Cooperation Department; from November 2018 to May 2022 as a Director in the Company's Risk Control Department; from June 2022 to the present as the Company's Group Vice President; 2019 Responsible for the Company's business analysis since October. from June 2016 to May 2022, Supervisor and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Corvus Robotics. from May 2022 to date, Director of Corvus Robotics. He is currently a director of the Company.

Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Male, born in June 1969, doctoral degree, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence abroad. D., Professor, Doctoral Supervisor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology (NUST). He is a key member of "Pattern Recognition and Intelligent Systems", a national key discipline of NUST, and the head of the Department of Intelligent Science and Technology of NUST from 2014.5 to 2020.9. His main research interests include unmanned vehicle, environment perception, image processing and analysis, and machine vision. He has won 3 first prizes, 3 second prizes and 1 third prize of Provincial and Ministerial Science and Technology Progress Awards. Engaged in unmanned research For more than 30 years, he has completed a number of projects of the National Natural Science Foundation of China as a subject leader and published a book entitled "Fundamentals of Image Processing and Image Analysis". He is currently an independent director of the Company.

Songhay people of Mali and the Sahara	Male, Chinese nationality, born in April 1957, Doctor of Science degree, no right of permanent residence abroad, graduated from Nanjing University in July 1982 with a Bachelor of Science degree, graduated from Nanjing University in July 1985 with a Master of Science degree, and was a doctoral student on the job from March 1993 to July 1996, and obtained a Doctor of Science degree. Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Beijing University; July 1987-April 1995, Lecturer, Department of Physics, Nanjing University; April 1995-April 2000, Associate Professor, Department of Physics, Nanjing University; April 2000, Professor, Department of Physics, Nanjing University. From April 2001 to October 2021, he was appointed as a professor at the School of Physics, Nanjing University; from April 2001 to October 2021, he was appointed as a supervisor of doctoral students. He has been engaged in magnetic physics and magnetic film preparation for a long time, He has been working on the research of microstructure and macroscopic electric and magnetic properties, and has been the deputy director of the State Key Laboratory of Solid State Microstructure Physics of Nanjing University since 2006. He is currently an independent director of the Company.
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	Male, Chinese nationality, born in 1976, with no right of abode abroad. Doctor of Economics, member of the CPC, obtained the qualification certificate of independent director (Certificate No. 04195) in July 2010, and has been a lecturer of the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) and deputy director of the Chinese Language Teaching and Resource Development Base of International Business of UIBE since 2005, and is now a professor of the School of International Business of UIBE, a researcher of the Internationalized Business Base of Beijing Enterprises of UIBE, a researcher of the Research Center for Internationalized Business of Chinese Enterprises, a standing director of the Chinese Society of Business Accounting, and a member of the Beijing Business Accounting Association. He is currently a professor at the School of International Business of the University of International Business and Economics, a researcher at the International Business Base of Beijing Enterprises of the University of International Business and Economics, a researcher at the International Business Research Center of Chinese Enterprises, and an executive director of the China Business Accounting Association. Independent Director of Banner Chancheng Film & TV Company Limited, Hengkang Medical Company Limited and Beijing Quanjude Company Limited. He is currently an independent director of the Company.
Qin Jie (1919-1996), novelist	Female, Chinese nationality, 1982, Han nationality, bachelor's degree, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries. 2005 to 2009 served as assistant audit manager of KPMG Guangzhou Huazhen Accounting Firm, 2009 to 2011 served as financial manager of UT Starcom Communication Co. 2011 to 2016 served as financial manager of NetEase (Hangzhou) Network Co. Director of Financial Planning in the Financial Management Department and Assistant General Manager in the Risk Control Management Department of GCL Group Limited. from October 2018 to December 2021, he served as the Financial Management Center of Corvus Home Robotics. Director, from December 2021 to June 2022, he was the Senior Director of the Financial Management Center of Corvus Service Robotics, and from June 2022 to present, he is the Vice President of Operations of Corvus Service Robotics. He is currently a supervisor of the Company.

Zhou Yanghua (1874-1978), Chinese communist leader, a martyr of the anti-Qing revolution	Male, Chinese nationality, born in December 1980, Han nationality, bachelor's degree, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries, from August 2004 to February 2014 served as deputy finance manager of Jianguo Asia Co. Ltd. from March 2014 to June 2014, and from July 2014 to December 2015, he worked as the finance manager of the scenic area of Tongcheng Network Technology Co. Division Finance Manager, January 2016 to December 2018 as Tax Manager of Corvus Robotics Inc. and January 2019 to December 2019 as Corvus Robotics Inc. Ltd. from January 2020 to December 2022, and from January 2023 to the present. He is the deputy director of group operation and management of Corvus Robotics Co. He is currently a supervisor of the Company.
Yu Xuedong (1932-), scholar and novelist	Male, Chinese nationality, born in March 1984, Han nationality, bachelor's degree, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries. From September 2019 to August 2019, he successively served as budget management supervisor, audit manager, and manager of the financial department of overseas subsidiaries of Midea Group, etc. From September 2019 to March 2021, he served as the AISI Co. Ltd. and the director of the operation and management department, and from March 2021 to present, the director of the financial management center of Timco Intelligent Technology Co. He is currently a supervisor of the Company.
MOUXIONG WU	Male, U.S. National, Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Technology Officer of Cowas Robotics Corporation from March 2019 to October 2021, responsible for the research and development of Cowas' home range of robots; Since October 2021, he has been the Vice President of Coors Service Robotics, in charge of the R&D management of the brand. He has worked for Microsoft, Cisco and other Fortune 500 companies for a long time, and has an excellent international perspective and rich working experience. He has many years of experience in product development and team management in the US and China, and has strong sensitivity to new technologies and their applications in new fields. He is the founder and director of Microsoft Hardware Institute Asia, leading the team to develop Microsoft computer peripheral products and Surface products. He was also the Vice President of R&D for Cisco Greater China, responsible for the development of Cisco's conference system series. Prior to joining Coors, he was the Senior Vice President of Product Development at Ubiquiti. He holds a Master's degree in Computer Science from West Virginia University. He is currently a senior executive of the Company.

Liu Penghai	Male, Chinese nationality, graduated from Xi'an University of Electronic Science and Technology (Communications), majoring in information engineering, joined Philips after graduation from the University, starting from R & D designers, has been engaged in R & D, factory laboratories, projects, product engineering, quality management and other positions, the improvement of the product development process, the establishment of a rapid feedback mechanism for the quality of the outstanding contribution, has been in the Asia M- He won the first prize in the E-D-I-C improvement program competition. Subsequently joined GE (General Electric) brand licensing management department to carry out multi-dimensional brand licensing and post-licensing brand protection work.

	In 2011, he joined TTI, and has been responsible for ODM/OEM factory quality management and ODM/OEM supplier development in Asia, and has conducted in-depth milestone sorting of TTI's internal and ODM/OEM factory-side product realization process, and also established a standardized management approach of BIQ (Built In Quality). In more than 20 years of working experience, he has accumulated solid experience in product development and IPD management, and has practiced a wealth of factory-side operation and management skills. from September 2015 to July 2022, he served as the Quality Director of Corvus Service Robotics, the Director of Quality Engineering Center, the Deputy General Manager, and the Vice President, in charge of the factory operation and management system. from July 2022 to December 2022, he served as the General Manager of KAAC Electro-Mechanics. From July 2022 to December 2022, he served as the general manager of KAIRA Electro-Mechanics. month, has served as a senior executive of the Company.
Wang Hongwei (outgoing)	Male, born in April 1966, Bachelor's degree, Senior Engineer, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries, graduated from Wuhan University of Technology (former Wuhan University of Technology), majoring in silicate engineering in July 1990, from July 1990 to September 2001, successively served as a dispatcher of Wuhan Dyestuffs Factory's production office, director of the Instrumentation and Electrical Workshop, director of the Mechanical Repair Sub-Factory, director of the Wuhan Chemical Engineering Center. From September 2001 to July 2016, he served as the production director, logistics director and quality director of Corvus Robotics. From August 2016 to August 2020, as General Manager of Yirun Mould. from August 2016 to October 2022, as General Manager of Tongfan Technology. from October 2019 to October 2022, as Executive Director and General Manager of Tiding Intelligent Technology. from August 2016 to May 2022, he is a Director of the Company.
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Female, born in May 1965, doctoral degree, professor of University of International Business and Economics (UIBE), non-practicing member of CPA of China, Chinese nationality, no right of permanent residence in foreign countries, graduated from Renmin University of China (RUC) with a bachelor's degree majoring in Accounting in 1988, graduated from University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) with a master's degree majoring in Business Management in 1994, graduated from University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) with a doctoral degree majoring in International Trade in July 2007 and specialized in Accounting. From July 1988 to now, he has served as the head of the Accounting Department and the head of the Financial Management Department in the School of International Business of the University of International Business and Economics; from July 2012 to 2019, he has served as the head of the Financial Management Department in the School of International Business of the University of International Business and Economics. Ltd. in January, China Quanjude (Group) Co., Ltd. in January, 2016; from January, 2016 to January, 2022, an independent director of Minmetals Development Co. Ltd. to December 2021; from October 2016 to August 2022, an independent director of Minsheng Securities Co. Independent Director, Guoxin Health Protection Service Group Co. to date; Independent Director, Cambrian Science and

	Technology Co. from December 2019 to date. from August 2016 to 2022 He was appointed as an independent director of the Company in May.

Other information notes

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company held its 2021 annual general meeting on May 13, 2022 to elect the directors of the third session of the Board of Directors and the shareholders' representative supervisors of the Board of Supervisors; and the employees' representative meeting on April 27, 2022 to elect the supervisors of the third session of the employees' representative supervisors.

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

1. Employment in shareholders' organizations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of Shareholder Unit	In the shareholders' unit Positions held by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Date of commencement of term of office	Termination date period
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	Suzhou Creative Leadership Intelligence Investment Management corporation	Executive Director and General Manager managers	May 2016	
David Cheng Qian	Ever Group Corporation Limited (Wing Hip Co., Ltd.)	board member	June 2015	
David Cheng Qian	Sky Sure Limited Ltd.)	board member	June 2015	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Sutron Wisdom (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Rio Tinto Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)	Executive partnership man	May 2016	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Shanghai KYW Enterprise Management Co. Partnership (Limited)	Executive partnership man	June 2015	
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist (outgoing)	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	executive director	August 2007	July 2022
Wang Hongwei	Shanghai JingSong Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited)	Executive partnership man	May 2016	
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	Corvus Robotics Limited Enterprises (limited partnership)	executive director	December 2014	
Wang Wei	Shanghai Huanbin Enterprise Management Consulting Center (Limited Partnership)	Executive partnership man	May 2016	
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co. firms	executive director	August 2016	October 2022
Wang Wei	Shanghai Xuyu Enterprise Management Consulting Center (Limited Partnership)	Executive partnership man	May 2016	
Qian Dongqi	Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co.	executive	June 2004	

2. Employment in other organizations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of other units	Positions held by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Date of commencement of term of office period	Termination date period
Employment in				

David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs France	board member	June 2017	
David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs Holdings	deputy director	March 2018	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS ROBOTICS ITALY S.R.L.	sole director	August 2020	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS ROBOTICS SPAIN, S.L.U.	sole director	January 2021	
David Cheng Qian	Rhinoyo Technology (Shanghai) Co. department (under a ministry)	executive director	June 2021	
David Cheng Qian	Suzhou Corvus Software Technology Co. limited company	Executive Director and General Manager managers	November 2021	
David Cheng Qian	YEEDI TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (Company)	board member	November 2020	
David Cheng Qian	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	executive director	July 2022	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.	board member	December 2022	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Corvus Home Robotics Limited firms	deputy director	December 2014	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Suzhou Romatech Material Technology Co. limited company	executive director	February 2015	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co. limited company	deputy director	November 2014	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Coors Commercial Robotics Ltd. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	December 2015	

John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Tinker Electric Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	March 2017	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Teco Intelligent Technology Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	July 2018	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Corvus Robotics Ltd. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	May 2016	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Shanghai Coors E-commerce Co. limited company	Executive Director and General Manager managers	July 2016	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Co. firms	executive director	July 2016	
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	Suzhou Corvus Robotics corporation	Executive Director and General Manager managers	July 2022	
wild goose	Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Co. firms	deputy director	September 2019	September 2022
wild goose	Corvus Home Robotics Limited firms	supervisor	December 2014	
wild goose	Corvus Robotics Ltd. firms	supervisor	September 2009	
wild goose	Shanghai Coors E-commerce Co. limited company	supervisor	July 2016	
wild goose	Suzhou Corvus Robotics Electronics	deputy director	August 2020	

	Business Ltd.			
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Shanghai Futing Enterprise Management Consulting center	Investors, shareholders	June 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Shanghai Fuying Enterprise Management Consulting center	Investors, shareholders	June 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Beijing Langjing Technology Co. firms	board member	September 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington	emotibot technologies LIMITED	board member	October 2021	

Nationals in Major League Baseball				
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Shanghai Torchyou Intelligent Technology Co. firms	board member	October 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Suzhou Dogwood Intelligent Technology Co. limited company	board member	October 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball	Shanghai Xian Gong Intelligent Technology Co. firms	board member	October 2021	
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the	ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.	board member	December 2022	

Washington Nationals in Major League Baseball				
Co☒	Suzhou Tico Information Technology Co. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	November 2021	
Co☒	Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	May 2022	
Co☒	Suzhou Yuni Technology Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	December 2021	
Co☒	Suzhou FoodWant Tasty Technology Co. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	February 2022	
Co☒	Suzhou Tinker Electric Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	August 2022	
Co☒	Suzhou Tinker Electric Technology Co. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	November 2021	
Co☒	Suzhou Keang Electronics Co.	Executive Director and General Manager managers	November 2021	
Co☒	Tineco International Co., Ltd	board member	August 2022	
Co☒	TEK (HONG KONG) Science& Technology Limited	board member	August 2022	
Co☒	TINECO Intelligent. Inc.	board member	August 2022	
Co☒	TINECO Intelligent Japan K.K	Representatives of the outlawing/taking connection	October 2022	

Co□□ □	Tineco Intelligent Europe GmbH	a plenipotentiary (representative)	September 2021	
Co□□ □	TINECO INTELLIGENT UK CO., LTD	board member	December 2021	
Co□□ □	TINECO INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY LIFE USA INC	board member	January 2022	
Co□□ □	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	executive director	May 2022	
Co□□ □	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	Representatives of the outlawing/taking connection	January 2022	
Wang Wei	Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co. firms	executive director	November 2016	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	supervisor	September 2016	July 2022
Wang Wei	Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	supervisor	August 2013	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Kohan Electronics Co.	supervisor	August 2013	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Romatech Material Technology Co. limited company	supervisor	February 2015	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Kemiao Electronics Co.	supervisor	April 2014	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co. firms	supervisor	August 2016	October 2022
Wang Wei	Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co. limited company	supervisor	July 2016	
Wang Wei	Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Co. firms	supervisor	July 2016	
Wang Wei	Coors Commercial Robotics Ltd. firms	supervisor	May 2013	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Kexiang Electronics Co.	supervisor	April 2014	

Wang Wei	Kryptonite (Nanjing) Technology Co. department (under a ministry)	supervisor	June 2018	
Wang Wei	Anhui Aerite New Energy Automobile Co.	board member	July 2015	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Keang Electronics Co.	supervisor	August 2013	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Corvus Robotics Electronics Business Ltd.	supervisor	September 2016	
Wang Wei	Suzhou Tiding Intelligent Technology Co. firms	supervisor	October 2019	October 2022
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Computer Science Section School of Science and Engineering	lecture on	April 1994	
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Nanjing Xinbida Intelligent Technology Co. limited company	executive director	May 2019	
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Jiangsu Zhongtian Intelligent System corporation	Department Manager	November 2016	
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Zhejiang Sunshine Lighting Appliance Group corporation	independent director	May 2020	
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Jiangsu Zhixing Future Vehicle Research The Courtyard Ltd.	board member	April 2018	
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	Ruiyan (Nanjing) Information Technology Co. Hairdressing Ltd.	executive director	June 2022	March 2023
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	University of International Business and Economics	principals	August 2005	

Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	Beijing Banner Chancheng Film & TV Co. corporation	independent director	November 2016	
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	China Quanjude (Group) Co. corporation	independent director	January 2019	
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	New Mileage Health Technology Group Unit limited company	independent director	March 2021	
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	China Science and Technology Publishing and Media Corporation (CSTPC) corporation	independent director	January 2022	
Qin Jie (1919-1996), novelist	Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	Executive Director and General Manager	May 2021	
		managers		
Qin Jie (1919-1996), novelist	Suzhou Corvus Software Technology Co. limited company	supervisor	November 2021	
Qin Jie (1919-1996), novelist	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	supervisor	July 2022	
Zhou Yanghua (1874-1978), Chinese communist leader, a martyr of the anti-Qing	Anhui Aerite New Energy Automobile Co.	supervisor	November 2021	

revolution				
Zhou Yanghua	Taiding New Energy (Zhejiang) Co. firms	supervisor	December 2021	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou Lepeter Robotics Co. firms	supervisor	July 2016	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou Tico Information Technology Co. firms	supervisor	November 2021	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou Yuni Technology Co.	supervisor	December 2021	
Zhou Yanghua (1874-1978), Chinese communist leader, a martyr of the anti-Qing revolution	Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co. firms	supervisor	October 2022	
Zhou Yanghua (1874-1978), Chinese communist leader, a martyr of the anti-Qing revolution	Suzhou Tiding Intelligent Technology Co. firms	supervisor	October 2022	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	supervisor	May 2022	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou Corvus Robotics corporation	supervisor	July 2022	
Zhou Yanghua	Suzhou FoodWant Tasty Technology Co. firms	supervisor	February 2022	
Yu Xuedong (1932-), scholar and novelist	TINECO INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY LIFE USA INC	board member	January 2022	
Liu Penghai	Suzhou Meijin Plasticizing Co. department (under a	executive director	May 2019	

	ministry)			
Liu Penghai	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	deputy director	July 2022	January 2023
Wang Hongwei (outgoing)	Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co. firms	deputy director	August 2016	October 2022
Wang Hongwei (outgoing)	Suzhou Tiding Intelligent Technology Co. firms	Executive Director and General Manager managers	October 2019	October 2022
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Guoxin Health Protection Services Group corporation	independent director	May 2018	
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Minsheng Securities Co.	independent director	October 2016	August 2022
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Minmetals Development Co.	independent director	January 2016	January 2022
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Minmetals Land Limited	independent director	July 2022	
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	Cambrian Science and Technology Corporation limited company	independent director	March 2020	
Wang Xiuli (outgoing)	University of International Business and Economics	principals	July 1988	
Employment in other units Note on the situation				

(iii) Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Decision-making procedures for the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers	The remuneration of the Company's directors and supervisors is proposed by the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee and, after approval by the Board of Directors, submitted to the shareholders' meeting for consideration and approval. The remuneration allocation plan for senior management is submitted to the Board of Directors Implemented with the approval of the Board of Directors.
Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management Report	According to the main scope, duties and importance of the positions of directors, supervisors and senior managers

Basis for determining remuneration	The annual performance appraisal will be conducted in a manner conducive to the stability of the personnel and the balance between incentives and disincentives. The principle of combination is used to determine remuneration.
Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management Actual payment of compensation	Actual payment of remuneration to directors, supervisors and senior management as compared with that disclosed in the annual report The evidence is consistent and issued in accordance with the regulations.
Actual amount received by all directors, supervisors and senior management at the end of the reporting period Total remuneration	22.2216 million dollars

(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
泠 Cold ☒	board member	elections	Election at the General Meeting of Shareholders
Wang Wei	board member	elections	Election at the General Meeting of Shareholders
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	independent director	elections	Election at the General Meeting of Shareholders
Yu Xuedong (1932-), scholar and novelist	supervisor	elections	Staff Council Elections
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	board member	leave one's post	Departure on expiration of term of office
Wang Hongwei (1976-), American singer and actor	board member	leave one's post	Departure on expiration of term of office
Wang Xiuli (1962-), PRC actress	independent director	leave one's post	Departure on expiration of term of office
Wang Wei	supervisor	leave one's post	Departure on expiration of term of office

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

V. Information on boards of directors convened during the reporting period

Session of the conference	Date of convening		conference resolution
Twenty-third meeting of the Second Board of Directors	2022/4/22	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement of Resolutions of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors, Announcement No. 2022-038	
Third session of the Board of Trustees one meeting	2022/5/13	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement of Resolutions of the First Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors, Announcement No. 2022-045	

Third session of the Board of Trustees Second meeting	2022/8/26	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement of Resolutions of the Second Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors, Announcement No. 2022-068
Third meeting of the Third Board of Directors	2022/9/23	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement Regarding Reserved Grants of Stock Options and Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, Notice No. 2022-072
Third session of the Board of Trustees Four meetings	2022/10/28	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement of Resolutions of the Fourth Meeting of the Third Board of Directors, Announcement No. 2022-089
Fifth meeting of the Third Board of Directors	2022/12/26	For details, please refer to the Company's disclosure on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Cash Management of Partially Idle Proceeds from Convertible Bonds of the United States of America, Public Notice No. 2022-102

VI. Fulfillment of duties by directors

(i) Participation of Directors 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 board meetings due during the year	Number of in-person 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
Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist	clogged	6	6	0	0	0	clogged	2
David Cheng Qian	clogged	6	6	0	0	0	clogged	2
John Chuang (1934-), Hong Kong actor and film producer	clogged	1	1	0	0	0	clogged	1
wild goose	clogged	6	6	0	0	0	clogged	2
Chien-Jun Ma (1980-), Taiwanese starting pitcher for the Washington National	clogged	6	6	3	0	0	clogged	2

s in Major League Baseball								
Cold ☒	clogged	5	5	0	0	0	clogged	1
Wang Wei	clogged	5	5	0	0	0	clogged	1
Wang Hongwei (1976-), Taiwanese-American singer and actor	clogged	1	1	0	0	0	clogged	1
Ren Mingwu (1914-1995), novelist	be	6	6	6	0	0	clogged	2
Songhay people of Mali and the Sahara	be	6	6	6	0	0	clogged	2
Pu'an Jun (1920-1986), military leader at the end of the Han dynasty	be	5	5	5	0	0	clogged	1
Wang Xiuli (1962-), PRC actress	be	1	1	1	0	0	clogged	1

Statement of failure to attend in person two consecutive meetings of the Board of Trustees
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Number of Board meetings held during the year	6
Of which: number of on-site meetings	0
Number of meetings held by correspondence	0
Number of meetings held on-site in conjunction with communications	6

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

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Other

☐Applicable √Not applicable

VII. Specialized committees under the Board of Directors

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

(1). Membership of specialized committees under the Board of Directors

Category of specialized committees	Name of member
Board of Auditors	Li Yan, Pu Jun, Sang Hai
nominating committee	David Cheng Qian, Pu Jun, Sang Hai
Remuneration and Appraisal Committee	Wang Wei, Pu Jun, Sang Hai
Strategic Committee	Qian Dongqi, David Cheng Qian, Ma Jianjun, Leng冷 , Ren Mingwu

(2). The Audit Committee met 4 times during the reporting period

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Key observations and recommendations	Other performance of duties
2022/4/21	2021 Annual Report Audit Governance Communication Report (Completion Phase)	All motions were passed unanimously at this meeting and it was agreed to submit the motions to the Consideration by the Board of Directors of the Company.	not have
2022/4/22	Report on the Evaluation of Internal Controls for the Year 2021, Annual Report 2021 and Summary, Financial Accounts for the Year 2021. Report" and other motions	All the motions were passed unanimously and it was agreed that the motions would be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have
2022/8/26	Semi-annual Report 2022 and Summary of the Semi-annual Report 2022 on the Deposit and Actual Use of Proceeds of the Fund Raised in the Semi-annual Report 2022 and the special report on the status of the	All the motions were passed unanimously and it was agreed that the motions would be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have
2022/10/28	Third Quarterly Report 2022	All motions were passed unanimously at this meeting and it was agreed to submit the motions to the Consideration by the Board of Directors of the Company.	not have

(3). The Nominating Committee met twice during the reporting period

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Key observations and recommendations	Other performance of duties
2022/4/22	Resolution on the Nomination of Candidates for Non-Independent Directors for the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company "Resolution on the Nomination of Candidates for Independent Directors of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company" The Motion of the Proposal on the Appointment of	All the motions were passed unanimously and it was agreed that the motions would be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company for consideration.	not have

(4). The Remuneration and Evaluation Committee met twice during the reporting period.

Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Key observations and recommendations	Other performance of duties
2022/4/22	Resolution on the Remuneration of Directors and Supervisors, Resolution on the Remuneration of	All the motions were passed unanimously and it was agreed that the motions would be	not have

(5). Specifics of the matter 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	2,131
Number of employees on board of major subsidiaries	6,768
Total number of active employees	8,899
Retirees at the expense of the parent company and major subsidiaries Number of workers	47
Professional composition	
Professional composition category	Professional composition
production staff	3,203
sales person	2,939
technical staff	1,600
treasurer	239
administrative staff	823
Procurement staff	95
add up the total	8,899
educational attainment	
Type of educational attainment	Number (persons)
doctoral	11
bachelor's degree	607
undergraduate (adjective)	3,089
three-year college	1,970
Less than tertiary	3,222
add up the total	8,899

(ii) Remuneration policy

√Applicable □Not applicable

In accordance with the relevant national laws and regulations, the company takes into account the level of market competition and incentive effect, for research and development personnel, sales personnel, production personnel and functional department personnel, through the formulation of remuneration policy, to promote the staff and the company to work together to create more value and common development.

The company implements compensation and welfare budget management, formulates staffing and labor cost budgets based on strategic development planning, and pursues win-win situation for both corporate benefits and employee benefits by continuously optimizing the staff structure and configuration and enhancing staff efficiency.

Based on the overall remuneration and benefit framework, the company sets up different remuneration incentive systems according to different categories of personnel: 1. Technical personnel: Employee's salary consists of fixed salary, R&D project bonus and annual performance bonus;

2. Sales staff: the employee's salary consists of a fixed salary, a sales bonus and an annual performance bonus;

3. Production staff: Employee salaries consist of a fixed salary, overtime pay, seniority pay, job allowances, incentives and annual performance bonuses;

4. Functional staff: Employee salaries consist of a fixed salary and an annual performance bonus.

(iii) Training programs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Oriented by the company's strategy, we develop a roadmap for cultivating talents with an eye to the future, plan the talent development strategy, construct differentiated talent cultivation programs, and formulate the talent reserve plan. Through all-round training demand research, formulate training plans and training budgets, define training objectives and training course design, strictly control training organization and implementation, timely track and evaluate training effects, and comprehensively guarantee the effectiveness of training plan implementation. Provide rich training courses and diversified knowledge supply, based on the company's strategic talent demand and business development planning, formulate the management training program, build the leadership, general force and professional force course system, cultivate reserve talents for the company, continuously improve the staff's working ability and efficiency, strengthen the talent force, support the achievement of performance indicators, and comprehensively realize the strategy landing.

(iv) Outsourcing of labor services

√Applicable □Not applicable

Total number of man-hours outsourced	10,293,061.6 hours
Total remuneration paid for outsourced services	$277,258,872.96

X. Profit Distribution or Capitalization of Capital Reserve Proposal

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Principles for determining the conditions and proportion of cash dividends

According to the "Notice on Further Implementation of Matters Relating to Cash Dividends for Listed Companies" of the CSRC, the "Rules for Listing of Stocks on the Shanghai Stock Exchange", "Supervisory Guideline for Listed Companies No. 3 - Cash Dividends for Listed Companies", and relevant provisions of the Articles of Association, the Company insists on prioritizing the distribution of profits by means of cash dividends. The Company insists on prioritizing the distribution of profits in the form of cash dividends and distributing dividends in the form of cash, shares, a combination of cash and shares, or in other ways permitted by laws and regulations, and that the annual cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the distributable profits for the current period if there is no major investment plan or major cash expenditure.

The Board of Directors shall, taking into account factors such as the characteristics of the industry in which the Company operates, its stage of development, its own mode of

operation, its level of profitability and whether it has any arrangement for significant capital expenditure, differentiate between the following circumstances and propose a specific cash dividend policy in accordance with the procedures set out in the Articles of Association:

⑴ If the company is in a mature stage of development and there is no major capital expenditure arrangement, cash dividends shall account for at least 80% of the profit distribution;

⑵ If the company's development stage is mature and there are arrangements for significant capital expenditure, cash dividends shall account for at least 40% of the profit distribution;

⑶ If the Company is in a growth stage and has significant capital expenditure arrangements, cash dividends shall account for at least 20% of the profit distribution;

If it is not easy to distinguish between the stages of development of the company but there is a significant capital expenditure arrangement, it can be handled in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Significant capital expenditures or significant investment plans means that the cumulative expenditures for foreign investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment proposed by the Company in the next twelve months will reach or exceed 20% of the Company's latest audited net assets, and the absolute value of such expenditures reaches RMB 50 million.

2. Implementation of profit distribution

The Board of Directors of the Company shall complete the profit distribution within 2 months after the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company has resolved on the profit distribution plan.

The proposal for profit distribution for fiscal year 2022 was approved at the seventh meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors of the Company: the implementation of the equity distribution of the share register. A cash dividend of RMB9.00 (inclusive of tax) per 10 shares will be paid to all shareholders on the basis of the total share capital as at the record date. As of April 2023 As of March 26, 2012, the Company's total share capital was 572,398,363 shares, and based on 572,398,363 shares, a total of 572,398,363 shares of the Company, a total of 572,398,363 shares of the Company were distributed as cash dividends. RMB515,158,526.70 (including tax), accounting for 30.33% of the Company's net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company for the year 2022 of RMB1,698,436,558.73. There will be no capitalization of capital reserve and no share dividend for the year.

(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 sufficient opportunities to express their opinions and demands, and whether their legitimate rights and interests have been fully realized sub protection	√ 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 utilization

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

(iv) Profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserve for the reporting period

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

Number of bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	0
Currency	RMB
Dividend per 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	9.00
Number of shares transferred per 10 shares (shares)	0
Cash dividend amount (including tax)	515,158,526.70
Attributable to common stock of publicly traded companies in the consolidated statement of income for the year of dividend payment	1,698,436,558.73
Net profit to shareholders	

XI, Status of the Company's share incentive scheme, employee share ownership scheme or other employee incentives and their impact (i) Relevant incentive matters have been disclosed in the Interim Announcement and there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Overview of matters	Query Index

On January 10, 2022, the Company completed the review and registration of the first grant of stock options and restricted stock under the Company's 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, granting 905 individuals a total of $4,000,000 in stock options and restricted stock. 13,313.19 million stock options, initial grant price: 134.64 The Company has reserved 2,397,800 stock options to be granted to 507,000 employees at a cost of RMB/share. The total number of restricted shares granted by the Company to its subsidiaries is 965,400 shares, the initial grant price is RMB 84.15 per share, and 181,400 shares are reserved for the grant of restricted shares. Shares.	Announcement on the Results of the First Grant under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" Announcement No. 2022-002
On January 15, 2021, some of the incentive recipients of the 2021 restricted stock reserved for grant gave up all of their incentive rights due to personal reasons, which caused the list of incentive recipients and the number of restricted stock Changes.	Announcement on Adjustment of the Grant of Reserved Portion of Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Announcement No. 2022-006
On February 8, 2022, the Company completed the review and registration of the rights reserved for grant under the Company's 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, granting a total of 932,600 shares of restricted stock to 34 persons. Shares, Restricted Stock Reserved Grant Price: $87.23 per share.	Announcement on the Results of Reserved Grants under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Announcement No. 2022-011
On April 22, 2022, the Company held the second meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors. At the Thirteenth Meeting, the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Implementation of the Unlocking of the First Unlocking Period of the First Awarded Part of the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan", and agreed to carry out the formalities relating to the unlocking of the first unlocking period of the first awarded part of the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan for the eligible incentive recipients; and at the same time, considered and passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Part of the Incentive Recipients but Not yet Unlocked At the same time, the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Incentive Participants but Not Yet Released	Announcement on the Unlocking and Listing of the First Unlocking Period of the First Partial Release of Restricted Shares Granted under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Announcement No.: 2022-019, Announcement on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Shares Announcement No.: 2022-035, Announcement on the Cancellation of Some Stock Options Granted but Not Yet Exercised Announcement No.: 2022-037

from Restricted Sale" and the "Proposal on the Cancellation of Stock Options Granted but Not Yet Exercised" were considered and passed, and it was decided that a total of 200,130 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sale would be repurchased and canceled, and that stock options granted but not yet exercised would be canceled. The total number of stock options is 287,600.	
The Company applied to the China Securities Registrars for the repurchase and cancellation of 200,130 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restriction on sale. The partial cancellation of the shares was completed on July 5, 2022	Announcement of Implementation of Share Incentive Restricted Stock Repurchase and Cancellation Announcement No. 2022-053
The Company applied to the China Securities Regulatory Commission for the cancellation of 287,600 stock options granted but not yet exercised, which had been The write-off was completed on 6/7/2022.	Announcement on Completion of Cancellation of Certain Stock Options Announcement No. 2022-057
On August 26, 2022, the Company convened the second meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the second meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve The "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales" and the "Proposal on the Cancellation of Stock Options Granted but Not Yet Exercised", decided to repurchase and cancel 222,660 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sales, and to cancel the restricted shares granted but not yet exercised. The total number of stock options is 351,900.	Announcement on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Participants but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales" Announcement No. 2022-064, "Announcement on the Cancellation of Stock Options Granted to Some Incentive Participants but Not Yet Exercised" Announcement No. 2022-066
The Company applied to the China Securities Regulatory Commission for the cancellation of 351,900 stock options granted but not yet exercised, which had been The write-off was completed on 9/16/2022.	Announcement on Completion of Cancellation of Certain Stock Options Announcement No. 2022-071

On September 23, 2022, the Company held the third meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the third meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve Reserve Grant of Stock Options and Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Motion.	Announcement Regarding Reserved Grants of Stock Options and Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Announcement No. 2022-072
The Company applied to the China Securities Registrars for the repurchase and cancellation of 222,660 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restriction on sale, the The partial cancellation of the shares was completed on October 24, 2022	Announcement of Implementation of Share Incentive Restricted Stock Repurchase and Cancellation Announcement No. 2022-078
On October 28, 2022, the Company convened the fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve Resolution on the Fulfillment of the Conditions of the Third Release Period for the First Grant Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Resolution on the Second Release Period for the Reserved Grant Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan The motion of the fulfillment of the conditions for the release of the restricted period.	Announcement on the Achievement of the Conditions for the Third Unlocking Period for the First Awarded Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" Announcement No.: 2022-082, "Announcement on the Achievement of the Conditions for the Second Unlocking Period for the Reserved Awarded Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" Announcement No.: 2022-083
On October 28, 2022, the Company held the fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee and considered and passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales", deciding to repurchase a total of 182,080 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sales. Purchase write-offs.	Announcement on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Participants but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales Announcement No. 2022-084
The fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Board of the Company were held on October 28, 2022, and the first extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 2022 was held on November 14, 2022, and Consideration and adoption of the	Announcement on Termination of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Stock for Cancellation and Cancellation of Registration of Interests Reserved for

"Termination of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Stock Options". Restricted Stock and Cancellation of Registration of Interests in Reserved Grants, Inc.	Grant Announcement No. 2022-086
On November 4, 2022, the unlocking of the third release period for the initial grant portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and the Listed and released 844,600 shares.	Announcement on the Unlocking and Listing of the Third Unlocking of the Third Unlocking Period of Partial Release of Restricted Shares from the First Grant under the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Bulletin No. 2022-093
On November 17, 2022, the second release period unlocking of the reserved grant portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and the Listed and released 418,215 shares.	Announcement on the Unlocking and Listing of the Second Release Period of the Reserved Grant Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Bulletin No. 2022-095
The Company applied to the China Securities Registrars for the repurchase and cancellation of 182,080 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restriction on sale, the The partial cancellation of the shares was completed on January 17, 2023.	Announcement on Implementation of Share Incentive Restricted Share Repurchase and Cancellation Announcement No. 2023-003
The Company applied to the China Securities Regulatory Commission for the cancellation of 12,492,400 stock options granted but not yet exercised. The write-off of the rights was completed on February 6, 2023	Announcement on Completion of Cancellation of Certain Stock Options Announcement No. 2023-007
The Company applied to the China Securities Registrars for the repurchase and cancellation of 920,100 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restriction on sale, the The partial cancellation of the shares was completed on February 15, 2023	Announcement of Implementation of Share Incentive Restricted Stock Repurchase and Cancellation Announcement No. 2023-008

(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 Stock 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) Evaluation mechanism for senior management personnel, and the establishment and implementation of incentive mechanisms during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

The remuneration of the senior management of the Company is formulated by the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee of the Board of Directors and considered and determined by the Board of Directors. During the reporting period, the Company's remuneration program for senior management personnel varied upwards and downwards in accordance with the Company's annual operating results and individual performance differences.

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company establishes a strict internal control management system in accordance with the requirements of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Company Law, the Articles of Association and other laws and regulations, and combines the characteristics of the industry and the actual operation of the enterprise to improve and refine the internal control system and implement the effective implementation of the internal control system to ensure that the Company's standardized operation.

The "2022 Internal Control Evaluation Report" of the Company was considered and approved at the Seventh Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on the same day as this report.

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

The Board of Directors of the Company adheres to the risk prevention-oriented approach and aims to enhance the effectiveness of management to strengthen the execution of the internal control system and the effectiveness of internal control management. The Company has formulated the "Management Measures for Internal Control Evaluation of Corvus Robotics Corporation", "Group Accounting Policies" and other systems for the effective control of subsidiaries and business divisions; at the same time, the Company has appointed internal control personnel responsible for the

Company's internal control work in its core subsidiaries and business divisions; in addition, the Company has formulated authorization forms for the financial matters of subsidiaries and business divisions to standardize the approval procedures. Through the combination of system, internal control and authorization, the Company carries out effective internal management control and synergy with its subsidiaries, and continuously improves its comprehensive risk management capability.

XIV, Information note on internal control audit reports

√Applicable □Not applicable

Xinyong Zhonghe Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership) engaged by the Company has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control relating to financial reporting and issued a standard unqualified internal control audit report. For details, please refer to the "2022 Annual Internal Control Audit Report of Corvus Robotics Corporation" disclosed on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on the same day as this report. Whether the internal control audit report is disclosed: Yes

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

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

According to the deployment of the Securities and Futures Commission, the Company organized a self-inspection for the special action on governance of listed companies in 2021. After the self-inspection, the Company has established a relatively complete and compliant governance structure and internal control system in accordance with the Company Law, the Guidelines for the Governance of Listed Companies and other relevant laws and regulations, but with the development of the Company and changes in the internal and external environments, there is still room for enhancement of the Company's internal control management in terms of the adjustment and extension of the original system and governance to new businesses.

In response to the matters identified in the self-inspection that need to be further optimized, the company has actively carried out a number of initiatives: based on the company's actual business needs, in line with the design and implementation of the new system, updating and optimizing the corresponding internal control system, and organizing trainings by the Legal Department and the internal control team, etc., to further improve the standardization of the work of the staff and their awareness of self-discipline; according to the latest regulatory requirements, strengthen the communication between the internal control team and the management. We have built a bridge to understand the company's development trends, business strategies, and actively listen to the views and suggestions of the Specialized Committee, to improve the accuracy of the internal control construction points, to strengthen the strength of the internal control force points, and to deepen the depth of the closely linked business. The internal control matters to be optimized identified in the self-inspection work of the Company's governance special action have all been followed up and improved in a timely manner.

XVI. 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
Investments in environmental protection during the reporting period (in millions of dollars)	90.88

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

protection authorities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Description of the environmental protection situation of companies other than key emission units

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

The main business of the company is the research and development, design, production and sales of various types of family service robots, high-end intelligent life appliances and other intelligent household equipment and related parts. During the reporting period, the Company complied with environmental protection laws and regulations, and no environmental pollution incidents occurred in its production and operation, and no violation of environmental protection laws and regulations was penalized by relevant administrative departments. The company has always paid attention to the image of corporate social citizenship, environmental protection as an important part of the company's fulfillment of social responsibility to carry out, to ensure that industrial solid waste is effectively disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the various pollutants discharged to meet national environmental standards.

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 fulfillment of environmental responsibility

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The company has an EHS management committee (E--Environment ENVIRONMENT, H--Health HEALTH, S--Safety SAFETY), which always puts the company's responsibility for environmental protection, safe production, and the health and safety of the employees in an important position. The company incorporates green environmental protection into the elements of corporate decision-making, implements energy saving and emission reduction into the whole life cycle of the products, and implements the concept of environmental protection in the whole process of material selection, product design, production, sales and recycling. The company has established a perfect supply chain assessment system, actively pulling upstream and downstream enterprises and the industry as a whole sustainable development, and set up the industry green enterprise benchmark. The company prioritizes the use of environmentally friendly materials for process raw materials, promises not to use metals from conflict mines, and takes relevant measures to avoid the use of such conflict minerals in products. The company is committed to creating energy-saving, efficient, green and stable products, and improving product efficiency through technological innovation. The company adheres to green production, builds green factories with a high starting point of green energy saving, and continuously improves the environmental, occupational health and safety management system. It not only takes the initiative to open up intelligent manufacturing lines to reduce power consumption from the technical conditions, but also makes every effort to ensure that the equipment complies with the relevant environmental protection standards and strengthens the protection of the relevant rights of the employees, so as to promote the continuous improvement of the level of green manufacturing by adopting a two-pronged approach to strive for the creation of green demonstration factories. The company has implemented a green recycling strategy, promoting the trade-in policy for six consecutive years and gradually expanding it to a global scale. Through product recycling, harmless treatment and refurbishment, etc., pollution is reduced. Over the past six years, a total of 34,276 used machines have been recycled.

The company strictly follows all national laws and regulations to ensure compliant treatment of waste gas substances and strict control of pollutant emissions. At the same time, through energy saving and emission reduction initiatives, clean energy use, reduce energy and resource consumption and pollutant emissions; and advocate green office, comprehensively advocate paperless office, set up switching light rules in factories and office areas, and steadily promote energy-saving lighting renovation to reduce office energy consumption.

The company advocates civilized and healthy, saving moderate, green and low-carbon lifestyle and consumption pattern, encourages and drives all employees, industry chain partners and consumers to practice green environmental protection concept.

(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 tons)	500
Types of carbon reduction measures (e.g., use of clean energy for power generation, use of carbon reduction technologies in production processes, development and production of new products that contribute to carbon reduction, etc.)	The company actively responds to the policy of reducing carbon emissions by investing in photovoltaic power generation facilities within the company, with an annual power generation capacity of more than 900,000 kWh. Through such renewable energy technologies as photovoltaics, no additional consumables are consumed during the power generation process, which greatly reduces the amount of electricity generated by the company. emissions.

explicit explanation

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company actively responds to the national "carbon neutral" and "carbon peak" strategies, promotes green and clean energy projects, implements green production, and reduces carbon emissions through energy-saving renovation initiatives. During the reporting period, the Company reduced carbon dioxide emissions by more than 500 tons through the use of photovoltaic power generation technology.

II. Status of work on social responsibility

(i) Whether to disclose social responsibility reports, sustainability reports or ESG reports separately

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(ii) Specifics of social responsibility work

√ Applicable □Not applicable

External donations, public service projects	Quantity/content	information note

Total inputs ($ million)	57.47	
Of which: Funds ($ million)	41.25	Of which: to the Wujiang East Taihu Lake Resort 2022 re Donation of 200,000 RMB to families suffering from serious illnesses; donation of 200,000 RMB to Wujiang Dongtai Lake Resort 2023 Spring Charity Fundraiser $200,000 the Yuan or Mongol dynasty (1279-1368)
Depreciation of materials (in millions) (yuan)	16.22	
Number of beneficiaries (persons)		

explicit explanation

√Applicable □Not applicable

Cowas actively undertakes corporate social responsibility and donates money to education through the Cowas Robotics Scholarship Fund and the Timco Culture and Art Fund to help the cause of public welfare education. At the same time, Mr. Qian Dongqi, the founder of the company, also actively took the lead in practicing public welfare, and on May 2022

Donated RMB 400 million to set up Nanjing University's "Yachen Science and Technology Education Development Fund" to help outstanding students in universities, support scientific research, team building and basic education in universities, and drive more people to pay attention to and support the cause of higher education through practical actions.

In July 2022, the Corvus Group established the Innovation Mode Institute, which is committed to creating a differentiated business school model with the innovation mode of Corvus and Tinker as the core, and the Creation Science and Technology Museum as the form of hardware bearer for entrepreneurs and internal and external executives, so as to internally precipitate the innovation path to continue guiding the development of the enterprise, and externally export the innovation mode to create a brand of social responsibility for the Corvus Group. The predecessor of the Corvus Group Innovation Mode Research Institute was the first domestic robot-themed museum established in 2016, and in 2019 more

InOctober 2022, it was upgraded and transformed into a pavilion with the theme of meta-universe, and was officially renamed as "Creative Science and Technology Pavilion". Since the establishment of the museum, it has covered more than 76,000 young people with cutting-edge science popularization by actively carrying out science and technology popularization work and creating science popularization education practices, held science

and technology exhibitions and tournaments, and organized love activities, so that science and technology popularization has reached thousands of households; it has also empowered the public to participate in science and technology activities and has provided them with the opportunity to learn more about science and technology.

It can help innovation development and rapid growth of more than 30,000 innovation groups. It links famous enterprises in the Yangtze River Delta, senior executives in the industry, tutors from famous schools and other resources to jointly create a benchmark enterprise study service; it creates a special session for innovation practice, and helps enterprises to solve the practical problems in the process of innovation with enterprise innovation counseling and thematic training; and it provides a platform for innovation dissemination, with the Weibo public number of the "Coors Group Innovation Mode Research Institute" as the core and video number, Shake Voice number and other platforms as the supplement. The "Coors Group Innovation Model Institute" WeChat public number as the core, video number, jittery voice number and other platforms as a complementary innovation dissemination position, for innovation groups to provide a convenient learning at any time and any place to exchange platforms. In addition, the popular science team of the Creative Science and Technology Museum takes cutting-edge science and technology exhibits as the core, carries out science and technology cultivation, develops more than 100 science and technology courses, and carries out one after another

"During the reporting period, a total of 32 online public welfare live classes and 10 offline public welfare activities were organized, covering more than

More than 10,000.

III. Consolidation and expansion of the results of poverty eradication and rural revitalization and other specific situations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

explicit explanation

√Applicable □Not applicable

The report of the twentieth CPC National Congress proposes comprehensively promoting the revitalization of the countryside, and points out that the most arduous and burdensome task in building a modern socialist State remains in the countryside, stressing the need to accelerate the building of a strong agricultural country in a comprehensive manner, and to promote the revitalization of the countryside's industries, human resources, culture, ecology and organizations in a solid manner.

The company actively responds to the call of the state, devotes itself to education and public welfare, and helps cultivate rural talents. Adhering to the concept of "Learning Changes Destiny, Education Achieves the Future", the company has set up the Corvus Robotics Education Fund to help and cultivate students from economically challenged families, so that they can get a better education.

We also provide good educational opportunities and continue to pay attention to their growth; donate books to rural elementary school in poverty-stricken areas to help them broaden their horizons; create opportunities for young people from economically disadvantaged families to learn about art and culture through the Timko Culture and Arts Fund; and help outstanding students in universities through scholarships to help them grow up and become successful.

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	Commitment content	Commitment time and duration	Whether there is a time limit for performance	Timely and strict compliance	Failure to perform in a timely manner should be accompanied by an explanation of the specific circumstances	Failure to comply in a timely manner should result in an explanation of the next steps

			If any ex-rights and ex-dividend events such as dividend distribution, stock bonus, capitalization of capital surplus, etc. have occurred during the 6-month period, the above closing price refers to the adjusted price of the Company's shares.3. In addition to complying with the aforesaid undertaking on the lock-up of shares, the number of the Company's shares to be transferred by me each year during my tenure of office (after the expiration of all the lock-up periods of the shares in the Undertakings) will be no more than 25% of the total number of shares of the Company that are held by me through direct or indirect means. 25%. If I leave my post for any reason, I shall not transfer or delegate the management of the shares of the Company held by me directly or indirectly to another person within six months after I leave my post. In addition, during my tenure of office, I will declare to the Company the number of shares held by me directly or indirectly and the corresponding changes in my shareholding; the declaration of changes in my shareholding in the Company directly or indirectly will be made in strict compliance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Rules Governing the Shares of the Company Held by Listed Companies by their Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management Personnel and Changes in Such Holdings, and the relevant provisions of the Listing Rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Rules Governing the Listing of Shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant laws, regulations and standardized documents.4. Within 24 months from the date of expiry of the lock-up period, in the event that I attempt to reduce my holdings of the Company's shares which I have already held by direct or indirect means prior to the current issuance and listing by any means or means, the price at which I reduce my holdings shall be no less than the Company's share issuance price. If, before I reduce my holding of the aforesaid shares, the Company has undergone any ex-rights and ex-dividend events such as dividend payment, stock dividend, capitalization of capital surplus, etc., the price at which I reduce my holding shall not be lower than the Company's stock issue price after corresponding adjustments. The methods of share reduction include centralized bidding transactions, block trading, agreed transfers and other methods in compliance with the relevant	months ; 24 months after expiration of lock-up period months				

			regulations of the CSRC and the Stock Exchange. Whenever I intend to reduce my shareholding in the issuer, I will notify the issuer 3 trading days in advance and make an announcement through the issuer, and I will not reduce my shareholding without fulfilling the announcement procedure. 5. Whether or not there is a change in my position in the company or whether or not I have changed from the public company, I will not reduce my shareholding. 6. I will strictly fulfill the above commitment when I leave the company.					
	restricted sale of shar	Qian Lan, a close relative of the actual controller	Within 36 months from the date of listing and trading of the Company's shares, I will not transfer or entrust others to manage the Company's shares that I directly or indirectly held before this issue and listing, nor will I ask the Company to repurchase such shares. 2. Within 6 months after the listing of the Company's shares, if the closing price of the Company's shares is lower than the price of the Company's shares in 20 consecutive trading days, I will not request the Company to repurchase the shares. The lock-up period for the shares of the Company directly or indirectly held by me prior to this issue and listing will be automatically extended for six months if the issue price of the Company's shares, or the closing price of the Company's shares at the end of the six-month period after the listing of the Company's shares (or the first trading day thereafter if such day is not a trading day) is lower than the issue price of the Company's shares. In the event that the Company's	From the date of listing of the Company 36 mont	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	es		If dividends, bonus shares, capitalization of capital surplus, or other ex-rights and ex-dividend events have occurred during the six-month period, the above receipts will be recognized as "dividends". Disc price refers to the adjusted price of the Company's shares.3. Within 24 months from the expiration date of the lock-up period, if I attempt to reduce my shareholding in the Company, which I have already held by direct or indirect means prior to the issuance and listing of the shares, through any means or means, the price at which I reduce my shareholding shall be no less than the Company's share issuance price. If, before I reduce my shareholding as aforesaid, the Company has undergone any ex-rights and ex-dividend events such as dividend distribution, stock dividend, capitalization of capital surplus, etc., the Company shall not reduce my shareholding by any means. item, then the price at which I reduce my shareholding shall not be less than the price at which the Company's shares are issued after adjusting the price accordingly. Reduction	h s ; 24 mo nths afte r expi rati on of lock -up peri od mont hs				

			Holding methods include centralized bidding and trading, block trading, agreement transfer and other methods in line with the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Securities and Futures Commission. manner prescribed by the relevant provisions of the Exchange.					
	restricted sale of shares	Zhuang Jianhua, Wang Hongwei (retired), Li Yan, Ma Jianjun, Zhu Ruping (retired), directors and senior management holding shares of the Company. (appointed), Richard Li (departed), Wang Shoumu (departed)	1. The number of shares of the Company to be transferred by me each year during my term of office (after the expiration of the lock-up period for all shares in this undertaking) shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the Company held by me through direct or indirect means. If I leave my post for any reason, I will not transfer or entrust others to manage the shares of the Company held by me directly or indirectly within six months after I leave my post. In addition, during my term of office, I will report to the Company the number of shares that I hold directly or indirectly and the corresponding changes in the number of shares that I hold; the reporting of changes in the shares that I hold directly or indirectly will be in strict compliance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, Rules Governing Shares of the Company Held by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of Listed Companies and Changes Thereof, Provisions of the Rules for Listing of Stocks on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant laws, regulations and standardized documents. 2. Within 24 months from the expiry of the lock-up period, if I attempt to reduce my shareholding in the Company by any means or means, whether directly or indirectly, which I have already held prior to the issuance and listing of the shares in this Offering, the price at which I reduce my shareholding shall be no less than the Company's share issuance price. If, before I reduce my holding of the aforesaid shares, the Company has undergone any ex-rights and ex-dividend events such as dividend distribution, stock bonus, capitalization of capital surplus, etc., the price at which I reduce my holding shall not be lower than the Company's stock issue price after corresponding adjustments. The method of share reduction shall include centralized bidding, block trading, agreement transfer and other methods in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CSRC and the stock exchange.3. Regardless of whether or not there is any change in my position in the Company or whether or	After expiration of lock-up period 24 months	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			not I leave the Company, I will strictly fulfill the above commitments. Noe.					
	restricted sale of shares	Wang Wei (retired), Wu Liang (retired), Gao Xiang, Supervisors holding shares in the Company (outgoing)	1. The number of shares of the Company to be transferred by me each year during my term of office (after the expiration of the lock-up period for all shares in this undertaking) shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the Company held by me through direct or indirect means. IfIleave my position for any reason, I will not transfer or delegate the management of the Company's shares held by me directly or indirectly to another person within six months after I leave my position. In addition, during my term of office as a Supervisor of the Company, I will declare to the Company the number of shares of the Company held by me directly or indirectly and the corresponding changes thereof; the declaration of changes in the shares of the Company held by me directly or indirectly will be made in strict compliance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Rules for the Administration of Shares and Changes in Shares Held by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies and the Listing Rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange, and so on. Rules for Listing of Stocks on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant laws, regulations and standardized documents. 2. Regardless of whether there is any change in	long term	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			my position in the Company or whether I leave the Company, I will not be required to report any change in my shareholding in the Company. Per capita will strictly fulfill the above commitments.					
	(sth. orsb) else	The controlling shareholder, Creative Leadership Investment, holds more than 5% of the Company's shares. shareholder	1. Continuously optimistic about the company's business prospects, fully support the company's development, and intend to hold the company's shares for a long period of time. 2. On the premise of complying with the other commitments of this issuance, the unit will now hold the company's shares at the expiration of the lock-up period. If you reduce your holdings within two years afterward, the price of the reduction will not be lower than the price of the current offering (if the company pays a dividend within that period,	Expiration of lock-up period empress	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

		Ever Group, TranSleeve Investments, TEK Electrical (held by two investment private equity funds in which IDG serves as general partner), shareholders controlled by David Cheng Qian Sky Sure	(For ex-rights and ex-dividend matters such as share delivery, capitalization of capital surplus, etc., the issue price shall be adjusted accordingly), and the number of shares to be reduced each year shall not exceed 30% of the total number of shares held by the unit in the Company prior to this issuance, and the means of reduction shall include centralized bidding transactions, block trading, agreement transfer and other means in compliance with the relevant provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and stock exchanges.3. If it intends to reduce the holdings of the Company's shares, it will announce the reduction plan three trading days prior to the reduction. Reduction plan, failure to fulfill the announcement The Unit will not reduce its shareholding prior to the procedures and such reduction will be carried out in accordance with the law through block trading, bidding trading or other means recognized by the CSRC and the Stock Exchange of China within 6 months after the announcement of the plan of shareholding reduction. The Unit's reduction of its shareholding in the Company will be handled in accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, and the relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges. If it fails to fulfill the above undertakings, it will publicly explain the specific reasons for such failure in the general meeting of the Company and in the media designated by the CSRC and apologize to the shareholders of the Company and public investors, and suspend the receipt of cash dividends until the actual fulfillment of the undertakings or the violation of the undertakings is eliminated; the income obtained as a result of its failure to fulfill the above undertakings will be fully attributable to the Company, which will be paid to the Company within five days of the obtaining of the said income to a designated account within five days of obtaining such income; if the failure to fulfill the above commitment gives rise to If the company or investors cause losses, the company or other investors will be compensated for the relevant losses in accordance with the law.	24 in a mo nth				

	(sth. or sb) else	Coors (UK company)	The Company undertakes that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus of this issue and listing, and the Company assumes individual and joint legal responsibility for its truthfulness, accuracy and completeness.1. If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus, which cause investors to suffer losses in securities transactions of trading in the Company's shares, the Company will compensate the investors for their losses according to the law. Losses. Specific measures are as follows: after the CSRC has issued a formal decision on administrative penalties against the Company and determined that the Company has committed the abovementioned violations, the Company will arrange for the registration of the public investors who have filed claims, and will pay the compensation in a timely manner after checking their qualifications and the amount of their losses. 2. If the CSRC or other authorized authorities determine that there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus, and such circumstances have a significant impact on the Company's financial position, the Company will pay compensation in accordance with the laws of the People's Republic of China and the laws of the People's Republic of China. omissions, and such situation constitutes a material and substantial impact on the judgment of whether the Company complies with the issuance conditions for initial public offering and listing as stipulated in the laws, regulations and normative documents, then the Company undertakes to repurchase all the new shares of the Company issued in the initial public offering in accordance with the law in the following manner, as follows (1) where permitted by law, if the aforesaid circumstances occur when the new shares of the Company's initial public offering have been issued but not listed and traded, the Company will repurchase all the new shares of the Company's initial public offering from the online winning investors and the offline placing investors at the issue price plus interest on deposits over the same period of time from the date of determination by the China Securities Regulatory Commission or other authoritative authorities of the existence of the aforesaid circumstances within 30 working days from the date of determination by the Commission or other	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			authoritative authorities of the existence of the Company's aforesaid circumstances (2) In circumstances permitted by law, if the aforesaid circumstances occur after the listing and trading of the new shares in the Company's initial public offering has been completed, the Company shall formulate a share repurchase plan and submit it to the shareholders within 5 business days from the date on which the China Securities Regulatory Commission or other authoritative authority determines that the aforesaid circumstances exist. The General Meeting will consider and approve the repurchase of all the shares of the Company's initial public offering through the trading system of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.					

			For new shares, the repurchase price will be determined based on the issue price and with reference to relevant market factors. In the event of any ex-rights and ex-dividend events such as dividend distribution, stock bonus, capitalization of capital surplus, etc. occurring after the listing of the Company, the aforesaid issue price will be adjusted accordingly. If the Company violates this undertaking and fails to carry out timely repurchase or compensate investors for their losses, the Company will publicly explain the specific reasons for the failure to fulfill the undertaking in the general meeting of shareholders and in the media designated by the CSRC and apologize to the shareholders and public investors; the shareholders and public investors shall have the right to request the Company to fulfill the undertaking by legal means; and the same The Company will compensate shareholders and public investors for any loss caused by non-fulfillment of the commitments at any time in accordance with the law.					
	(sth. or sb) else	Controlling Shareholder Creative Leadership Investment	There are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the contents of the Prospectus, and the Company assumes the corresponding legal responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the Prospectus. If the China Securities Regulatory Commission or other authorized authorities determine that there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the contents of the Prospectus, and such circumstances constitute a material and substantial impact on the determination of whether or not the Company complies with the conditions of issuance as stipulated by the law, the Company undertakes to endeavor to cause the Company to repurchase all of the New Shares issued in the IPO in accordance with the law, and to repurchase the original restricted shares that have already been transferred. In the event that the contents contained in the prospectus contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions, which may cause investors to suffer losses in securities transactions, the Company will compensate investors for their losses in accordance with the law. If it fails to fulfill the above commitments, the Company will publicly explain the specific reasons for its failure at the	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			Company's general meeting and in the media designated by the CSRC and apologize to the Company's shareholders and public investors, and stop receiving cash dividends from the date of the occurrence of the foregoing determination, and at the same time, holdings of the Company's The shares shall not be transferred until the appropriate compensation measures have been taken and implemented in accordance with the above commitment.					
	(sth. or sb) else	Actual controllers: Dongqi Qian, David Cheng Cheng Qian	There are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the contents of the Prospectus, and the Company assumes the corresponding legal responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the Prospectus. If the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) or other authorized authorities determine that there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the contents of the prospectus, and that such circumstances constitute a material and substantial impact on the determination of whether or not the Company complies with the conditions of issuance as stipulated by the law, I undertake to endeavor to cause the Company to repurchase all of the new shares of the IPO in accordance with the law. If there are any false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus, causing investors to suffer losses in securities transactions, I will compensate investors for their losses in accordance with the law. If I fail to fulfill the above undertakings, I will publicly explain the specific reasons for my failure in the general meeting of the Company and in the media designated by the CSRC, apologize to the shareholders of the Company and public investors, and cease to receive my remuneration from the date of the aforesaid determination, and at the same time, I shall not transfer the shares of the Company directly or indirectly held by me until I have been appointed as a director of the Company in accordance with the aforesaid undertakings.	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			(c) When the appropriate compensation measures have been taken and implemented.					
	(sth. or sb) else	All Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management	There are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the contents of the Prospectus, and we assume the corresponding legal responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of the Prospectus. If the China Securities Regulatory Commission The Commission or other authorized authorities have determined that the contents of the Prospectus contain any false record, misleading statement or	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			In the event of a false statement, misleading statement, or material omission in the prospectus, and if such circumstances materially and substantially affect the determination of whether or not the company complies with the conditions of issuance set forth in the law, the company will be prompted to repurchase all of the new shares issued in its initial public offering in accordance with the law. In the event that the contents of the prospectus contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions, which cause investors to suffer losses in securities transactions, the Company will compensate investors for their losses in accordance with the law. In the event of failure to fulfill the above undertakings, the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company will publicly explain the specific reasons for their failure at the general meeting of the Company and in the media designated by the CSRC and apologize to the shareholders of the Company and public investors, and will cease to receive their remuneration and cash dividends, if any,from the date of occurrence of the aforesaid determinations, and at the same time, shares of the Company directly or indirectly held by the Company shall not be Transfer until the appropriate compensation measures are taken and implemented in accordance with the above commitment.					
	(sth. or sb) else	Controlling Shareholder Creative Leadership Investment	1, the Company will not exceed its authority to intervene in the Company's operation and management activities, and will not encroach on the interests of the Company, and the foregoing commitment is unconditional and irrevocable; 2, if the Company violates the foregoing commitment or refuses to fulfill the foregoing commitment, the Company will publicly give explanations and apologies in the general meeting of shareholders and in newspapers and magazines designated by the CSRC and will accept the CSRC and the stock exchanges to impose the relevant penalties on the Company or to take the relevant management measures ; to the Company or its shareholders The Company shall provide adequate, timely and effective compensation for any loss incurred.	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	(sth. or sb) else	Actual controllers: Dongqi Qian, David Cheng Cheng Qian	1. I promise that I will not intervene in the Company's operation and management activities beyond my authority and will not encroach on the Company's interests, and that the foregoing promise is unconditional and irrevocable; 2. If I violate the foregoing promise or refuse to fulfill the foregoing promise, I will publicly give an explanation and apology at the general meeting of the shareholders and in newspapers and magazines designated by the CSRC and will accept the relevant penalties imposed by the CSRC and the stock exchanges or the adoption of relevant management measures; and that any damages or losses caused to the Company or its shareholders will be borne by the Company. Damage to the Company or shareholders I will provide full, prompt and effective compensation for any loss.	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	All Directors and Senior Management	1, I promise not to transfer benefits to other units or individuals without compensation or on unfair terms, or use other means to harm the interests of the company; 2, I promise to restrain my consumption behavior in my position; 3, I promise not to use the company's assets to engage in investment and consumption activities unrelated to the performance of my duties; 4, I promise that the remuneration system formulated by the board of directors or the remuneration committee will be linked with the company's I undertake that the remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee will be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill in the returns; 5. I undertake that the exercise conditions of the Company's equity incentives, if announced in the future, will be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill in the returns; 6. I agree that I will, according to the regulations issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the stock exchanges and other regulatory bodies in the future, actively take all necessary and reasonable measures so that the Company's measures to fill in the returns can be effectively implemented. I undertake to effectively fulfill the relevant return filling measures formulated by the Company as well as any commitments I have made in this regard in relation to return filling measures. If I violate the aforesaid commitments or refuse to fulfill the aforesaid commitments, I will publicly give explanations and apologies at the general meeting of shareholders and in newspapers and	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			magazines designated by the CSRC, and I will also accept the relevant penalties imposed on me by the CSRC and the stock exchanges or the adoption of relevant management measures; for the I will provide adequate, timely and effective compensation for any losses incurred by the Company or its shareholders.					

	Addressing Competition in the Same Industry	Qian Dongqi, David Cheng Qian and Qian Lan, a close family member of Qian Dongqi, the actual controller of the Company	1. Neither I nor any of the enterprises other than the Company and its holding companies in which I have a controlling interest, are currently engaged in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition with the main business of the Company and its holding companies.2. After the Company's current issuance and listing, neither I, nor any of the enterprises other than the Company and its holding companies in which I have a controlling interest, will either: (1) in any manner (1) engage in any business or activity that constitutes or may constitute direct or indirect competition with the main business that the Company and its holding companies are or will be engaged in in the future; (2) support, in any form, enterprises other than the Company and its holding companies in engaging in any business or activity that constitutes or may constitute competition with the main business that the Company and its holding companies are or will be engaged in in the future (3) intervene in any business or activity that is or may be in competition with the main business that the Company and its holding companies are or will be engaged in in the future in any other way. (3) to intervene in any other way in any business or activity which competes or may compete with the main business of the Company and its holding company at present or in the future; (4) to engage in any business or activity which competes or may compete with the main business of the Company and its holding company at present or in the future; (5) to intervene in any other way in any business or activity which competes or may compete with the main business of the Company and its holding company at present or in the future. 控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业及时转让或终止前述业务，公司及其控股企业享有优先受让权。4、除前述承诺之外，本人进一步保证：（1）将根据有关法律法规的规定确保公司在资产、业务、人员、财务、机构方面的独立性；（2）将采取合法、有效的措施，促使本人拥有 (2) I will take lawful and effective measures to ensure that the companies, enterprises and other economic organizations over which I have control do not directly or indirectly engage in the same or similar business as the Company; (3) I will not take advantage of the position of the Company's de facto controller/immediate family members of the de facto controller/near-relatives of the de facto controller to carry out any other	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			activities that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the Company and its other shareholders. I am willing to be liable for any financial loss caused to the Company as a result of the breach of the above undertakings and assurances. I hereby confirm that this letter and the undertakings hereunder are irrevocable as from the date of this letter, unless otherwise provided by law; and that if otherwise provided by law, the breach of the aforesaid undertakings and assurances will cause the Company to suffer financial losses. The invalidity or unenforceability of certain parts of the undertaking shall not affect my other undertakings under this letter.					
	Addressing Comp	Controlling Shareholder Creative Leadership Investment	1. Neither the Company nor any of the enterprises held by the Company, other than the Company and its Holding Company, is currently engaged in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competitive relationship with the main business of the Company and its Holding Company.2. After the Company's current issuance and listing, neither the Company nor any of the enterprises held by the Company, other than the Company and its Holding Company, will either (1) engage in any form, engage in any business or activity that constitutes or may constitute direct or indirect competition with the main business currently or in the future engaged in by the Company and its controlling enterprises; (2) in any form, support enterprises other than the Company and its controlling enterprises in engaging in any business or activity that competes or may compete with the main business currently or in the	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	etition in the Same Industry		future engaged in by the Company and its controlling enterprises; and (3) intervene in any other way in any business or activity that competes or may compete with the main business currently or in the future engaged in by the Company and its controlling enterprises. Company and its holding companies are currently or in the future engaged in the main business constitute competition or may constitute competition business or activities. 3. If the Company and the Company's holding, It is inevitable that enterprises other than the Company and its holding companies will engage in activities related to the Company and its holding companies in the future.					

			构成或可能构成竞争的业务或活动，本公司将主动或在公司提出异议后及时转让或终止前述业务，或促使本公司所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业及时转让或终止前述业务，公司及其控股企业享有优先受让权。4、除前述承诺之外，本公司进一步保证：（1）将根据有关法律法规的 (1) it will ensure the independence of the Company in terms of assets, business, personnel, finance and institutions in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations; (2) it will take lawful and effective measures to ensure that the companies, enterprises and other economic organizations over which the Company has control do not directly or indirectly engage in the same or similar business as the Company; (3) it will not take advantage of its position as a controlling shareholder of the Company to carry out any other activities that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the Company and its other shareholders. The Company is willing to be liable for any economic losses caused to the Company as a result of the breach of the above undertakings and assurances. The Company hereby confirms that this letter and the undertakings hereunder are irrevocable as of the date of this letter, unless otherwise provided by law; if otherwise provided by law, which causes certain of the above undertakings to be The partial invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the Company's other commitments under this letter.					

	Addressing Competition in the Same Industry	Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company's shares Ever Group, TranSleeve Investments, TEK Electrical (held by two investment private equity funds in which IDG serves as general partner), shareholders controlled by David Cheng Qian Sky Sure	Neither the Company/the Unit nor the enterprises held by the Company/the Unit, other than the Company and its holding companies, are currently engaged in any form of business or activity that constitutes or is likely to constitute a direct or indirect competitive relationship with the main business of the Company and its holding companies.2. After the Company's current offering and listing, neither the Company/the Unit nor the enterprises held by the Company/the Unit, other than the Company and its holding companies enterprises other than the Company and its Holding Enterprises, nor will they: (1)to engage in any form of business or activity which constitutes or may constitute direct or indirect competition with the main business currently or in the future engaged in by the Company and its holding companies; (2) to support in any form other than the Company and its holding companies to engage in any business or activity which competes or may compete with the main business currently or in the future engaged in by the Company and its holding companies; (3) to intervene in any other way in Any business or activity that competes or is likely to compete with the main business of the Company and its controlling enterprises currently or in the future. 3. If the Company/the Unit and other enterprises other than the Company and its controlling enterprises controlled by the Company/the Unit inevitably engage in any business or activity that competes or is likely to compete with the Company and its controlling enterprises in the future, the Company/the Unit will transfer or terminate the former business or activity of the former business or activity either on its own initiative or upon the Company's objection in time. raise objections to the timely transfer or termination of the aforesaid business, or to cause other enterprises held by the Company/the Unit and other than the Company and its holding enterprises to transfer or terminate the aforesaid business in a timely manner, with the Company and its holding enterprises enjoying the right of first refusal.4. In addition to the aforesaid undertakings, the Company /This unit further guarantees that (1) it will ensure the Company's assets, business in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, personnel, financial, and institutional independence; (2) will take lawful and effective measures to cause the Company to	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			The companies, enterprises and other economic organizations over which the Company/Unit has control will not directly or indirectly engage in the same or similar business as the Company; the Company/Unit is willing to be liable for the economic losses caused to the Company as a result of the violation of the above undertakings and assurances. Liability for Losses. The Company/Unit hereby confirms that, unless otherwise provided by law, from the issuance of this letter					

			This letter and the undertakings hereunder are irrevocable as of the date hereof, and if the law provides otherwise, causing the said undertakings to be The invalidity or unenforceability of certain parts shall not affect the other commitments of the Company/Unit under this letter.					
	(sth. or sb) else	Controlling Shareholder Creative Leadership Investment	Within no later than 10 trading days after the Company's shareholders' general meeting has considered and approved the specific plan for stabilizing the share price, in accordance with the specific plan for stabilizing the share price considered and approved by the Company's shareholders' general meeting, to actively take the following measures to stabilize the Company's share price and to ensure that the Company's shareholding distribution will still be in compliance with the listing conditions after the implementation of the measures for stabilizing the share price The amount and period of increase in shareholding determined in the program will be used to increase the shareholding of the Company through centralized bidding transactions on the Stock Exchange; the total amount of shares purchased for the increase in shareholding shall not be higher than 30% of the cumulative amount of cash dividends received from the Company since the listing of the Company. After the announcement of the plan to increase the shareholding of the Company, if the share price of the Company has failed to meet the conditions for activating the measures to stabilize the share price of the Company, the increase in shareholding may be terminated; (2) except for the circumstances such as the transfer of shares is necessary due to compulsory enforcement or reorganization of the listed company or the triggering of the stopping condition of the aforesaid measures for stabilizing the share price, the Company will not transfer the Company's shareholding of shares during the period of the consideration by the general meeting of shareholders of the Company of a specific plan for stabilizing the share price and implementation of such a plan; except with the general meeting of the Company's shareholders, except with the consent of non-affiliated shareholders, the shares held by the Company shall not be repurchased by the Company; and (3) other means as provided for in the laws, administrative regulations and normative documents as well as those recognized by the CSRC. In the event of triggering the activation	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

			conditions of the share price stabilization measures, the Company will not refuse to implement the aforesaid share price stabilization measures on the ground that it will cease to be the controlling shareholder of the Company during the period of consideration of the specific plan for stabilizing the share price by the shareholders' general meeting of the Company and the implementation of the plan. The Company agrees to be bound by the following in respect of the aforesaid share price stabilization measures: (1) It will publicly explain the specific reasons for not adopting the aforesaid share price stabilization measures and apologize to the shareholders of the Company and public investors in the general meeting of shareholders of the Company and in the newspapers and magazines designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. (2) To propose supplementary undertakings or alternative undertakings to investors in order to protect the rights and interests of investors as far as possible. (3) If investors suffer losses in securities transactions as a result of failure to fulfill the above commitments, investors will be compensated for their losses in accordance with the law. (4) If the Company fails to fulfill its obligation to increase its shareholding in the Company, the Company has the right to withhold the cash dividends payable in an amount equal to its obligation to increase its shareholding until it fulfills its obligation to increase its shareholding. The Company may withhold the cash dividends payable in an amount equal to the fulfillment of its obligation to increase its shareholding Dividends are deducted for the purpose of share repurchase by the Company, and the promisor loses the right of recourse to the corresponding amount of cash dividends.					
	(sth. or sb) el	All directors and senior management	No later than 10 trading days after the Company's shareholders' general meeting has considered and approved the specific plan for stabilizing the share price, in accordance with the specific plan for stabilizing the share price considered and approved by the shareholders' general meeting, actively take the following measures to stabilize the Company's share price and ensure that the Company's shareholding distribution will still be in compliance with the listing conditions after the implementation of the measures for stabilizing the share price The amount and period of the increase in shareholding determined by the Company shall be used to increase the shareholding of the Company through centralized bidding	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	se		transactions on the Stock Exchange; and the total amount of shares purchased for the increase in shareholding shall not be higher than 30% of the total amount of after-tax remuneration and after-tax cash dividends received from the Company during the period from the beginning of the previous year to the date of the Board of Directors' consideration of and adoption of the Specific Plan for Stabilization of Share Price. After the announcement of the program to increase the shareholding of the Company, if the share price of the Company has been Upon failure to meet the conditions for initiating measures to stabilize the Company's share price, the increase in shareholdings may be terminated. (2) Except due to inheritance,					

			Except for cases such as being compulsorily enforced or reorganization of listed companies which necessitate the conversion of shares or triggering the cessation conditions of the aforesaid share price stabilization measures, I shall not transfer the shares of the Company held by me during the period of consideration of the specific plan for stabilizing the share price by the shareholders' general meeting and the implementation of the plan; and I shall not have the Company repurchase the shares held by me, except with the consent of the non-affiliated shareholders at the general meeting of the Company. (3) Other means as stipulated by laws, administrative regulations, regulatory documents and recognized by CSRC. In the event of triggering the activation conditions of the share price stabilization measures, he shall not refuse to implement the above share price stabilization measures due to circumstances such as change of position or departure during the period of consideration of the specific plan for stabilizing the share price and implementation of the plan by the shareholders' general meeting of the Company. To accept the following constraints in respect of the aforesaid share price stabilization measures: (1) To publicly explain the specific reasons for failing to take the aforesaid share price stabilization measures and apologize to the shareholders of the Company and public investors at the general meeting of shareholders of the Company and in newspapers and magazines designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. (2) To propose supplementary undertakings or alternative undertakings to investors in order to protect the rights and interests of investors as far as possible. (3) If investors suffer losses in securities transactions as a result of failure to fulfill the above commitments, investors will be compensated for their losses in accordance with the law. (4) If the Company fails to fulfill its obligation to increase its shareholding in the Company, the Company has the right to withhold the remuneration and cash dividends payable to the promisor until the promisor fulfills its obligation to increase its shareholding. The Company may withhold the remuneration and cash dividends payable to the Commitment Holder for the purpose of share repurchase by the Company, and the Commitment Holder shall lose the					

			right to the corresponding amount of cash dividends. Recourse to gold dividends.					
	Settlement of Connected Trans	Controlling Shareholder Creative Leadership Investment	Except for the connected transactions (if any) disclosed in the audited financial reports of the issuance and listing filings of Cowas, there are no other connected transactions between the Company and other enterprises controlled by the Company and Cowas that should be disclosed but have not been disclosed in accordance with the laws and regulations and the relevant provisions of the CSRC. 2. The Company will try its best to avoid the occurrence of connected transactions between the Company and other enterprises controlled by the Company and Cowas. 3. Transactions, for the unavoidable occurrence of related business transactions or transactions will be carried out on an equal and voluntary basis, in accordance with the principles of fairness and equity, and the transaction price will be determined in accordance with the reasonable price recognized by the market. 3, the Company and the related parties will strictly abide by the provisions of the Articles of Association of Cowas and other normative documents on the avoidance of related transactions, and related transactions involved will be carried out in accordance with the prescribed decision-making procedures, and will fulfill the legal procedures, and will not be disclosed. All related transactions will be conducted in accordance with the prescribed decision-making procedures, and will fulfill the legal procedures and	During the period in which the Company constituted a related	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	actions		make information disclosure on related transaction matters in a timely manner. The Company undertakes that it will not utilize connected transactions to transfer or convey profits, and will not damage the legitimate rights and interests of Cowas and other shareholders by exercising improper shareholders' rights over Cowas.4. If the violation of the above undertakings causes losses to Cowas, the Company shall bear the responsibility to compensate in full.5. This letter of undertaking shall be published on the Company's direct valid and irrevocable for the duration of the period during which 5% or more of the shares in Cowas are held, indirectly or in part, by Cowas.	party of Coors				
	resolve an association	Actual Controller Qian Dongqi, David Cheng Qian	1. Except for the connected transactions disclosed in the audited financial reports of the issuance and listing filings of Cowas (if any), there are no other undisclosed connected transactions that should be disclosed in accordance with the laws and regulations and the relevant provisions of the CSRC between me and other enterprises controlled by me and Cowas at present. 2. I will endeavor to avoid the occurrence of connected transactions between myself and other enterprises controlled by me and Cowas as far as possible. For the unavoidable occurrence of Related business transactions or dealings will be conducted on an equal and voluntary basis and in accordance with the principles of fairness and equity, and transactions	In my role as Coors practice	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	dealings		The price will be determined in accordance with the reasonable price recognized by the market.3. I and my related parties will strictly abide by the avoidance provisions of the Articles of Association and other normative documents of KeWuS regarding the related transaction matters, and the related transactions involved will be carried out in accordance with the stipulated decision-making procedures, and I will fulfill the lawful procedures and disclose the information on the related transaction matters in a timely manner. I promise that I will not use the connected transactions to transfer or convey profits, and will not damage the legitimate rights and interests of KeWuS and other shareholders by exercising improper shareholders' rights over KeWuS.4. If the violation of the above promises causes losses to KeWuS, I will bear the responsibility to compensate in full.5. This letter of promise is valid for the period from the date of my holding KeWuS, either directly or indirectly, to the date of this letter of promise. The above provisions shall remain in force and irrevocable for the period during which 5% or more of the shares of the Company are held by the Company.	Controller period				
Commitments related to refinancing	(sth. or sb) else	The controlling shareholder, Creative Leadership Investment, and the actual controller, Qian Dongqi, David Cheng Qian	1. The Company/I undertake not to intervene in the operation and management activities of the listed company beyond its authority and not to encroach on the interests of the listed company. 2. If the listed company or the shareholders suffer losses as a result of the violation of the above undertakings by the Company/I, the Company shall be liable to the shareholders. The Division/I will be liable for reimbursement in accordance with the law.	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or	All Directors and Senior Management	I undertake not to transfer benefits to other units or individuals without compensation or on unfair terms, nor to use other means to jeopardize the interests of the Company; 2. I undertake to exercise restraints on my consumption behavior in my official capacity; 3. I undertake not to use the Company's assets to engage in investment and consumption activities unrelated to the performance of my duties; 4. I undertake to link the remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the	long term	clogged	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

	sb) else		Remuneration and Evaluation Committee with the implementation of the measures to fill the returns of the Company; and 5. I undertake that the remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee shall be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill in the returns; 5. I undertake that the terms of exercise of the Company's equity incentives to be announced shall be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill in the returns (if applicable); if the listed company or its shareholders suffer losses as a result of my breach of the above undertaking I will be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.					
Other commitments consent	it (refers sth. preceding it) (used for either sex when the sex is	Actual controller Qian Dongqi	On April 14, 2020, through my personal account, I purchased additional shares of Corvus Robotics Inc. 300,000 shares of stock, and if I sell such shares in the future, the proceeds will go to the Company.	long term	be	be	indisposed expense or outlay	indisposed expense or outlay

	unknown or unimportant)							

(ii) 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 it

☐ Achieved ☐ Not Achieved √ Not Applicable

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

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related 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

(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) Other notes

☐Applicable √Not applicable

VI. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	current appointment
Name of domestic accounting firm	SHINEWING CPAs (Special General Partnership)
Remuneration of domestic accounting firms	1,908,000
Years of audit experience of domestic accounting firms	7 years
Name of Certified Public Accountant of	Xue Yan, Zhang Donghe

	name (of a thing)	rewards
Internal control audit accounting firm	SHINEWING CPAs (Special)	477,000
	(General partnership)	
financial advisor		
sponsors	China International Capital Corporation Limited	

Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms
√ Applicable □Not applicable

On May 13, 2022, the Company held its 2021 Annual General Meeting, at which it considered and approved the "Re-appointment of the Company's Auditor for the Year 2022".

The "Resolution on the Audit Organization" decided to re-appoint SHINEWING CPAs (Special General Partnership) as the audit organization of the Company for the year 2022 with a validity period of one year.

Explanation of the change of accounting firm during the audit period
□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 reorganization

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

IX. Significant litigation and arbitration matters

□ The Company has significant litigation and arbitration matters during the current year √ The Company has no significant litigation and arbitration matters during the current year

X. Listed companies, their directors, supervisors, senior management, controlling shareholders and de facto controllers suspected of violating laws and regulations, being punished and rectifying the situation

☐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 and its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers were in good standing in terms of integrity, and there were no cases of failure to fulfill court judgments in force, or debts incurred in larger amounts 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

2. Matters that have been disclosed in interim announcements 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 interim announcements and for which there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

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

☐Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Where a performance agreement is involved, the performance realized during the reporting period should be disclosed.

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(iii) Significant connected transactions for 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 interim announcements 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 interim announcements but with subsequent progress or changes in implementation

☐Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(e) Financial operations between the Company and finance companies with which it has a relationship, and between the Company's holding company and related parties

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Other

☐Applicable √Not applicable

XIII. Significant contracts and their fulfillment (I) Trusteeship, contracting and leasing matters 1.

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Contracting

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Leasehold status

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Status of guarantees

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Ten Thousand 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 (signing of agreement) (Sun.)	Guarantee start date	warranty expiration date	Type of guarantee	collateral (if any)	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Amount overdue on guarantees	Counter-guarantees	Whether guarantee for related parties	affiliate relationship
Coors Robotics Technology Co., Ltd. Suzhou Center No. 1 Branch department (under a ministry)	wholly owned subsidiary	company employee	100	2022/5/6	2022/5/19	2023/5/18	joint liability guarantee	/	clogged	clogged	/	Yes, if the company suffers a loss, the employee will pay the full amount of the loss. reimbursement	clogged	/
Total amount of guarantees incurred during the reporting period (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)														100
Total guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period (A) (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)														100

Total amount of the above three guarantees (C+D+E)	
Explanation of possible joint and several liability for outstanding guarantees	
Statement of guarantees	(1) The 2021 Annual General Meeting of the Company considered and passed the "Motion on Mutual Guarantees among Controlling Subsidiaries": due to the business development needs of the Company, the Company's controlling subsidiaries, Corvus Robotics Technology Ltd, Suzhou Corvus Robotics E-commerce Co, (hereinafter referred to as "the eleven subsidiaries") plan to open the Shake Shack on the platform of Beijing Space Transformation Technology Co. (hereinafter referred to as "Beijing Space Transform"), the eleven subsidiaries agreed to bear joint and several guarantee responsibility for the operation of their stores. At the same time, if the eleven subsidiaries violate the law, breach of contract or the rules of Beijing Space Transform during the operation of Beijing Space Transform, Beijing Space Transform has the right to freeze or deduct the payment and deposit of the eleven subsidiaries, and restrict the eleven subsidiaries from withdrawing from the shops, and has the right to freeze or deduct the payment of the eleven subsidiaries according to the rules of Beijing Space Transform. Beijing Space Transform has the right to freeze or deduct the payment for goods and security deposit of the eleven subsidiaries and restrict the eleven subsidiaries from withdrawing from the stores, and has the right to take corresponding measures according to the provisions of the platform rules. During the reporting period, Coors Robotics Technology Company Limited, Suzhou Coors Robotics E-commerce Company Limited, Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Company Limited, Suzhou Kechang Electronics Company Limited, Timco Electrical Appliances Company Limited, Suzhou Yuni Technology Company Limited and Suzhou Food Wan Delicious Technology Company Limited have signed the agreement. (2) The Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the

	Provision of Guarantees for Employees", agreeing to provide guarantees for the leasing of public rental housing for employees, with the aggregate amount of guarantees not exceeding RMB1 million; and to provide guarantees for employees' admission to special counters in shopping malls/brand promotions, with the aggregate amount of guarantees not exceeding RMB1 million. During the reporting period, the Company entered into a guarantee contract to assume joint and several liability for arrears incurred by the Company's employees during the period of leasing of public rental housing, while the employees signed the If a counter-guarantee contract is signed and it causes a loss to the company, the employee will be fully indemnified.

(iii) Delegation of cash asset management

1. Entrusted financial management

(1) Overall commissioned finance

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan Currency: RMB

typology	Source of funds	incidence	Outstanding balance	Amounts overdue for recovery
banking finance	own funds	136,000	95,000	0
banking finance	initial public offering (IPO) raise money	4,000	0	0
banking finance	Convertible bonds capital raised by securities	80,000	50,000	0

Note: The incurred amounts in the table refer to the highest single-day balance during the reporting period. **Other situations**

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(2) Individual entrusted 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. Description of other significant matters that have a material impact on investors' value judgment and investment decisions

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Section VII. Changes in shares and shareholders

I. Changes in equity

(i) Statement of Changes in Shares 1.

Unit: shares

	Before this change		Increase/decrease (+, -) in current changes					After this change	
	quantities	Proportion (%)	issue new shares	a share grant	conversion of provident fund	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	quantities	Proportion (%)
I. Restricted shares	10,628,200	1.86	1,898,000			-4,071,055	-2,173,055	8,455,145	1.47
1. State shareholding									
2. Shareholding by State-owned legal persons									
3. Other domestic holdings	10,460,430	1.83	1,868,200			-4,007,170	-2,138,970	8,321,460	1.45
Of which: shares held by domestic non-state legal persons									
Domestic natural person shareholding	10,460,430	1.83	1,868,200			-4,007,170	-2,138,970	8,321,460	1.45
4. Foreign shareholding	167,770	0.03	29,800			-63,885	-34,085	133,685	0.02
Of which: Overseas corporations									
Overseas natural person shareholding	167,770	0.03	29,800			-63,885	-34,085	133,685	0.02
II. Unlimited shares outstanding	561,395,675	98.14				3,649,254	3,649,254	565,044,929	98.53
1. RMB ordinary shares	561,395,675	98.14				3,649,254	3,649,254	565,044,929	98.53
2. Domestically listed foreign shares									

2. Description of changes in shares

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) On January 10, 2022, the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Company Limited completed the 2021 Review and registration of the first grant of stock options and restricted stock incentive plan, granting a total of 965,400 shares to 507 persons Restricted Shares. For details, please refer to the "Announcement on the Results of the First Grant under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" disclosed on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange on January 12, 2022, Announcement No. 2022-002 of the Company;

(2) On February 8, 2022, the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited completed its review of the Company's 2021 limited The review and registration of the rights reserved for grant under the Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and the grant of a total of 932,600 shares of restricted stock to 34 persons. The total number of restricted shares granted to 34 persons amounted to 932,600 shares. For details, please refer to the "Announcement on the Results of the Reserved Grants under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange on February 10, 2022, Announcement No. 2022-011 of the Company;

(3) On April 22, 2022, the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and passed the "Report on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Part of the Proposal on Restricted Shares Granted to Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales On July 5, 2022, the relevant repurchase and cancellation procedures were completed at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository & Clearing Corporation Limited, and 200,130 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sales were repurchased and cancelled;

(4) On August 26, 2022, at the second meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Company considered and approved the proposal to repurchase and cancel part of the incentive plan. On October 24, 2022, the relevant repurchase and cancellation procedures were completed at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited, and 222,660 restricted shares which had been granted but not yet released from restricted sale were repurchased and cancelled;

(5) As a result of the conversion of convertible bonds, a total of 989 A shares of unlimited outstanding shares were added during the reporting period;

(6) On December 31, 2022, the total share capital of the Company will be 573,500,074 shares.

3. Impact of the change in shares on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share for the latest year and the latest period (if any)

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

In 2022, the Company granted a total of 1,898,000 shares of restricted stock to incentive recipients and repurchased and canceled restricted stock totaling 422,790 shares and 989 shares from convertible bonds, total capital stock at the end of the period changed to 573,500,074 shares. 2022 basic per share realization Earnings of $3.02 and net assets per share of $11.21.

4. Other contents that the company deems necessary or the securities regulator requires to be disclosed.

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(ii) Movements in restricted shares

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Shares

Name of Shareholder	Restricted shares at the beginning of the year criticize (i.e. enumerate shortcomings)	Discharged during the year restricted shares	Increase in the current year restricted shares	Year-end sales restrictions number of shares	sales restriction reason	sell-off date period
2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Initial grant recipients	1,759,250	914,650		844,600	Share Incentive Restrictions	2022/11/4
2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan reserved for award	877,450	456,155		421,295	Share Incentive Restrictions	2022/11/17
2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Initial grant recipients	7,991,500	2,540,950		5,450,550	Share Incentive Restrictions	2022/5/5
2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan reserved for award		114,000	932,600	818,600	Share Incentive Restrictions	
2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan First Sub-grantees		45,300	965,400	920,100	Share Incentive Restrictions	
add up the total	10,628,200	4,071,055	1,898,000	8,455,145	/	/

Note: During the reporting period, the first and reserved grant portions of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan repurchased and canceled 70,050 shares and 37,940 shares, respectively

shares, and 155,500 shares and 114,000 shares were repurchased and canceled under the initial and reserved grant portions of the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, respectively. Repurchase and cancellation of 45,300 shares of the first grant portion of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, total repurchase and cancellation of restricted stock

Shares of 422,790 were included in the number of shares released from sale restrictions during the year.

II. Issuance and listing of securities

(i) Issuance of securities up to the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Explanation of securities issuance as of the reporting period (for bonds with different interest rates during the duration, please explain separately):

√Applicable □Not applicable

On September 23, 2022, the Company granted a reserved portion of stock options to 2021 stock option and restricted stock incentive recipients 218.09 million shares and 168.4 million shares of restricted stock. On November 14, 2022, the Company's first extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 2022 examined We hereby approve the "Termination of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares".

The "Resolution on the Grant of Stock Options and Restricted Shares and Cancellation of the Registration of Reserved Grants of Interests", therefore, the registration of the reserved grants of stock options and restricted shares to the incentive recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan is canceled.

(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

In 2022, the Company made an initial grant of 965,400 shares of restricted stock to 2021 stock option and restricted stock incentive recipients. 932,600 shares of restricted stock reserved for grant to 2021 restricted stock incentive recipients, 989 shares of convertible debt, repurchase and write-off of shares of restricted stock that have been

The total number of restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sale is 422,790 shares. 2,385,450 shares were released from restricted sale under the first grant portion of the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, 844,600 shares were released from restricted sale under the first grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and 418,215 shares were released from restricted sale under the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan reserved for grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan. The Company's restricted shares changed from 10,628,200 shares to

The total number of shares was changed from 572,023,875 shares to 573,500,074 shares by changing the number of shares to 8,455,145 shares.

At the end of 2022, the Company's gearing ratio was 51.69%, a decrease of 0.68 percentage points from the beginning of the year.

(iii) Existing internal employee shares

□Applicable √Not Applicable

III. Shareholders and de facto controllers

(i) Total number of shareholders

Total number of common shareholders as of the end of the reporting period (households)	40,272
Total common shareholders at the end of the previous month before the annual report disclosure date Number of households	39,782
Total number of preferred shareholders with voting rights restored at the end of the reporting period (Households)	0
Voting rights restored at the end of the previous month prior to the annual report disclosure date Preferred Total number of preference shareholders (households)	0

(ii) 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

Shareholding of top ten shareholders							
Name of Shareholder (full name)	Increase/decrease during the reporting period	Number of shares held at the end of the period	Proportion (%)	Number of shares held under limited selling conditions measure word	Pledging, marking or frozen		Nature of shareholders
					shareholding	quantities	
Suzhou Creative Leadership Intelligence Venture Asset Management Co.	0	239,198,209	41.71	0	not have	0	Domestic non-state legal personality
ever group							

SKY SURE LIMITED	0	12,600,000	2.20	0	not have	0	Overseas legal persons
Bank of Communications Co. Ltd - Efounda SSE 50 Index Enhanced Securities Investment Fund	9,046,755	9,046,755	1.58	0	not have	0	uncharted
E Fund - Central Huijin Asset Management Company Limited - E Fund - Huijin Asset Management Single Asset management plan	4,100,085	4,100,085	0.71	0	not have	0	uncharted
Shanghai KYW Enterprise Management Partner Company (limited partnership)	0	3,830,400	0.67	0	not have	0	Domestic non-state legal person
Shanghai Huanbin Enterprise Management Consulting Center (Yes) (limited partnership)	-93,300	3,275,351	0.57	0	not have	0	Domestic non-state legal person

Shares held by top ten shareholders with unlimited sales conditions			
Name of Shareholder	Number of shares held in circulation with unlimited selling conditions	Type and number of shares	
		kind	quantities

Suzhou Creative Leadership Intelligence Investment Management Co. department (under a ministry)	239,198,209	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	239,198,209
ever group corporation LIMITED	70,480,000	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	70,480,000
Suzhou Chuang Sleeve Investment Center (Limited Partnership)	59,645,808	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	59,645,808
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	20,900,587	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	20,900,587
Sutron Wisdom (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Partnership Enterprises (limited partnership)	16,113,610	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	16,113,610
SKY SURE LIMITED	12,600,000	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	12,600,000
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd - Efounda SSE 50 Index Enhanced Securities Investment fund	9,046,755	Renminbi ordinary shares	9,046,755
Efund - Central Huijin Asset Management Co. -Hui Jin Capital Management Single Asset Management Plan	4,100,085	Renminbi ordinary shares	4,100,085
Shanghai KYW Enterprise Management Partnership (limited partnership)	3,830,400	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	3,830,400
Shanghai Huanbin Enterprise Management Consulting Center (Yes) (limited partnership)	3,275,351	Renminbi (RMB) Ordinary thigh	3,275,351
The repurchase special account in the top ten	inapplicable		

shareholders said generic term for a sacrifice the gods	
Proxy voting rights of the above shareholders, proxy voting and waiver of voting rights	inapplicable
Description of the above shareholders' affiliation or concerted action	1, the company's controlling shareholder ChuangLeading Investment shareholders Qian DongQi in ChuangSleeve investment capital share of 99.99%, at the same time and ChuangSleeve investment capital share of 0.01% of the partner QianLan is brother and sister relationship; 2 、 Qian Dongqi, a shareholder of the Company's controlling shareholder, Chuangling Investment, and Ever Group, Sky Sure shareholder David Cheng Qian is father and son.
Preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored and holders of Description of the number of shares	inapplicable

Number of shares held by the top ten shareholders with limited selling rights and the conditions of sale restriction

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: shares

serial number	Name of restricted shareholders	Number of shares held under limited selling conditions	Listing and trading of shares with limited selling conditions state of affairs		conditions for selling restrictions
			Listable timing	Newly listed and tradable Number of shares traded	
1	Cold ☒	2,691,600			Share Incentive Restrictions
2	Xu Xisheng	175,000			Share Incentive Restrictions
3	Wang Shoumu	140,000			Share Incentive Restrictions
4	Ren Huaiqiang (1931-1989), Chinese communist leader	126,000			Share Incentive Restrictions

(iii) Strategic investors or general corporations becoming 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)	Suzhou Creative Leadership Intelligence Investment Management Co.
Head of unit or legal representative	Qian Dongqi (1952-), PRC dissident human rights activist

Date of Establishment	May 27, 2016
Main business operations	Business management services, business management consulting.
Other domestic holdings and equity participation during the reporting period Shareholdings in foreign listed companies	not have
Other information notes	not have

2 natural person (law)

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

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

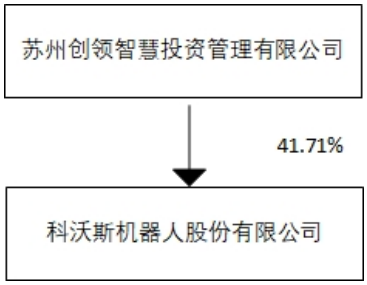
☐Applicable √Not applicable

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

2 natural person (law)

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

name and surname	Qian Dongqi, David Cheng Qian
citizenship	Dongqi Qian Chinese nationality; David Cheng Qian Canadian nationality
Whether or not they have acquired the right of abode in other countries or regions	clogged
	Dongqi Qian is the Chairman of the Company; David

Situation of the Division	

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

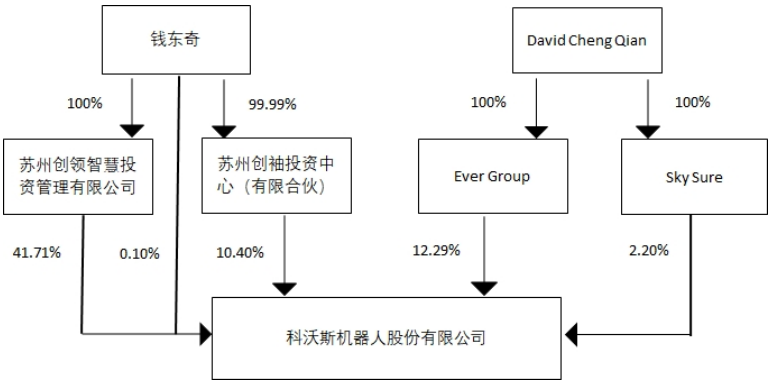
☐Applicable √Not applicable

4 Explanation 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 beneficial owners

√Applicable ☐Not applicable



6 Control of companies by beneficial owners through trusts or other asset management methods

☐Applicable √Not applicable

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

☐Applicable √Not applicable

V. The proportion of the accumulated number of shares pledged by the controlling shareholder or the first largest shareholder of the Company and its concert parties to the number of shares held by them reaches 80% or more.

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

VI. Other corporate shareholders holding more than ten percent of the shares

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of corporate shareholders	Head of unit or legal representative man	Date of Establishment	Organization code	registered capital	Main business operations or management activities Action, etc.
EVER group					

Suzhou Chuangsheng Investment Center (Limited) partnership)	Qian Lan	2015-07-07	91320500MA1MKEFQ4U	20,000 Chinese Yuan (CNY)	Project investment, equity investment
information note	David Cheng Qian owns 100% of Ever Group; Dongqi Qian owns 99.99% of Tristar Investment. power				

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 preferred 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 bonds

√Applicable □Not applicable

(i) Issuance of convertible bonds

√Applicable □Not applicable

Approved by China Securities Regulatory Commission's "Approval of the Approval of Public Offering of Convertible Corporate Bonds by KeWuos Robotics Co., Ltd." (Securities Supervision and Administration License [2021] No. 3493), the Company made a public offering of 10,400,000,000 bonds on November 30, 2021, which was approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

Convertible bonds, each with a par value of RMB100, totaling RMB140,000,000 were issued. For details, please refer to the Company's announcement on November 11, 2021. Ltd. Public Offering of Convertible Corporate Bonds Issue Announcement, Announcement No. 2021-104, disclosed on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on February 26th.

With the consent of Shanghai Stock Exchange Self-disciplinary Supervision Decision [2021] 488, the company's 104,000,000 Yuan convertible bonds will be listed and traded on Shanghai Stock Exchange from December 29, 2021, with the abbreviation of "KeWu Convertible Bonds" and the code of "KeWu Convertible Bonds".

"113633". For details, please refer to the "Announcement on the Listing of Publicly Issued Convertible Corporate Bonds of KeWuos Robotics Co., Ltd." disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on December 25, 2021, Announcement No. 2021-118. **(ii) Convertible bond holders and guarantors during the reporting period**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of convertible bonds		convertible bond
Number of holders of convertible bonds at the end of the period		44,127
Guarantor of the Company's convertible bonds		not have
The top ten holders of convertible bonds are listed below:		
Name of convertible bondholders	Amount of debt held at the end of the period ($)	Percentage of holdings (%)

Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. - Jingshun Great Wall Jingyi Dual-Interest Bond-type Securities Investment funds	52,467,000	5.05
ICBC Credit Suisse Tianfeng Convertible Bond Fixed Income Pension Product-Bank of China corporation	50,344,000	4.84
China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited -ICBC Credit Suisse Yi Yi Bond Securities Investment funds	48,920,000	4.70
CITIC Capital Securities Co.	40,180,000	3.86
China Construction Bank Corporation -China Europe New Blue Chip Flexible Allocation Mix Securities Investment Fund	28,426,000	2.73
China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited -Oriental Dual Bond Plus Bond Securities Investment funds	18,346,000	1.76
Huaxia Fund Life Extension No.5 Pure Bond Fixed Income Pension Product-China Agricultural Bank of China Ltd.	16,699,000	1.61
Huaxia Fund Extended Life No. 7 Fixed Income Pension Product - CITIC Bank Ltd.	16,184,000	1.56
ICBC Credit Suisse Tian Xiang Mixed Pension Product - ICBC limited company	16,030,000	1.54
Citic Bank Limited - ICBC Credit Suisse Industrial Bond Securities Investment funding fund	13,964,000	1.34

(iii) Changes in convertible bonds during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

convertible company Bond Name	Before this change	Increase/decrease in current changes			After this change
		transfer stock	redeem	resell	
convertible bond	1,040,000,000	189,000	0	0	1,039,811,000

Currency: RMB

Cumulative conversion of convertible bonds during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of convertible bonds	convertible bond
Conversion amount for the reporting period ($)	189,000
Number of shares converted during the reporting period (shares)	989
Cumulative number of shares converted (shares)	989
Cumulative number of shares converted as a percentage of the total number of issued shares of the company before conversion (%)	0.0002
Amount not yet converted (dollars)	1,039,811,000
Unconverted convertible bonds as a percentage of total convertible bonds issued (%)	99.98

(iv) Successive adjustments to the conversion price

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

Currency: RMB

Name of convertible bonds		convertible bond		
Conversion price grids all day long	Adjusted transfers stock price	Disclosure time	Disclosure of media	Conversion Price Adjustment clarification
2022/1/14	178.28	2022/1/13	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) website (www.sse.com.cn) Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal The Securities Times	The registration of 965,400 shares of restricted stock for the first time granted to incentive recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan was completed, and there was a change in the share capital of the corresponding Conversion price should be adjusted

2022/2/11	178.13	2022/2/10	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) website (www.sse.com.cn) Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal The Securities Times	The registration of 93.26 thousand restricted shares granted to the reserved portion of the incentive stock under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan has been completed, and the share capital has been changed, so the transfer of shares was adjusted accordingly. servant
2022/6/2	177.03	2022/5/27	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) website	Distribution of the Company's annual profit for the year 2021.
			(www.sse.com.cn) Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal The Securities Times	Cash distribution per 10 shares to all shareholders Dividend of NT$11.00 (including tax), conversion price adjustment due to equity distribution
2022/7/26	177.08	2022/7/23	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) website (www.sse.com.cn) Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal The Securities Times	The Company's repurchase and cancellation of 200,130 restricted shares has been completed, the share capital has changed and the conversion price has been adjusted accordingly.
2022/10/27	177.13	2022/10/26	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) website (www.sse.com.cn) Shanghai Securities News China Securities Journal The Securities Times	The Company's repurchase and cancellation of 222,660 restricted shares has been completed and the share capital has changed, so the conversion price was adjusted accordingly.
Latest transfers as at the end of the reporting period stock price				177.13

(v) the company's indebtedness, changes in creditworthiness and cash arrangements for debt repayment in future years

√Applicable □Not applicable

At the end of the reporting period, the company's total liabilities amounted to RMB 6.879 billion, including current liabilities of RMB 5.805 billion and non-current liabilities

of RMB 1.074 billion, with a gearing ratio of 51.69%.

On June 17, 2022, China Chengxin International Credit Rating Co., Ltd. conducted a comprehensive review of the Company's operating conditions and related industries. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis and evaluation, we issued the "Public Offering of Convertible Bonds by KeWuos Robotics Company Limited for the Year of 2022". The main credit rating of the Company is "AA", the rating outlook is "stable", and the credit rating of "Kevo Bond" is "AA", according to the "Tracking Rating Report" (Letter of Credit Rating Committee [2022] Tracking No. 0672). The rating outlook is "stable", and the credit rating of "Kewo Convertible Bond" is "AA". There is no change in the current rating result compared with the previous one.

The Company is stable in all aspects of its operations, has a reasonable asset structure and good credit standing, and can provide stable and sufficient working capital for the payment of interest on convertible bonds and repayment of bonds in future years.

(vi) Other information on the convertible bonds

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section X. Financial reporting

I. Audit reports

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Audit reports

XYZH/2023XAAA2B0052

All shareholders of Coors Robotics

Corporation: I, Audit opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coors Robotics Corporation (Coors), which comprise the consolidated and parent company balance sheets as of December 31, 2022, the consolidated and parent company statements of income, the consolidated and parent company statements of cash flows, and the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in stockholders' equity for fiscal year 2022, and the related 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 Coors as of December 31, 2022, and the consolidated and parent company results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022, 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 Cowas and have fulfilled our other responsibilities with respect to 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 issues

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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.

1. Operating revenue recognition and measurement

Key audit matters	Response in audits
As described in Note V.38, the operating revenues of KeWuS are mainly composed of online B2C mode, e-commerce platform warehousing mode, online and offline distribution mode, and OEM/ODM mode, and as described in Note VII.61 Operating revenues and operating costs, KeWuS will be able to generate revenues in the following year. Operating income for the year amounted to RMB 1,532,476.28 million, compared with RMB 1,532,476.28 million for the same period last year. Operating income in 2021: 1,308,600.74 million yen.	The principal audit procedures we performed: ➢ Understood, assessed management's design of internal controls over the sales and collection cycle, and tested the effectiveness of key controls implementation; ➢ Understanding and assessing revenue recognition policies through sampling of sales contracts and interviews with management; ➢ Implement analytical procedures for operating income and analyze gross margin variances.
increased by 17.11%. As operating income is one of the key performance indicators of Covis, we consider the truth and accuracy of revenue recognition and measurement as a key audit matter.	frequent changes, reviewing the reasonableness of the revenue and comparing it to the gross margins of the same industry; ➢ Sufficient sample size is taken based on the characteristics and nature of the customer transactions to perform the correspondence procedures to confirm the accounts receivable balances and the amount of sales revenue, and alternative tests are performed on the unresponsive samples; ➢ Examine revenue recognition related contracts, invoices, release forms (customer sign-off sheets) and other documents; ➢ For the online sales model, we conducted an IT-specific audit by conducting on-site interviews, extracting order data from business platforms and third-party sales platforms, reconciling the data with the bookkeeping data, and analyzing the reasonableness of the order

	data; ➢ For revenue from foreign sales, in addition to performing the above procedures, customs declarations are examined and reconciled with the book data, and discrepancies are analyzed for reasonableness; ➢ Revenue cut-off tests are performed to assess whether sales revenue is recognized in the proper period; ➢ Conduct background on new major customers added during the year, focusing on the Whether there are connected transactions.
2. Recognition of cost-of-sale advertising and marketing and platform service fees	
Key audit matters	**Response in audits**

As shown in Note VII.63 "Selling Expenses", Coface's selling expenses in FY2022 amounted to NT$462,253.78 million. The sales expenses of the Company increased by 42.81% compared with the sales expenses of NT$3,236,745,400 in FY2021, of which NT$3,612,200,000 were for advertising, marketing and platform services, accounting for NT$3,612,200,000 of the total sales expenses of the Company. The proportion of total selling expenses was 78.01%, representing an increase of 45.31% from RMB248,173.33 million in FY2021. Since the incurred amount of selling expenses advertising, marketing and platform service fees in FY2022 is large and the growth rate is higher than the growth rate of operating revenues, we have recognized the recognition of selling expenses advertising, marketing and platform service fees as a key audit matter.	The principal audit procedures we performed: ➢ Understand and assess key internal controls related to advertising and marketing and platform service fees, evaluate the design of those controls and test the operating effectiveness of related internal controls; ➢ Implement analytical procedures for advertising and marketing and platform service fees to analyze the percentage of revenues and growth trends, and analyze them in comparison with revenue growth trends to identify any significant or unusual fluctuations and the reasons for the fluctuations; ➢ Check the supporting documents related to the confirmation of advertising and marketing and platform service fees, including contracts, settlement statements, platform consumption details, placement results, etc., and check the authenticity, completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the expenses incurred; ➢ A sample size sufficient to perform the correspondence procedure to confirm the amount of advertising and marketing and platform service fees incurred, with alternative testing for the sample that did not respond to the letter; ➢ Perform cut-off testing procedures to reconcile the corresponding balances for advertising and marketing and platform service fees recognized before and after the balance sheet date Supporting documents such as calculations, invoices, contracts, etc., to evaluate advertising camps

	Whether sales and platform service fees are recognized in the proper period; ➢ Check that information relating to selling expenses is properly presented in the financial statements.

IV. Other information

The management of Coors (''Management'') is responsible for this other information. Other information includes the information covered in Cowas' 2022 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 the financial statements or circumstances known to us in the course of our audit or appears to be materially misstated.

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 Covus' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters related to going concern, if applicable, and applying the going concern assumptions unless management plans to liquidate Covus, terminate its operations, or has no other realistic alternative.

Governance is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process at Coventry. **VI. Responsibilities of certified public accountants for the audit of**

financial statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable a s s u r a n c e 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 those statements.

In performing the audit in accordance with auditing standards, we use professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. 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 sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base an audit opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting material misstatements due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation or overriding internal controls.

(2) Understand internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures.

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

(4) 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 a material uncertainty exists regarding the matters or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on Coors' 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 information available as of the date of the audit report. However, it is possible that future events or circumstances may cause Coors to be unable to continue as a going concern.

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

(6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the financial information of the entities or business activities in Coors 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 our planned audits, including communicating internal control deficiencies of concern identified in our audits.

We also provide a statement to governance that we have complied with the ethical requirements related to independence and communicate with governance all relationships and other matters that may 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 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, where 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.

SHINEWING ZHONGHE CPAs (Special General Partnership)

Certified Public Accountant of China: Xue Yan
(Project partner)

Certified Public Accountant, China: Zhang Donghe

Beijing, China

April 27, 2003

II. Financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, 2022

Prepared by: Corvus Robotics Ltd.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liquid assets:			
money funds	VII.1	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70

Provision for settlement			
outflow of funds			
Financial assets held for trading	VII.2	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable	VII.4		
accounts receivable	VII.5	1,953,441,486.43	1,784,411,747.65
Receivables financing	VII.6	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46
Prepayments	VII.7	339,826,236.98	196,166,832.30
Premiums receivable			
Receivables from reinsurance			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables	VII.8	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Bought and sold financial assets			
inventory (of material)	VII.9	2,906,269,485.39	2,417,305,973.69
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	VII.13	258,259,559.08	160,250,862.41
Total current assets		11,126,160,191.12	9,065,811,061.34
Non-current assets:			
Release of loans and advances			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	VII.17	144,245,936.84	152,376,462.63
Investments in other equity instruments	VII.18	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00
Other non-current financial assets	VII.19	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07
investment property	VII.20	271,869.80	283,163.07
fixed assets	VII. 21	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49
construction in progress	VII.22	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
Royalty assets	VII.25	78,430,885.33	36,554,118.52
intangible asset	VII. 26	158,448,569.50	88,037,355.45
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product	VII. 28		

Long-term amortized expenses	VII.29	31,938,218.35	27,799,386.33
Deferred tax assets	VII.30	210,037,554.26	159,681,617.07
Other non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		2,183,411,864.92	1,654,203,145.92
Total assets		13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26
Current liabilities:			
short term loan	VII.32	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
Borrowing from the Central Bank			
funds on call			
Financial liabilities held for trading	VII.33	9,847,800.00	
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable	VII.35	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35
accounts payable	VII.36	3,058,229,541.79	2,464,891,368.51
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities	VII.38	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19
Sales of repurchased financial assets			
Deposit-taking and interbank deposits			
Securities brokerage			
Underwriting of securities			
Employee remuneration payable	VII.39	213,754,584.23	171,017,226.31
Taxes payable	VII.40	147,450,803.18	298,440,457.40
Other accounts payable	VII.41	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable			
Fees and commissions payable			
Accounts payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	VII.43	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74
Other current liabilities	VII.44	148,723,097.73	131,591,621.28
Total current liabilities		5,804,791,809.52	4,649,089,393.99
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			
long term loan			
bonds payable	VII.46	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			

Lease liabilities	VII.47	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income	VII.51	23,090,886.71	1,619,251.91
Deferred income tax liabilities	VII.30	52,450,943.56	28,441,416.67
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		1,074,266,915.14	964,425,292.34
Total liabilities		6,879,058,724.66	5,613,514,686.33
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)	VII.53	573,500,074.00	572,023,875.00
Other equity instruments	VII.54	117,942,096.95	117,963,750.28
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus	VII.55	1,720,620,384.92	1,518,833,808.53
Less: Treasury stock	VII.56	411,738,054.06	398,053,331.46
Other comprehensive income	VII.57	8,575,789.26	-70,211,520.06
earmark			
surplus surplus	VII.59	225,333,101.75	171,728,112.99
General risk provision			
unallocated profit	VII.60	4,195,245,989.12	3,182,009,097.38
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company (Total (or shareholders' equity)		6,429,479,381.94	5,094,293,792.66
Minority interests		1,033,949.44	12,205,728.27
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)		6,430,513,331.38	5,106,499,520.93
Liabilities and owners' equity (Total (or shareholders' equity)		13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Prepared by:Corvus Robotics Co.

Parent Company Balance Sheet

December 31, 2022

Unit: Yuan

sports event	footnote	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liquid assets:	Currency: RMB		
money funds		836,920,962.60	1,194,831,192.53
Financial assets held for trading		610,000,000.00	93,227,500.00
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable			
accounts receivable	XVII.1	2,712,255,501.67	1,369,990,289.98
Receivables financing			
Prepayments		29,025,809.18	32,312,338.16
Other receivables	XVII.2	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
inventory (of material)		562,649,165.83	673,006,503.41
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets		23,191,337.00	33,641,799.66
Total current assets		6,485,618,045.06	4,712,076,215.64
Non-current assets:			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	XVII.3	1,436,503,916.81	1,325,012,129.88
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets		97,418,665.00	94,276,360.00
investment property		9,397,486.01	10,131,665.22
fixed assets		143,322,610.84	88,205,843.18
construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
Royalty assets		15,275,603.49	18,617,957.21
intangible asset		11,887,034.06	11,748,751.73
development expenditure			

reputation of a firm's product			
Long-term amortized expenses		4,346,213.99	1,933,290.02
Deferred income tax assets		5,466,465.07	6,182,497.88
Other non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		1,723,617,995.27	1,556,108,495.12
Total assets		8,209,236,040.33	6,268,184,710.76
Current liabilities:			
short term loan		420,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable		43,780,148.79	83,791,689.54
accounts payable		2,844,705,174.57	1,446,355,858.07
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities		13,556,940.60	23,967.30
Employee remuneration payable		65,739,764.40	55,876,334.04
Taxes payable		15,253,041.28	6,478,234.66
Other accounts payable		624,518,893.03	590,065,597.96
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		5,676,428.57	5,558,364.00
Other current liabilities		775,578.20	58,812.35
Total current liabilities		4,034,297,202.31	2,228,347,524.59
Non-current liabilities:			
long term loan			
bonds payable		955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
Lease liabilities		8,758,176.27	12,767,314.19
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income		430,614.15	585,923.15
Deferred income tax liabilities		18,091,253.92	13,593,312.90
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		982,433,239.67	942,139,215.00

Total liabilities		5,016,730,441.98	3,170,486,739.59
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)		573,500,074.00	572,023,875.00
Other equity instruments		117,942,096.95	117,963,750.28
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus		1,713,771,307.20	1,511,425,486.34
Less: Treasury stock		411,738,054.06	398,053,331.46
Other comprehensive income			
earmark			
surplus surplus		225,333,101.74	171,728,112.98
unallocated profit		973,697,072.52	1,122,610,078.03

Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)		3,192,505,598.35	3,097,697,971.17
Liabilities and owners' equity (Total (or shareholders' equity)		8,209,236,040.33	6,268,184,710.76

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Consolidated Income Statement

January-December 2022

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	2022	2021
I. Gross operating income		15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30
Of which: Operating income	VII.61	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30
Interest income			
Premiums earned			
Fee and commission income			
II. Total operating costs		13,405,108,369.11	10,816,445,846.36
Of which: Operating costs	VII.61	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58
interest expense			
Handling fee and commission expenses			
surrender charge			
Net claims expenditure			
Net withdrawal from reserve for insurance liabilities			
Policy dividend expenses			
Reinsurance costs			
Taxes and surcharges	VII.62	88,989,576.75	71,851,249.34
sales expense	VII.63	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69
overhead	VII.64	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90
R&D costs	VII.65	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63
financial cost	VII.66	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22
Of which: Interest expense		56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
Interest income		32,335,572.88	19,940,051.24
Add: Other gains	VII. 67	106,079,040.30	55,446,248.10
Investment income (losses are marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)	VII.68	-22,386,282.35	12,280,303.69
Of which: to associates and joint ventures Investment income from the industry		-10,893,912.46	-13,009,445.41
Gold measured at amortized cost Gain on derecognition of financing assets			
Exchange gains (losses symbolized by "-") (fill in the blanks)			

Gain (loss) on disposal of assets "-" sign)	VII.73	726,303.58	1,034,233.84
III. Operating profit (Loss is filled in with a "-" sign) (columns)		1,817,334,579.00	2,255,871,719.64
Add: Non-operating income	VII.74	14,332,106.72	8,066,447.17
Less: Non-operating expenses	VII.75	4,952,806.46	11,276,870.98
IV. Total profit (total loss is represented by "-") (No.)		1,826,713,879.26	2,252,661,295.83
Less: Income tax expense	VII. 76	126,298,343.80	239,123,006.15
V. Net profit (net loss is marked with a "-") (columns)		1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
(i) Classification by business continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss to "-" sign)		1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss to "-" sign)			
(ii) Classification by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company (Net loss is represented by a "-" sign)		1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48
2. Minority interests (net loss of "-" sign)		1,978,976.73	3,277,636.20
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
(i) Others attributable to owners of the parent company Net comprehensive income after tax		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
1. Others not reclassifiable to profit or loss Consolidated income			
(1) Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans balance (of payments)			
(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			

value change			
(4) Fair value of an enterprise's own credit risk value change			
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss combined income		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
(1) Other transferable gains and losses under the equity method Consolidated income			
(2) Change in fair value of other debt investments act			
(3) Reclassification of financial assets to other Amount of comprehensive income			
(4) Credit impairment allowance for other debt investments get ready			
(5) Cash flow hedge reserve			
(6) Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
(7) Other			
(ii) Other summaries attributable to minority shareholders Net of tax on combined earnings			
VII. Total comprehensive income		1,779,202,844.78	1,975,981,882.81
(i) Summaries attributable to owners of the parent company Total combined income		1,777,223,868.05	1,972,704,246.61
(ii) Comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders Total benefits		1,978,976.73	3,277,636.20
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(i) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)		3.02	3.59
(ii) Diluted earnings per share ($/share)		2.96	3.53

In the event of a business combination under the same control during the current period, the net income realized by the party to be merged before the merger was: $0. The net income realized by the party to be merged during the previous period was: $0.

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Parent Company Income Statement

January-December 2022

Unit:Yuan Currency:RMB

sports event	footnote	2022	2021
I. Operating income	XVII.4	5,302,568,630.41	4,254,710,307.82
Less: Operating costs	XVII.4	4,537,703,061.98	3,372,266,991.28
Taxes and surcharges		16,400,432.38	4,702,029.63
sales expense		176,664,949.13	146,357,104.78
overhead		109,826,811.24	101,913,179.50
R&D costs		335,634,863.69	206,184,530.13
financial cost		-33,390,557.24	11,793,978.75
Of which: Interest expense		49,700,812.82	6,220,688.26
Interest income		9,939,028.41	15,525,936.03
Add: Other gains		39,017,483.31	32,738,773.34
Investment income (losses are symbolized by "-") (fill in the blanks)	XVII.5	347,575,833.21	-66,563,280.98
Of which: to associates and joint ventures Investment income from the industry		1,342,478.89	2,757,495.56
Gold measured at amortized cost Gain on derecognition of financing assets			
Net open hedging gains (losses) on "-" sign)			
Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of "-" sign)		5,934,505.51	63,129,058.00
Credit Impairment Losses (Losses in "-" sign)		-166,135.51	391,677.68
Impairment loss on assets (loss in "-" sign)		-12,119,317.93	-4,264,225.18
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets "-" sign)		34,486.12	462,193.16
II. Operating Profit (Losses filled in with a "-" sign) (columns)		540,005,923.94	437,386,689.77
Add: Non-operating income		2,259,952.54	1,518,624.46
Less: Non-operating expenses		1,052,004.00	110,928.80

III. Total profit (total loss is represented by "-") (No.)		541,213,872.48	438,794,385.43
Less: Income tax expense		5,163,984.88	22,867,160.14
IV. Net profit (net loss is marked with a "-") (columns)		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
(i) Net profit (net loss) from continuing operations (to be completed with a "-" sign)		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
(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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated income			
3. Fair value of investments in other equity instruments flux			
4. Fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk flux			
(ii) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss combined income			
1. Other syntheses of 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 earnings			
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		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
VII. Earnings per share:			
(i) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)			
(ii) Diluted earnings per share ($/share)			

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

January-December 2022

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	FY2022	2021
i. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Sales of goods and services received in cash		15,326,511,052.95	13,219,578,775.10
Net customer deposits and interbank deposits increase			

Net increase in borrowing from central banks			
Net remittances to 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 of repurchase operations			
Net cash received from dealing in securities horizontal tablet or inscribed board			
Tax refunds received		362,161,546.64	301,449,954.32
Receipt of other operating activities in cash	VII.78	143,802,023.03	83,753,605.75
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities		15,832,474,622.62	13,604,782,335.17
Purchase of goods, acceptance of services paid in cash		7,613,410,612.98	7,098,476,153.26
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		1,931,922,683.81	1,503,839,371.91

in cash			
Taxes paid		1,048,154,098.67	764,801,214.20
Payment of other operating activities related in cash	VII.78	3,511,654,357.96	2,480,373,568.25
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		14,105,141,753.42	11,847,490,307.62
Cash flows from operating activities net quantity		1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments		197,270.18	
Cash received from investment income		50,964,586.63	57,155,029.09
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and Net cash recovered from other long-term assets		801,867.66	738,848.02
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received			
Receipt of other investment activities in cash	VII.78	830,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities		881,963,724.47	117,893,877.11
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and Cash paid for other long-term assets		676,697,284.23	376,311,356.67
Cash paid for investments			122,237,100.00
Net increase in pledged loans			
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units Net cash paid			
Payments for other investment activities in cash	VII.78	1,501,977,690.41	830,000,000.00
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		2,178,674,974.64	1,328,548,456.67
Cash flows from investing activities net quantity		-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorption of investments		69,923,568.00	456,527,005.00
Of which: Absorption of minority shareholders by subsidiaries			

Cash received from investments			
Cash received from acquisition of loans		880,000,000.00	1,207,764,000.00
Receipt of other financing activities in cash			
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities		949,923,568.00	1,664,291,005.00
Cash paid for debt service		380,000,000.00	237,821,724.50
Distribution of dividends, profits or repayment of interest Cash paid		642,605,169.75	291,108,448.37
Of which: Paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders Dividends, profits of owners			2,736,883.72
Disbursements for other financing activities in cash	VII.78	78,384,206.37	22,558,302.50
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		1,100,989,376.12	551,488,475.37
Cash flows from financing activities net quantity		-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63
iv. impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents Impact of valuation		135,189,302.47	-48,064,514.39
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents horizontal tablet or inscribed board		414,745,113.38	1,611,375,463.23
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period balances		3,576,582,335.70	1,965,206,872.47
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period horizontal tablet or inscribed board		3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flows January-December 2022

Unit: Yuan Currency:

sports event	footnote	FY2022	2021
i. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Sales of goods and services received in cash		3,826,495,015.46	4,872,551,766.54
Tax refunds received		152,636,418.81	146,818,472.41

RMB

Purchase of goods, acceptance of services paid in cash		3,865,867,008.91	3,748,972,646.37
Payments to and for employees in cash		602,120,768.40	420,437,212.82
Taxes paid		93,469,196.38	170,574,854.91
Payment of other operating activities related in cash		1,374,542,236.22	451,267,737.52
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		5,935,999,209.91	4,791,252,451.62
Net cash flows from operating activities horizontal tablet or inscribed board		196,719,385.89	464,855,636.41
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments		197,270.18	1.00
Cash received from investment income		352,055,784.65	201,168,616.85
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and Net cash recovered from other long-term assets			542.17
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received			
Receipt of other investment activities in cash		90,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities		442,253,054.83	261,169,160.02
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and Cash paid for other long-term assets		127,269,281.40	72,085,837.09
Cash paid for investments		28,614,769.42	984,399,614.44
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units Net cash paid			
Payments for other investment activities in cash		610,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		765,884,050.82	1,146,485,451.53
Cash flows from investing activities net quantity		-323,630,995.99	-885,316,291.51
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from		69,923,568.00	456,527,005.00

absorption of investments			
Cash received from acquisition of loans		760,000,000.00	1,207,764,000.00
Receipt of other financing activities in cash			
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities		829,923,568.00	1,664,291,005.00
Cash paid for debt service		380,000,000.00	235,821,724.50
Distribution of dividends, profits or repayment of interest Cash paid		639,655,799.11	288,346,914.65
Disbursements for other financing activities in cash		39,746,955.69	22,558,302.50
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		1,059,402,754.80	546,726,941.65
Cash flows from financing activities net quantity		-229,479,186.80	1,117,564,063.35
iv. impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents Impact of valuation		-1,519,433.03	-22,422,819.10
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents horizontal tablet or inscribed board		-357,910,229.93	674,680,589.15
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period balances		1,194,831,192.53	520,150,603.38
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period horizontal tablet or inscribed board		836,920,962.60	1,194,831,192.53

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

January-December 2022

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

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 Risks Quasi get ready	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else										
I. Prior year-end balances	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,518,833,808.53	398,053,331.46	-70,211,520.06		171,728,112.99		3,182,009,097.38		5,094,293,792.66	12,205,728.27	5,106,499,520.93
Add: Accounting policies modify											-280,615.73		-280,615.73		-280,615.73
The previous mistak															

III. Changes during the period (Reduced by "-") ''Fill in the blanks (columns)	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	201,786,576.39	13,684,722.60	78,787,309.32		53,604,988.76		1,013,517,507.47		1,335,466,205.01	-11,171,778.83	1,324,294,426.18
(i)) Total comprehensive income horizontal tablet or inscribed board							78,787,309.32				1,698,436,558.73		1,777,223,868.05	1,978,976.73	1,779,202,844.78

(ii)) Owners ' inputs and reductions in funding roots or stems of plants	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	201,786,576.39	13,684,722.60						189,556,399.46	-13,150,755.56	176,405,643.90
1. Ordinary inputs from owners thigh	1,475,210.00				139,125,743.33	13,684,722.60						126,916,230.73		126,916,230.73
2. Inputs from holders of other equi	989.00			-21,653.33	174,192.57							153,528.24		153,528.24

ty instruments roots or stems of plants															
3. Share-based payment recognized in equity sum of money					62,486,640.49							62,486,640.49	-13,150,755.56	49,335,884.93
4. (sth. or sb) else															
(iii)) Profit share make up (a prescription)									53,604,988.76		-684,919,051.26		-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50

1. Withdrawal of surplus public fund									53,604,988.76		-53,604,988.76				
2. Extraction of general risks intend															
3. For owners (or shareholders) make up (a prescription)											-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50
4. (sth. or sb) else															

(iv)) Owner rights and benefits															
inside (part, section) carry forward															
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or Unit) (this)															
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or Unit															

) (this)															
3. Replacement of surplus reserves (financial) loss															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings															

all the more															
5. Other comprehensive income carry forward															
remain (from the past) earnings															
6. (sth. or sb) else															
(V) (e) Earmarked reserves															

get ready															
1. Current period withdraw (from a bank or warehouse)															
2. Current period utilization															
(VI) its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)															
IV. End of the peri	573,500,074.00			117,942,096.95	1,720,620,384.92	411,738,054.06	8,575,789.26		225,333,101.75		4,195,245,989.12		6,429,479,381.94	1,033,949.44	6,430,513,331.38

od balances															

sports event	2021														
	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 Risks getready	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal		
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else											
I. Prior year-end balances	564,365,525.00				1,007,347,914.05	67,709,377.96	-32,655,113.19		130,135,390.46		1,499,613,178.93		3,101,097,517.29	11,866,786.07	3,112,964,303.36
Add: Accounting policies modify															

The previous mistake was worse. greater than zero															
Enterprises under the same control incorporation															
it (reestablishing it (used for either sex when the sex is															

unknown or unimportant)														
II. Beginning of the year balances	564,365,525.00				1,007,347,914.05	67,709,377.96	-32,655,113.19		130,135,390.46		1,499,613,178.93		3,101,097,517.29	11,866,786.07	3,112,964,303.36
III. Changes during the period (Reduced by "-") ''Fill in the blanks (columns)	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,485,894.48	330,343,953.50	-37,556,406.87		41,592,722.53		1,682,395,918.45		1,993,196,275.37	338,942.20	1,993,535,217.57
(i)) Total comprehensive							-37,556,406.87				2,010,260,653.48		1,972,704,246.61	3,277,636.20	1,975,981,882.81

income horizontal tablet or inscribed board															
(ii)) Owners' inputs and reductions in funding roots or stems of plants	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,485,894.48	330,343,953.50							306,764,041.26	-201,810.28	306,562,230.98
1. Ordinary inputs from owners thigh	7,658,350.00				342,703,310.28	330,343,953.50							20,017,706.78		20,017,706.78

2. Inputs from holders of other equity instruments roots or stems of plants				117,963,750.28									117,963,750.28		117,963,750.28
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity sum of money					168,782,584.20								168,782,584.20		168,782,584.20
4. Other														-201,810.28	-201,810.28

(iii)) Prof it shar e make up (a prescr iption)									41,592,72 2.53		- 327,864,735 .03		- 286,272,012 .50	- 2,736,883 .72	- 289,008,896 .22
1. Wit hdr awa l of sur plus public fund									41,592,72 2.53		- 41,592,722. 53				
2. Extr acti on of gen eral risk s inten d															
3. For own ers (or s h a r e h o l d e r s)											- 286,272,012 .50		- 286,272,012 .50	- 2,736,883 .72	- 289,008,896 .22

make up (a prescription)															
4. (sth. or sb) else															
(iv)) within owner's equity carry forward															
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or Unit) (this)															
2. Surplus rese															

rves pass on														
princi pal (or Unit) (this)														
3. Rep lace me nt of sur plus rese rves (finan cial) loss														
4. Carr y-over of cha nge s in defi ned ben efit plan s to reta ined ear nin gs														

all the more															
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward and retained earnings															
6. (sth. or sb) else															
(V) (e) Earmarked reserves get															

ready														
1. Current period withdraw (from a bank or warehouse)														
2. Current period utilization														

(VI) its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)													
IV. End of the period balances	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,518,833,808.53	398,053,331.46	[illegible]	171,728,112.99		3,182,009,097.38		5,094,293,792.66	12,205,728.27	5,106,499,520.93

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Parent Company

January–December 2022

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	2022											
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special earmark	Surplus surplus	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else							
I. Prior year-end balance	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728,112.98	1,122,610,078.03	3,097,697,971.17
Add: change in accounting policy										-43,841.85	-43,841.85
Correction of prior period errors											
(sth. or sb) else											
II. Opening balance for the year	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728,112.98	1,122,566,236.18	3,097,654,129.32
III. Amount of increase or decrease during the period (decreases are indicated by a "-" sign)	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	202,345,820.86	13,684,722.60			53,604,988.76	-148,869,163.66	94,851,469.03
(i) Total comprehensive income										536,049,887.60	536,049,887.60
(ii) Owner inputs and reductions roots or stems of plants	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	202,345,820.86	13,684,722.60					190,115,643.93

2. Investment by holders of other equity instruments capitalization	989.00			-21,653.33	174,192.57						153,528.24
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity					-18,047,898.13	13,684,722.60					-31,732,620.73
4. Other											
(iii) Distribution of profits									53,604,988.76	-684,919.051.26	-631,314,062.50
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									53,604,988.76	-53,604,988.76	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-631,314.062.50	-631,314,062.50
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or (Share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus reserves to capital (or (Share capital)											
3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus											
4. Settlement of changes in defined benefit plans Transfer to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward and retained earnings											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the											

period											
2. Utilization during the period											
(vi) Other											
IV. Closing balance for the period	573,500,074.00			117,942,096.95	1,713,771,307.20	411,738,054.06			225,333.101.74	973,697.072.52	3,192,505,598.35

sports event	2021										
	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
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else							
I. Prior year-end balance	564,365,525.00				999,991,402.14	67,709,377.96			130,135.390.45	1,034,547,587.77	2,661,330,527.40
Add: change in accounting policy											
Correction of prior period errors											
(sth. or sb) else											
II. Opening balance for the year	564,365,525.00				999,991,402.14	67,709,377.96			130,135.390.45	1,034,547,587.77	2,661,330,527.40
III. Changes during the period (decrease) (underlined by "-")	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,434,084.20	330,343,953.50			41,592,722.53	88,062,490.26	436,367,443.77
(i) Total comprehensive income										415,927.225.29	415,927,225.29
(ii) Owner inputs and reductions roots or stems of plants	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,434,084.20	330,343,953.50					306,712,230.98
1. Common shares invested by owners	7,658,350.00				342,651,500.00	330,343,953.50					19,965,896.50

2. Investment by holders of other equity instruments capitalization				117,963,750.28							117,963,750.28
3. Share-based payments recognized in owners' equity Amount of benefit					168,782,584.20						168,782,584.20
4. Other											
(iii) Distribution of profits									41,592,722.53	-327,864,735.03	-286,272,012.50
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									41,592,722.53	-41,592,722.53	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-286,272,012.50	-286,272,012.50
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or (Share capital)											

2. Transfer of surplus reserves to capital (or (Share capital)											
3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus											
4. Settlement of changes in defined benefit plans Transfer to retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward and retained earnings											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the period											
2. Utilization during the period											
(vi) Other											
IV. Closing balance for the period	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728.112.98	1,122,610,078.03	3,097,697,971.17

Person in charge of the company: Zhuang Jianhua Person in charge of accounting work: Li Yan Person in charge of accounting organization: Li Yan

III. Basic information about the company

1. Company Overview

√ Applicable □Not applicable

On April 22, 2022, the Company held the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors and the Nineteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee.

Considering and adopting the "Resolution on the Implementation of the Unlocking of the First Release Period of the First Grant Portion of the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan".

In 2021, the company's performance and the performance appraisal of the individual level of the incentive targets have met the conditions for the release of restricted shares, and it was agreed to carry out the procedures related to the release of restricted shares during the first release period of the restricted shares for the eligible incentive targets. 136 incentive targets were eligible for the release of restricted shares, and the number of restricted shares applied for release of restricted shares to be listed and put into circulation was 2,385,450 shares, which accounted for the total share capital of the company. of the total share capital of the Company

0.4156%, which will be listed and circulated on May 5, 2022. After the listing and circulation of the restricted shares, the total share capital of the Company will be 573,921,875 shares.

Of these, 10,140,750 shares, or 1.77% of the total number of shares, were subject to limited distribution, and 563,781,125 shares, or 98.23% of the total number of shares, were subject to unlimited distribution.

On April 22, 2022, the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors and the Nineteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of the Company considered and approved the following

passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Certain Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales". The 34 incentive recipients of the first grant and reserved grant under the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, the first grant under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and the first grant under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan are no longer eligible for incentives due to their departure from the Company. Pursuant to the provisions of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft Amendment), 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft), 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft), all of the above incentive recipients' unlocked restricted shares totaling 140,130 shares were repurchased and canceled. Meanwhile, as Mr. Yu Xuedong was recommended by the Staff Congress as a candidate for employee supervisor of the Third Session of the Supervisory Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the "2021 Restricted Share Incentive Plan (Draft)" of the Company, supervisors of the Company shall not be the incentive recipients, and the Company intends to repurchase the total of 60,000 restricted shares reserved under the 2021 Restricted Share Incentive Plan that have been granted to Mr. Yu but have not yet been released from lock-up

Cancellation. The repurchase of 200,130 limited shares was canceled. After the change, the total share capital of the Company was 573,721,745 shares.

On August 26, 2022, the second meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and approved the proposal to repurchase and write off some of the incentive recipients' shares.

Motion on Restricted Shares Granted but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales. WHEREAS, 32 incentive recipients of the initial grant and reserved grant under the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, the initial grant and reserved grant under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and the initial grant under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan are no longer eligible for incentives due to their separation from service. In accordance with the provisions of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft Amendment), 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft) and 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft), the Company intends to repurchase and write off all of the above incentive recipients' unlocked restricted shares totaling 222,660

The number of shares increased by the conversion of convertible bonds during the period was 823 shares. After this change, the total share capital of the Company is 573,499,908 shares.

On September 23, 2022, the Company convened the third meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the third meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve

Approved the "Reserved Grants of Stock Options and Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" (the "Reserved Grants").

On September 23, 2022 as the reserved grant date, the Company will grant a total of 131 incentive pairs at an exercise price of $60.41 per share.

The Company granted 2,180,900 stock options to 29 incentive recipients at a grant price of $37.76 per share and 168,400 shares of restricted stock.

The First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2022 of the Company held on November 14, 2022 considered and passed the "Proposal on the Termination of the Implementation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Stocks and Cancellation of Registration of Reserved Grants of Interests", and the Fourth Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors and the Fourth Meeting of the Third Session of the Supervisory Board of the Company were held on October 28, 2022, to Considering the adoption of

The "Termination of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Stock" was approved.

Stock and Cancellation of Registration of Rights Reserved for Grant". The Company has decided to terminate the implementation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan after prudent study, and at the same time, to terminate the Company's "Management Measures for the Implementation and Evaluation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" and other documents supporting this Incentive Plan, and at the same time, to cancel the registration of the rights and interests reserved for granting to the incentive recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan.

The registration of stock options and restricted stock was completed, and the grant of restricted stock was canceled for 29 recipients.

November 1, 2022 Announcement of the first meeting of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of Corvus Robotics, Inc.

Announcement of Unlocking and Listing of the Third Unlocking Period of the Granted Partial Release of Restricted Shares (Announcement No. 2022-093), the Company's 2019 Restricted Shares

The registration date for the first grant under the Incentive Plan is October 23, 2019, and the third restricted period for the first grant is on October 23, 2022

Upon the expiration of the above period, a total of 216 incentive stockholders were eligible for the release of restricted shares, and the number of restricted shares eligible for the release of restricted shares amounted to 844,600 shares.

On November 4, 2022, the shares were listed on the stock exchange. The number of shares increased by the conversion of convertible bonds during the period was 25 shares. Restriction of sale

After the listing and circulation of the Company's shares, the total share capital of the Company will be 573,499,933 shares, of which 8,873,360 shares, or 1.55% of the total number of shares, will be in limited circulation and 564,626,573 shares, or 98.45% of the total number of shares, will be in unlimited circulation.

November 12, 2022 Announcement of Coors Robotics Inc.'s Preliminary 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan

Retention Grant Partial Second Release Period Unlocking and Listing Announcement" (Announcement No. 2022-095), the Company's 2019 Restricted Shares

The registration date for the reserved grants under the Ticket Incentive Plan is November 6, 2020, and the second restricted period for the reserved grants is November 6, 2022

Upon the expiration of the above period, a total of 144 incentive stockholders were eligible for the release of restricted shares, and the number of restricted shares eligible for the release of

restricted shares amounted to 418,215.

On November 17, 2022, the shares were listed on the stock exchange. The number of shares increased by the conversion of convertible bonds during the period was 83 shares. This time, the number of shares is limited to

After the listing and circulation of the Sale Shares, the total share capital of the Company will be 573,500,016 shares, of which 8,455,145 shares, or 1.47% of the total number of shares, will be in limited circulation and 565,044,871 shares, or 98.53% of the total number of shares, will be in unlimited circulation.

During the period from November 23, 2022 to December 8, 2022, the number of shares increased by 58 shares as a result of the conversion of the convertible debenture.

As of December 31, 2022, the convertible bonds issued by the Company on December 29, 2021, "KeWo Convertible Bonds", had accumulated a total of NT$1,020,000 thousand. The par value of the conversion was NT$189,000.00, and the cumulative increase in the number of shares was 989 shares.

As at December 31, 2022, the total share capital of the Company was 573,500,074 shares, of which 8,455,145 shares were subject to limited selling conditions, representing 1.47% of the total share capital, and 565,044,929 shares were subject to unlimited selling conditions, representing 98.53% of the total share capital.

Our unified social credit code: 91320500628396530U. Our business scope: research and development, design and manufacture of home service robots, intelligent cleaning machinery and equipment, electronic products and related parts, electromechanical products, non-metallic molds, the import and export of goods and technology (excluding distribution business), and the sale of the company's self-produced products. (Items subject to approval in accordance with the law, can only carry out business activities after approval by the relevant departments).

Licensed projects: production of disinfection equipment; disinfection equipment sales (projects subject to approval by law, approved by the relevant departments before carrying out business activities, the specific business projects subject to the results of the approval).

General: integrated circuit chips and products sales; power electronic components sales; battery sales (in addition to projects subject to approval by law, with a business license to carry out business activities independently according to law).

Legal representative: Zhuang Jianhua.

Residence: No. 518, Songwei Road, Wusong River Industrial Park, Guoxiang Street, Wuzhong District, Suzhou.

2. Scope of consolidated financial statements

√Applicable □Not applicable

The scope of the Company's consolidated financial statements includes the Company and 50 subsidiaries, including Corvus Robotics, Suzhou Kaihang Electro-Mechanics and Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology, with seven new companies added to the scope of the Company's consolidated financial statements as compared to that of the previous year, namely, Suzhou Corvus Robotics, Suzhou FoodWan Delicious Technology, Suzhou FoodWan Ecological, Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH, Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc. Germany GmbH, Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc., Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc. and Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd. were added compared with the previous year.

The subsidiaries within the Company's scope of consolidation are listed below:

serial number	company identification	company level	percentage of shareholding	acronyms
1	Corvus Robotics Ltd.	three-tier	100%	Robotics
2	Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co.	category B	100%	Tongfan Intelligence
3	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	category B	100%	KAAC
4	Corvus Home Robotics Ltd.	category B	100%	domestic robot
5	Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	three-tier	100%	Kechang Electronics
6	Suzhou Kohan Electronics Co.	three-tier	100%	Kohan Electronics
7	Suzhou Kexiang Electronics Co.	three-tier	100%	Techshare Electronics
8	Suzhou Kemiao Electronics Co.	three-tier	100%	Como Electronics
9	Suzhou Corvus Robotics E-commerce Co.	three-tier	100%	Coors E-Commerce
10	Suzhou Corvus Software Technology Co.	three-tier	100%	Coors Software Technology
11	Coors Commercial Robotics Ltd.	three-tier	100%	commercial robot
12	Rhinoyo Technology (Shanghai) Co.	four-stage	100%	Rhinowood Technologies, Inc.
13	Coors Robotics (Suzhou) Co.	category B	100%	Robotics(Suzhou)
14	Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co.	three-tier	70%	Shanghai Spu
15	Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Co.	category B	100%	ShenzhenRuike
16	Shanghai Corvus E-commerce Co.	category B	100%	Shanghai E-commerce
17	KryptonSee (Nanjing) Technology Co.	category B	100%	Kryptonite

serial number	company identification	company level	percentage of shareholding	acronyms
29	Taiding New Energy (Zhejiang) Co.	three-tier	87%	TEDIN New Energy
30	Suzhou Romatech Material Technology Co.	three-tier	100%	Romette's materials
31	Teco Intelligent Technology Co.	category B	100%	Teco Intelligence
32	Tinker Electric Co.	three-tier	100%	Tinker Electric
33	Suzhou Teco Electric Co.	four-stage	100%	Suzhou Tenco
34	Suzhou Teco Electric Technology Co.	four-stage	100%	Tinker Electric Technology
35	Suzhou Keang Electronics Co.	three-tier	100%	Koang Electronics
36	Suzhou Teco Information Technology Co.	three-tier	100%	Teco Information Technology
37	Suzhou Yuni Technology Co.	three-tier	100%	UniTech
38	Tineco International	three-tier	100%	Timko International
39	tek(hongkong) science & technology LIMITED	four-stage	100%	TEK (HK)
40	Tineco Intelligent, Inc	five-stage	100%	Timko USA
41	Technic Intelligence Co.	five-stage	100%	Tineco Japan
42	Tineco Intelligent Europe	five-stage	100%	Timko Germany
43	Suzhou Coors Robotics Technology Co.	category B	100%	Robotics
44	Suzhou FoodWan Delicious Technology Co.	three-tier	100%	Food for Thousands of Tastes
45	Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	four-stage	100%	EatSmart Ecology
46	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	four-stage	100%	Tineco GmbH
47	Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	four-stage	100%	Timko UK
48	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	four-stage	100%	Tineco USA
49	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	four-stage	100%	Tenco Japan
50	Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	three-tier	100%	Coors Singapore

IV. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis, based on transactions and events that actually occurred, in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises" issued by the Ministry of Finance and related regulations, and on the basis of the accounting policies and accounting estimates described in "V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates" in this note.

2. going concern

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company has had the ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period, and there are no material matters affecting the ability to continue as a going concern.

V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Reminder:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Specific accounting policies and accounting estimates formulated by the Company in accordance with the actual production and operation characteristics include the operating cycle, recognition and measurement of bad debt provision for receivables, measurement of inventories issued, classification of property, plant and equipment and method of depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, and recognition and measurement of revenues.

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 January 1 and ends on December 31 of the calendar year.

3. business cycle

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's operating cycle is 12 months.

4. local currency

The Company's bookkeeping currency is RMB.

5. Accounting for business combinations under common control and non-common control

√Applicable □Not applicable

Assets and liabilities acquired by the Company as a consolidated party in a business combination under the same control are measured at the carrying amount of the party being consolidated in the consolidated statements of operations of the ultimate controlling party at the date of consolidation. The difference between the book value of net assets acquired and the book value of merger consideration paid is adjusted to capital surplus; if capital surplus is not sufficient to cover the difference, it is adjusted to retained earnings.

Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree acquired in a business combination not under common control are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. The cost of the combination is the sum of the fair value of cash or non-cash assets paid, liabilities issued or assumed, and equity securities issued by the Company to obtain control over the acquiree at the acquisition date, as well as each of the directly related expenses incurred in the business combination (the cost of the combination of a business combination that is achieved in steps through multiple transactions is the sum of the costs of each individual transaction). The difference

between the cost of consolidation and the fair value of the share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the consolidation is recognized as goodwill; if the cost of consolidation is less than the share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the consolidation, firstly, the fair value of each identifiable asset, liability and contingent liability acquired in the consolidation, as well as the fair value of the non-cash assets or equity securities issued as consideration for the consolidation, etc., shall be reviewed. If, after the review, the cost of consolidation is still less than the fair value of the share of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree acquired in the consolidation, the difference is recognized as non-operating income in the period of consolidation.

6. Methodology for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company includes all controlled subsidiaries in its consolidated financial statements.

If, in preparing the consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies or accounting periods used by the subsidiaries are not consistent with those used by the Company, the necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries in accordance with the Company's accounting policies or accounting periods.

All significant internal transactions, balances and unrealized profits within the scope of consolidation are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The share of ownership interests in subsidiaries not attributable to the parent company and the share of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income for the period attributable to minority interests are presented in the consolidated financial statements under the headings of "Minority interests", "Minority interests", "Minority profits and losses", "Other comprehensive income attributable to minorities" and "Total comprehensive income attributable to minorities", respectively.

For subsidiaries acquired in a business combination under the same control, the results of operations and cash flows are included in the consolidated financial statements from the beginning of the period in which the combination occurs. In preparing the comparative consolidated financial statements, adjustments are made to the relevant items in the prior year's financial statements, and the reporting entity resulting from the consolidation is deemed to have been in existence since the point in time when the ultimate controlling party commenced control.

Acquisition of equity interest in an investee under the same control through multiple transactions in a step-by-step manner, ultimately resulting in a business combination, is treated as if it existed in its current state for the purpose of adjustments when the ultimate controlling party begins to exercise control when preparing the consolidated financial statements, and in preparing the comparative financial statements, the relevant assets and liabilities of the consolidated party are consolidated into the Company's consolidated The assets and liabilities of the party being consolidated are included in the comparative financial statements of the Company's consolidated financial statements, and the net assets increased by the consolidation are adjusted in the comparative financial statements for the relevant items under owners' equity. In order to avoid double-counting of the value of the net assets of the consolidated party, the related gains or losses, other comprehensive income and other changes in net assets recognized between the later of the date of acquisition of the original equity interest and the date on which the Company and the consolidated party are under the ultimate control of the same party and the date of consolidation of the Company's long term equity investment held by the Company before the consolidation is achieved shall be eliminated from the beginning of the period by reducing the beginning of the comparative period's retained earnings and the profit or loss of the current period, respectively.

For subsidiaries acquired in a business combination not under common control, the results of operations and cash flows are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company obtains control. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted on the basis of the fair value of each identifiable asset, liability and contingent liability determined at the date of purchase.

If the equity interest in an investee not under the same control is acquired in stages through multiple transactions, resulting in a business combination, the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase is remeasured at the fair value of the equity interest at the date of purchase, and the difference between the fair value and its carrying amount is recognized as investment income for the current period; the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase relating to the equity method is recognized as other comprehensive income and other changes in equity other than net gains or losses and profit appropriations in the period in which the equity interest is recognized as investment income. Other comprehensive income under the equity method and changes in equity other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit appropriation are recognized as investment income or loss in the period in which the purchase date occurs, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of the investee's net liabilities or changes in the net assets of the defined benefit plan.

When the Company partially disposes of its long-term equity investments in subsidiaries without loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the disposal price's corresponding share of the subsidiaries' net assets calculated on an ongoing basis from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation is adjusted in the consolidated financial statements to capital premium or equity premium, or to retained earnings if capital surplus is not sufficient to offset the difference.

If the Company loses control over an investee due to the disposal of a portion of its equity investment, etc., the remaining equity interest is remeasured at its fair value at the date of loss of control in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. 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 continuously calculated from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation based on the original shareholding ratio, is recognized as investment gain or loss for the period in which the control is lost, and goodwill is also eliminated. Other comprehensive income, etc. related to equity investments in the original subsidiaries is transferred to investment gain or loss for the current period when control is lost.

If the Company disposes of its equity investment in a subsidiary in multiple transactions until it loses control of the subsidiary, if each transaction of disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary until it loses control of the subsidiary belongs to a package transaction, each transaction shall be accounted for as a single transaction of disposal of the subsidiary and loss of control of the subsidiary; however, the disposal price for each disposal prior to the loss of control of the subsidiary shall be equal to the corresponding amount of the disposed investment that is entitled to such

The difference in the share of net assets of subsidiaries is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements and is transferred to investment income or loss in the period in which control is lost when control is lost.

7. Classification of joint venture arrangements and accounting for joint operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's joint arrangements include jointly-controlled operations and joint ventures. For jointly-controlled projects, the Company recognizes assets held and liabilities assumed individually and assets held and liabilities assumed on a share basis as a joint venture participant in a jointly-controlled operation, and recognizes the related revenues and expenses individually or on a share basis in accordance with the relevant agreements. If a transaction with a joint operation occurs for the purchase or sale of an asset that does not constitute a business, only the portion of the gain or loss arising from the transaction that is attributable to the other participants in the joint operation is recognized.

8. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the Company's statement of cash flows represents cash on hand and deposits that are readily available for disbursement. Cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows represent investments with a holding period of less than three months that are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9. Foreign currency operations and translation of foreign currency statements

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's foreign currency transactions are translated into Renminbi amounts at the spot exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into RMB using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and the resulting translation differences are recognized directly in profit or loss for the current period, except for exchange differences arising from special loans in foreign currencies for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or producing assets eligible for capitalization, which are dealt with in accordance with the principle of capitalization.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities in the foreign currency balance sheet are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; owners' equity items, except for "undistributed profits", are translated at the spot exchange rate at the time of the transaction; and income and expense items in the income statement are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Translation differences arising from

the above translations are presented in other comprehensive income. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using the spot exchange rate on the date the cash flows occur. The amount of the effect of exchange rate changes on cash is shown separately in the statement of cash flows.

10. financial instrument

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

(1) financial asset

1) Classification, Basis of Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as financial assets carried at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The Company classifies as financial assets carried at amortized cost those financial assets that meet both of the following conditions: ① The business model for managing the financial assets is based on the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flows to be generated at a specific date will be solely payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount; they are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Except for those designated as hedged items, the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount is amortized using the effective interest method, and the amortization, impairment, exchange gain or loss, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's financial assets classified in this category specifically include accounts receivable, notes receivable and other receivables.

The Company classifies as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income those financial assets that meet both of the following conditions: ① The business model for managing the financial assets is based on the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows as well as the objective of selling the financial assets. (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset provide that the cash flows arising at a specified date will be solely payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value, and the related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. Except for those designated as hedged items, any gains or losses arising from such financial assets, except for credit impairment losses or gains, exchange gains or losses and interest on such financial assets calculated in accordance with the effective interest method, are credited to other comprehensive income; upon derecognition of a financial asset, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income should be transferred out of other comprehensive income and recognized in current period's profit or loss. The Company's financial assets classified in this category specifically include: receivables financing.

The Company recognizes interest income based on the effective interest rate method. Interest income is determined by multiplying the carrying amount of the financial asset by the effective interest rate, except for the following: ① For financial assets acquired or originated that have suffered credit impairment, interest income is determined from initial recognition based on the amortized cost of the financial asset and the effective interest rate adjusted for credit. (ii) For financial assets acquired or originated without credit impairment that become credit-impaired in a subsequent period, interest income is recognized on the basis of the amortized cost of the financial asset and the effective interest rate in the subsequent period.

The Company designates investments in non-trading equity instruments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The designation, once made,

cannot be revoked. Investments in non-trading equity instruments designated by the Company as at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value, with the related transaction costs included in the amount initially recognized; except for the dividends received (except for the portion recovered as part of the cost of the investment), which are recognized in profit or loss, the related gains and losses (including exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income and may not be transferred to other comprehensive income in the future. The related gains and losses (including exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income and may not be transferred to current profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

Financial assets other than those classified as financial assets at amortized cost and those classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are classified by the Company as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets are initially measured at fair value, and the related transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss. Gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The Company's financial assets classified in this category include: financial assets held for trading.

If the contingent consideration recognized by the Company in a business combination not under common control constitutes a financial asset, the financial asset is classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

2) Basis of recognition and measurement of transfers of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets that meet one of the following conditions: (i) the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset is terminated; (ii) the financial asset is transferred and the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; and (iii) the financial asset is held for trading.

property is transferred, the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If a financial asset is transferred in its entirety and the conditions for derecognition are met, the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset at the date of derecognition is compared with the amount of the derecognized portion of the cumulative change in the fair value of the consideration received as a result of the transfer and the amount of the derecognized portion of the change in the fair value of the financial asset that was recognized directly in other comprehensive income （The difference between the sum of the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss: the company's business model for managing the financial asset is based on the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset provide for cash flows to be generated at a specified date, which consist solely of payments of interest based on the principal amount).

If a partial transfer of a financial asset satisfies the conditions for derecognition, the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset as a whole is apportioned between the derecognized portion and the non-derecognized portion on the basis of their respective relative fair values, and the amount of the consideration received for the transfer and the amount of the cumulative change in the fair value that would have been apportioned to the derecognized portion of the amount originally recognized in other comprehensive income corresponding to the derecognized portion of the financial asset (relating to the transfer of a financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time: the company's business model for managing the financial assets is based on the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial assets stipulate that the cash flows to be generated at a specific date will be solely payments of interest based on the principal amount) and the difference between the overall carrying amount of the financial assets apportioned to the aforementioned financial assets as a whole is recognized in the profit or loss for the current period.

(2) financial liability

1) Classification, recognition basis and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for the following items, the Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

① Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives that are financial liabilities), including trading financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and gains or losses arising from changes in fair value, as well as dividends and interest expenses related to such financial liabilities, are recognized in profit or loss. (c) Financial liabilities at fair value through

profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets that do not meet the conditions for derecognition or from continued involvement in the transferred financial assets. Such financial liabilities are measured by the Company in accordance with the relevant guidelines for the transfer of financial assets.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts that do not fall under ① or ② above, and loan commitments for loans at below-market interest rates that do not fall under ① above. If the Company is the issuer of such financial liabilities, after initial recognition, it is measured at the higher of the amount of the allowance for losses determined in accordance with the relevant standards for the impairment of financial instruments and the amount initially recognized, less accumulated amortization determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Income Standards.

The Company will account for the contingent consideration recognized as the purchaser in a business combination not under the same control that results in a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

2) Conditions for derecognition of financial liabilities

When the present obligation of a financial liability is discharged in whole or in part, the financial liability or the part of the obligation that has been discharged is derecognized. When the company enters into an agreement with a creditor to replace an existing financial liability by assuming a new financial liability, and the contractual terms of the new financial liability are materially different from those of the existing financial liability, the company derecognizes the existing financial liability and recognizes the new financial liability at the same time. If the company materially modifies the contractual terms of all or a portion of an existing financial liability, it derecognizes the existing financial liability or a portion of it and simultaneously recognizes the

A financial liability with modified terms is recognized as a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized portion and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

(3) Methods of determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities using prices in the principal markets, or where no principal markets exist, the most advantageous market, and uses valuation techniques that are appropriate at the time and supported by sufficient available data and other information. The inputs used in the fair value measurements are categorized into three levels, i.e. Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are available at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable for the underlying assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are inputs other than those that are unobservable for the underlying assets or liabilities. The Company uses Level 1 inputs first and Level 3 inputs last. The level of hierarchy within which the fair value measurements fall is determined by the lowest level within which the inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement as a whole fall.

The Company's investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value. However, in limited circumstances, where there is insufficient recent information to determine fair value, or where there is a wide range of possible estimates of fair value and the cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range, the cost may represent its appropriate estimate of fair value within that range of distribution. Investments in equity instruments in this category include investments in third parties over which there is no control, joint control, or significant influence as Level 3 fair value measurements, and whose fair value is determined by calculating their share based on a valuation determined by the most recent period of the investment agreement on a pro rata basis of their shareholding.

(4) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet and are not offset against each other. However, they are presented in the balance sheet as net amounts after offsetting each other when the following conditions are simultaneously met: (1) the Company has a legal right to offset the recognized amounts and such legal right is currently enforceable; (2) the Company plans to settle the accounts on a net basis, or to realize the financial assets and settle the financial liabilities at the same time.

(5) Distinction between financial liabilities and equity instruments and related treatment

The Company distinguishes between financial liabilities and equity instruments in accordance with the following principles: 1) A contractual obligation meets the definition

of a financial liability if the Company cannot unconditionally avoid meeting that obligation by delivering cash or other financial assets. Some financial instruments, while not explicitly containing terms and conditions for the obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets, may indirectly create a contractual obligation through other terms and conditions.2) If a financial instrument is subject to, or can be settled with, the Company's own equity instruments, it is necessary to consider whether the Company's own equity instruments that are used to settle the instrument are intended to be used as substitutes for cash or other financial assets, or to give the holder of the instrument a residual interest in the assets of the issuer net of all liabilities. If the former, the instrument is a financial liability of the issuer; if the latter, the instrument is an equity instrument of the issuer. In certain circumstances, a financial instrument contract provides that the Company is required to settle the financial instrument with, or may settle the financial instrument with, its own equity instrument, where the amount of the contractual right or contractual obligation is equal to the quantity of its own equity instrument that can be acquired or is required to be delivered multiplied by its fair value at the time of settlement, regardless of whether the amount of the contractual right or obligation is fixed or based in whole or in part on variables other than the market price of the Company's own equity instrument (e.g., interest rates, the market price of a particular commodity, the market price of a commodity). Whether the amount of the contractual right or obligation is fixed or is based, in whole or in part, on changes in variables other than the market price of the Company's own equity instrument (e.g. interest rates, the price of a commodity or the price of a financial instrument), the contract is classified as a financial liability.

The Company considers all terms and conditions agreed between the members of the Company and the holder of the financial instrument when classifying the financial instrument (or its component parts) in the consolidated financial statements. If the Company as a whole, as a result of the instrument, assumes responsibility for the delivery of cash, other

financial asset or an obligation to settle in a manner that otherwise causes the instrument to be a financial liability, then the instrument should be classified as a financial liability.

If a financial instrument or its component is a financial liability, the related interest, dividends (or dividends), gains or losses, and gains or losses arising from redemption or refinancing are recognized in the Company's profit or loss for the current period.

If a financial instrument or its component is an equity instrument, upon its issuance (including refinancing), repurchase, sale or cancellation, the Company treats it as a change in equity and does not recognize changes in the fair value of the equity instrument.

(6) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company uses expected credit losses as the basis for impairment accounting and recognizes a loss provision for: (i) financial assets carried at amortized cost; and (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (involving financial assets that meet both of the following conditions: the Company's business model for managing the financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial assets provide that the cash flows generated at a specified date will be solely payments of interest based on the principal amount). ; (iii) lease receivables; and (iv) contract assets.

Expected credit losses, the weighted average of credit losses on financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit losses are 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, which is the present value of the total cash shortfall.

The Company has always measured its allowance for losses for each of the following items at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire life of the item:
① Transactions regulated by ASBE No. 14 - Revenue Standard form a provision for losses on receivables or contract assets, regardless of whether the item contains a significant financing component. (ii) Finance lease receivables; and (iii) Operating lease receivables.

In addition to the above items, the Company measures the allowance for loss for other items as follows: (1) for financial instruments with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for loss at the amount of expected credit losses in the next 12 months; (2) for financial instruments with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for loss at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration of the instrument; (3) for financial instruments purchased or originated with credit impairment, the Company measures the allowance for loss at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration of the instrument. For financial instruments with credit risk that have significantly increased since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for loss at an amount equal to the expected credit

loss over the life of the financial instruments; and for financial instruments with credit risk that have been impaired, the Company measures the allowance for loss at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (involving a financial asset that meets both of the following conditions: the Company's business model for managing the financial asset is based on the objective of collecting 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 interest based on the principal amount). , the Company recognizes its allowance for credit losses in other comprehensive income and recognizes impairment losses or gains in profit or loss, which does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset presented in the balance sheet. The amount of increase or reversal of the allowance for credit losses on financial instruments other than these is recognized as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss for the current period.

1) Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument by comparing the probability of default over the expected life of the financial instrument determined at initial recognition with the probability of default over the expected life of the instrument determined at the balance sheet date. However, if the Company determines that the financial instrument has only a low credit risk at the balance sheet date, it can assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Generally, a delay of more than 30 days indicates that the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly. Unless the Company can obtain reasonable and substantiated information about the credit risk of a financial instrument without undue additional cost or effort, the Company may assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition of the instrument.

The Company uses information that demonstrates that there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, even if overdue for more than 30 days. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company considers information, including forward-looking information, that can be obtained without undue additional cost or effort and that is reasonable and supportable.

The Company considers the following factors when evaluating whether there is a significant increase in credit risk: (i) failure of the debtor to make principal and interest payments by the contractual due date; (ii) significant deterioration in external or internal credit ratings, if any, of financial instruments that have occurred or are expected; (iii) significant deterioration in the debtor's results of operations that have occurred or are expected; and (iv) changes in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment that exist or are expected and that will have a have a material adverse effect on the Debtor's ability to repay the Company.

Portfolio-based assessment. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient evidence of a significant increase in credit risk at the individual instrument level at a reasonable cost and it is feasible to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a portfolio basis, the Company will assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a portfolio basis by grouping financial instruments according to their common credit risk characteristics and considering the assessment on a portfolio basis.

2) Measurement of expected credit losses

Consider the elements that should be reflected in an expected credit loss measure: (i) an unbiased probability-weighted average amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; (ii) the time value of money; and (iii) reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and projections of future economic conditions that is not subject to undue additional cost or available at the balance sheet date.

The Company determines its credit losses on lease receivables and financial guarantee contracts on an individual asset or contract basis.

For accounts receivable and contract assets, the Company prepares a table of days past due/age of accounts receivable against the loss rate on default on a portfolio basis, taking into account the elements that should be reflected in the expected credit loss measurement methodology, and referring to the historical credit loss experience, and calculates the expected credit loss on this basis, except for those amounts that are individually significant and have been subject to credit impairment, for which the Company determines the credit loss individually.

For other financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (relating to financial assets that meet both of the following conditions: the company's business model for managing the

financial asset is based on the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset provide for the generation of cash flows at a specified date solely from the payment of interest on a principal amount basis) , the Company determines its credit losses on a portfolio basis, except for amounts that are individually significant.

The Company uses common credit risk characteristics to categorize financial instruments into different groups. The common credit risk characteristics used by the Company include: type of financial instrument, credit risk rating, geographic location of the debtor, and industry in which the debtor operates.

The Company determines the expected credit losses on the underlying financial instruments in accordance with the following methodology:

① Financial assets, credit losses represent the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows to be received by the Company and the cash flows expected to be received.

② For lease receivables, credit losses represent the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that the Company should collect and the cash flows that it expects to collect. Of these, the cash flows used to determine the expected credit losses are consistent with those used by the Company to measure lease receivables in accordance with the leasing guidelines.

11. notes receivable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company provides for losses on notes receivable based on an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire life of the notes. Notes receivable are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio	Methodology for measuring expected credit losses
banker's acceptance	Acceptor is a commercial bank	Non-recognition of expected credit losses
commercial promissory note	Classification according to the credit risk of the acceptor, same as for the "Accounts receivable" portfolio	Provision for bad debts is made by reference to accounts receivable to determine the expected rate of credit loss

12. accounts receivable

Methods of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on accounts receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company always measures its allowance for losses on accounts receivable resulting from transactions governed by ASBE No. 14, "Revenue" and that do not have a significant financing component at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire period of existence.

A determination of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument by comparing the probability of default over the expected life of the financial instrument determined at initial recognition with the probability of default over the expected life of the instrument determined at the balance sheet date. However, if the Company determines that the financial instrument has only a low credit risk at the balance sheet date, it can assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company considers information, including forward-looking information, that is reasonable and supportable and can be obtained without undue additional cost or effort. The information considered by the Company includes (1) the failure of the debtor to make principal and interest payments by the contractual due dates, (2) significant deterioration in the external or internal credit ratings, if any, of the financial instruments that have occurred or are expected, (3) significant deterioration in the results of operations of the debtor that have occurred or are expected, and (4) changes in the

technological, market, economic, or legal environment that exist or are expected and would have a materially adverse effect on the debtor's ability to make payments to the Company. Company's ability to repay its loans in a materially adverse manner.

Portfolio-based assessment. For accounts receivable, where the Company is unable to obtain sufficient evidence of a significant increase in credit risk at a reasonable cost at the individual instrument level and it is feasible to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a portfolio basis, the Company groups and considers assessing whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a portfolio basis in accordance with credit risk ratings as a common risk characteristic. Accounts receivable are grouped and considered on a portfolio basis to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, based on credit risk ratings as a common risk characteristic.

(1) Classification of accounts receivable and method of bad debt provision Measurement of receivables with expected credit losses by portfolio:

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio	Methodology for measuring expected credit losses
Accounts Receivable - Credit Risk Characteristics Portfolio	Ageing portfolio	Preparation of accounts receivable aging and entire life expectancy by reference to historical credit loss experience, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions Credit loss ratio comparison table to calculate expected credit losses.

(2) Receivables with distinctive individual risk characteristics

Expected credit losses are calculated on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics of accounts receivable (the debtor's ability to repay the amount owed in accordance with the terms of the contract), based on historical loss experience and the debtor's economic condition with an expectation of probable losses, through the exposure to default and the expected credit loss rate over the entire period of the debtor's existence.

13. Receivables financing

√ Applicable □Not applicable

When the Company receives bankers' acceptances and the endorsement or discounting transactions occur frequently, or the endorsement or discounting exists after the balance sheet date, it indicates that the business model for managing the notes receivable may be to collect the contractual cash flows as well as to sell the financial assets, which is reported in the line item of "receivables financing".

The Company believes that the acceptors of bankers' acceptances have high credit ratings and are highly capable of fulfilling their obligations to pay contractual cash flows in the short term, and that the credit risk of receivables financing is extremely low and that no provision for expected credit impairment is necessary.

14. Other receivables

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company measures the allowance for losses on other receivables as follows: (1) for financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses based on the amount of expected credit losses in the next 12 months; (2) for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses based on an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration of the instrument; (3) for financial assets purchased or originated with credit impairment, the Company measures the allowance for losses based on an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration of the instrument. For financial assets with credit risk that have been significantly increased since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for loss at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the financial instrument.

Portfolio-based assessment. For other receivables, the Company is unable to obtain sufficient evidence of a significant increase in credit risk at a reasonable cost at the individual instrument level and it is feasible to assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a portfolio basis; therefore, the Company groups other receivables according to the date of initial recognition as a common risk characteristic and considers the assessment of whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on a

portfolio basis.

Other receivables for which expected credit losses are measured on a portfolio basis:

sports event	Basis for determining the portfolio	Methodology for measuring expected credit losses
Other receivables - portfolio of credit risk characteristics	Ageing portfolio	The aging of other receivables and the expected creditworthiness of the entire life of the accounts receivable are prepared by reference to historical credit loss experience, taking into account current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Using the loss ratio comparison table, calculate the expected credit loss.

15. inventory (of material)

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's inventories consist primarily of raw materials, products in process, inventory, and low value consumables.

Inventories are maintained on a perpetual inventory basis and are valued at actual cost at the time of acquisition; the actual cost of inventories is determined using the first-in-first-out method when they are claimed or issued. Low-value consumables are amortized using the lump-sum method.

Inventories at the end of the period are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Provision for inventory write-downs is made for the portion of inventory whose cost is not expected to be recoverable due to destruction, obsolescence in whole or in part, or a selling price lower than cost. Provision for inventory write-downs is made on the basis of the excess of the cost of individual inventory items over their net realizable value for inventory commodities and bulk raw materials; provision for inventory write-downs is made on a category-by-category basis for other raw and auxiliary materials in large quantities and at lower unit prices.

The net realizable value of inventories of goods directly for sale, such as inventory, products in process and materials for sale, is determined by the estimated selling price of such inventories less estimated selling expenses and related taxes; the net realizable value of inventories of materials held for production is determined by the estimated selling price of finished goods produced less estimated costs to be incurred to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes. Determination.

16. Contractual assets

(1). Methods and criteria for recognizing contract assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

A contractual asset is a right to receive consideration for merchandise that the Company has transferred to a customer and for which collection is contingent on factors other than the passage of time. If the Company sells two clearly distinguishable commodities to a customer and has the right to receive payment because one of the commodities has been delivered, but the receipt of such payment is also dependent on the delivery of the other commodity, the Company recognizes the right to receive payment as a contractual asset.

(2). Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on contract assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The method of determining expected credit losses on contract assets is described above with reference to the relevant elements of notes and accounts receivable.

For accounting purposes, the Company calculates the expected credit loss on contract assets at the balance sheet date. If the expected credit loss is greater than the carrying amount of the current provision for impairment of contract assets, the Company recognizes the difference as an impairment loss, which is debited to "Impairment loss on assets" and credited to "Provision for impairment of contract assets". "The Company recognizes the difference as an impairment loss. On the other hand, the Company recognizes the difference as an impairment loss and records the difference in the opposite direction.

If the Company actually incurs a credit loss and determines that the related contract assets are uncollectible and is authorized to write off the loss, the Company debits

"provision for impairment of contract assets" and credits "contract assets" based on the amount of the authorized write-off. If the write-off amount is greater than the provision for losses, the difference is debited to "Impairment loss on assets".

17. Assets held for sale

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(1) The Company classifies as held for sale non-current assets or disposal groups that meet both of the following conditions: 1) they are available for immediate sale in their current condition based on the customary practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions; and 2) the sale is highly probable, i.e., a resolution has been made on a plan of sale and a firm commitment has been obtained to purchase, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. Relevant regulations require approval from the relevant authority or regulatory authorities before a sale can take place. Before the Company classifies a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale for the first time, it measures the carrying value of each asset and liability in the non-current asset or disposal group in accordance with the relevant accounting standards. Upon initial measurement or remeasurement of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale at the balance sheet date, if the carrying value is higher than the fair value less costs to sell, the carrying value is written down to the fair value less costs to sell, and the amount of the write-down is recognized as an impairment loss on the asset, which is recognized in profit or loss, and an allowance for impairment of the asset held for sale is also provided.

(2) Non-current assets or disposal groups acquired by the Company for the sole purpose of resale are classified as held for sale at the date of acquisition if, at the date of acquisition, they meet the required conditions of "sale is expected to be completed within one year" and it is probable that the other conditions for classification as held for sale will be met within a short period of time, usually within three months. At the time of initial measurement, the lower of the amount that would have been measured initially assuming that the assets were not classified as held for sale and the fair value less costs to sell are compared. Except for non-current assets or disposal groups acquired in a business combination, the difference arising from the initial measurement amount of a non-current asset or disposal group at fair value less costs to sell is recognized in profit or loss.

(3) If the Company loses control over a subsidiary due to the sale of an investment in the subsidiary, regardless of whether the Company retains a portion of the equity investment after the sale, the investment in the subsidiary as a whole will be classified as held-for-sale in the Parent Company's individual financial statements, and all the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary will be classified as held-for-sale in the consolidated financial statements, if the investment in the subsidiary to be sold meets the conditions for classification as held-for-sale. (c) Classification as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements.

(4) If the fair value of non-current assets held for sale increases at a subsequent balance sheet date, net of costs to sell, the previously written down amount should be restored and reversed within the amount of the impairment loss recognized on the asset after classification as held for sale, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss for the current period. Impairment losses recognized on assets before classification as held for sale shall not be reversed.

(5) The amount of asset impairment loss recognized for disposal groups held for sale is offset against the carrying amount of goodwill in the disposal group, and then against the carrying amount of each non-current asset on a pro rata basis according to its proportionate share of the carrying amount of the asset.

If the fair value of a disposal group held for sale increases at a subsequent balance sheet date, net of costs to sell, the previously written down amount shall be restored and reversed within the amount of the asset impairment loss recognized for non-current assets for which the relevant measurement requirements have been applied after classification as held for sale, and the amount of the reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The carrying amount of goodwill that has been offset and the asset impairment loss recognized for non-current assets before they are classified as held for sale shall not be reversed.

The amount of subsequent reversal of impairment losses recognized for assets in disposal groups held for sale is increased proportionately to the carrying amount of each non-current asset in the disposal group, excluding goodwill, based on its proportionate

share of the carrying amount of the asset.

(6) Non-current assets held for sale or in disposal groups are not depreciated or amortized, and interest and other expenses on liabilities in disposal groups held for sale continue to be recognized.

(7) When a non-current asset or disposal group held for sale no longer continues to be classified as held for sale or when a non-current asset is removed from a disposal group held for sale because it no longer meets the conditions for classification as held for sale, the non-current asset or disposal group is measured at the lower of 1) the carrying amount before classification as held for sale, adjusted for depreciation, amortization, or impairment that would have been recognized had it not been classified as held for sale (b) the recoverable amount.

(8) Upon derecognition of a non-current asset or disposal group held for sale, the unrecognized gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

18. debenture investment

(1). Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on debt investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

19. Other debt investments

(1). Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on other debt investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

20. Long-term receivables

(1). Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on long-term receivables

□Applicable √Not Applicable

21. Long-term equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's long-term equity investments are mainly investments in subsidiaries, investments in associates and investments in joint ventures.

The Company bases its judgment of common control on the fact that all participants, or a combination of participants, collectively control the arrangement and that the policies governing the activities related to the arrangement must be unanimously agreed upon by those participants who collectively control the arrangement.

When the Company, directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, owns more than 20% but less than 50% of the voting power of an investee, it is generally considered to have significant influence over the investee. If the Company owns less than 20% of the voting power of an investee, the Company must also consider the facts and circumstances such as having a representative on the board of directors or similar authority of the investee, or participating in the process of formulating the financial and operating policies of the investee, or engaging in significant transactions with the investee, or dispatching management personnel to the investee, or providing key technological information to the investee, etc., and determine that the Company has significant influence on the investee. Influence.

If the Company has control over an investee, it is a subsidiary of the Company. Long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations under the same control are recognized as the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments at the date of consolidation based on the share of the book value of the net assets of the party being consolidated in the consolidated statements of the party ultimately in control. If the book value of the net assets of the party being consolidated is negative at the date of consolidation, the cost of long-term equity investment is determined as zero.

If the acquisition of equity in an investee under the same control through multiple transactions in a step-by-step manner, which ultimately results in a business combination, is a package deal, the Company accounts for each transaction as a single transaction to obtain control. If the transaction is not a package deal, the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is recognized at the date of consolidation based on the consolidated share of the carrying value of the net assets of the consolidated entity in the consolidated financial statements of the party ultimately in control. The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of the book value of the long-term equity investment before reaching the merger plus the book value of the new consideration paid

for the further acquisition of shares at the date of the merger is adjusted to capital surplus, and if capital surplus is not sufficient to be reduced, it is reduced to retained earnings.

Long-term equity investments acquired through business combinations not under common control are recognized at the cost of the combination as the initial investment cost.

If the equity interest in an investee that is not under the same control is acquired step by step through multiple transactions and eventually results in a business combination, additional disclosure of the treatment of the cost of the long-term equity investment in the parent company's financial statements shall be made in the reporting period in which the control is acquired. For example, if the step-by-step acquisition of equity interests in an investee unit not under the same control through multiple transactions ultimately results in a business combination, and it is a package deal, the Company accounts for each transaction as a single transaction for the acquisition of control. If the transaction is not a package deal, the sum of the carrying value of the previously held equity investment plus the cost of the additional investment is recognized as the initial investment cost under the cost method. If the equity interests held prior to the date of purchase are accounted for under the equity method, no adjustment is made to the related other comprehensive income accounted for under the equity method, and the investment is disposed of on the same basis as the investee directly disposes of the related assets or liabilities. If the equity interests held prior to the date of purchase are non-trading equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative changes in fair value previously recognized in other comprehensive income shall not be transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

In addition to the long-term equity investments acquired through business combination mentioned above, long-term equity investments acquired by paying cash shall be recognized as the cost of investment in accordance with the actual purchase price paid; long-term equity investments acquired by issuing equity securities shall be recognized as the cost of investment in accordance with the fair value of the equity securities issued; long-term equity investments invested by investors shall be recognized as the cost of investment in accordance with the value stipulated in the investment contract or agreement; and the Company shall disclose the method of determining the cost of investment in accordance with the relevant enterprise accounting standards and in conjunction with the actual situation of the Company if it has long-term equity investments acquired by debt restructuring, non-monetary asset exchange, etc., it shall disclose the method of determining the investment cost in accordance with the provisions of the relevant enterprise accounting standards and in light of the actual situation of the Company.

The Company accounts for its investments in subsidiaries under the cost method and its investments in joint ventures and associates under the equity method.

For long-term equity investments accounted for by the cost method, the carrying value of the cost of long-term equity investments is increased by the fair value of the additional investment and related transaction costs incurred when the investment is made. Cash dividends or profits declared by the investee are recognized as investment income at the amount to which they are attributable.

Long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method are subsequently measured by increasing or decreasing the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment in accordance with changes in the equity of the investee. In recognizing 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 for recognizing the net profit of the investee in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and accounting periods, with the offsetting of the portion of gains and losses on internal transactions with associates and joint ventures that are attributable to the investor based on the proportionate share of ownership of the investee.

On disposal of long-term equity investments, the difference between the carrying amount and the actual acquisition price is recognized as investment income for the current period. For long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method, the related other comprehensive income originally accounted for by the equity method shall be accounted for on the same basis as the direct disposal of the related assets or liabilities by the investee upon termination of the equity method, and the owner's equity recognized as a result of the changes in the investee's owner's equity other than the net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution shall be transferred to investment income for the current period upon termination of the equity method. The entire amount shall be transferred to investment income for the current period.

If the common control or significant influence over the investee unit is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, etc., and the remaining equity interest after disposal is accounted for by applying the "Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises (ASBE) No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Caixin [2017] No. 7)", the difference between the fair value of the remaining equity interest at the date of the loss of common control or significant influence and the The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the remaining equity interest at the date of loss of joint control or significant influence is recognized in profit or loss for the current period. Other comprehensive income recognized as a result of the adoption of the equity method of accounting for the original equity investment is treated on the same basis as the direct disposal of the related assets or liabilities by the investee and carried forward on a pro rata basis upon termination of the adoption of the equity method of accounting. Ownership interests recognized as a result of changes in the investee's ownership interests other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and profit appropriation shall be transferred to investment income for the current period on a pro rata basis.

If control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the long-term equity investment, and the remaining equity interest after disposal is capable of exercising joint control or significant influence over the investee, the equity interest shall be accounted for under the equity method instead, and the difference between the book value of the equity interest disposed of and the consideration for the disposal shall be recognized in investment income, and the remaining equity interest shall be adjusted as if it were accounted for under the equity method from the time of its acquisition; and if the remaining equity interest after disposal is incapable of exercising joint control or significant influence over the investee, the recognition and measurement of financial instruments shall be governed by the provisions of ASBE 22. If the remaining equity interest after disposal cannot exercise joint control or significant influence over the investee unit, "ASBE No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments" shall apply.
(Caijing [2017] No. 7)" for accounting treatment, the difference between the carrying value of the disposed equity interest and the disposal consideration is recognized as investment income, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the remaining equity interest at the date of loss of control is recognized as profit or loss for the current period.

The Company accounts for each of the transactions from the stepwise disposal of an equity interest to the loss of controlling interest separately if each transaction is not a package deal. If each transaction is a "package deal", each transaction is accounted for as a disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control. However, the difference between the disposal price and the carrying value of the long-term equity investment corresponding to the equity interest disposed of in each transaction prior to the loss of control is recognized as other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period of the loss of control when the

control is lost. The difference is recognized as other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period in which control is lost.

22. investment property

(1). If cost measurement model is used: depreciation or amortization methods

The Company's investment properties consist of leased land use rights and leased buildings. They are measured using the cost model. The Company's investment properties are depreciated or amortized using the average life method. Estimated useful lives of each type of investment properties,

The net salvage rates and annual depreciation (amortization) rates are as follows:

form	Depreciable life (years)	Estimated residual value (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
land use right	50	0	2
building	20	5	4.75

23. Fixed Assets (1). Conditions for Recognition

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that have both the following characteristics, i.e., they are held for use in the production of goods, rendering of services, leasing, or business management, and have a useful life of more than one year.

Fixed assets are recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with them will flow to the Company and their cost can be measured reliably. The Company's fixed assets include buildings, transportation equipment and office equipment.

(2). Depreciation method

√Applicable □Not applicable

form	Depreciation method	Depreciable life (years)	salvage rate	Annual depreciation rate
building	average age method	20	5	4.75
Transportation equipment	average age method	4-10	5	23.75-9.5
machinery and equipment	average age method	3-15	0-5	33.33-6.33
Office and other equipment	average age method	3-10	5	31.66-9.50

The Company depreciates all fixed assets, except for fully depreciated fixed assets that continue to be used and land that is separately accounted for. Depreciation is provided using the average life method. Property, plant and equipment with an initial value of not more than $5,000 are depreciated in one lump sum at the time of depreciation and are no longer depreciated over a period of years.

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives, estimated net residual values and depreciation methods of its property, plant and equipment at the end of each year, and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(3). Basis of recognition, valuation and depreciation of fixed assets under finance leases

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's property, plant and equipment under finance leases consist of machinery and equipment, which are recognized as property, plant and equipment under finance leases on the basis that ownership of the leased assets is transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term, i.e., it is contractually agreed to be transferred to the lessee at a nominal price of $0. The Company's property, plant and equipment under finance leases consist of machinery and equipment.

Fixed assets leased under finance leases are recorded at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The difference between the recorded value of the leased asset and the minimum lease payments is recognized as an unrecognized financing expense.

Fixed assets leased under finance leases are depreciated on a basis consistent with that of owned fixed assets. If it is reasonably certain that ownership of the leased asset will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the leased fixed asset is depreciated over its estimated useful life; otherwise, the leased fixed asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset.

24. construction in progress

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Type of work in progress

Construction in progress is accounted for in terms of the classification of standing items.

(2) Criteria and point in time for carrying forward construction in progress to fixed assets

Construction-in-progress projects are recorded as fixed assets at the value of all expenditures incurred to construct the asset until it reaches its intended state of use.

If the construction in progress has reached a usable state but the final account has not yet been processed, after delivery and use, it will be recognized as a fixed asset according to the estimated value of the project budget cost or the actual cost of the project, etc.; if there is a difference with the actual cost of the value of the completed project after the final account has been processed, then the original provisional value will be adjusted.

(3) Impairment testing methods for construction in progress, impairment provision methods

For details of the impairment test method and provision for impairment of construction in progress, please refer to "V.30. Impairment of long-lived assets" in this note.

25. borrowing cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Borrowing costs directly attributable to property, plant and equipment, investment properties and inventories that require more than one year to construct or produce before they reach their intended use or saleable condition are capitalized when expenditure on the assets has been incurred, borrowing costs have been incurred and the construction or production activities necessary to bring the assets to their intended use or saleable condition have commenced; capitalization ceases when the construction or production of the assets eligible for capitalization reaches their intended use or saleable condition. Capitalization ceases when the asset eligible for capitalization reaches its intended use or saleable condition, and borrowing costs incurred thereafter are recognized in profit or loss for the current period. If the construction or production of an asset eligible for capitalization is interrupted for more than three consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing

costs is suspended until the construction or production of the asset recommences.

Interest expense actually incurred during the period on special-purpose borrowings is capitalized, net of interest income earned on the unused borrowed funds deposited in the bank or investment income earned on temporary investments; the amount of general borrowings is determined based on the weighted-average amount of cumulative asset expenditures in excess of the portion of special-purpose borrowings multiplied by the capitalization rate of the general borrowings taken up. The capitalization rate is determined on the basis of the weighted average interest rate on general borrowings.

26. biological asset

□Applicable √Not Applicable

27. oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

28. usufructuary assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

A right-of-use asset is the right of the Company, as lessee, to use the leased asset during the lease term.

(1) Initial measurement

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company initially measures the right-of-use asset at cost. This cost includes the following four items: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (ii) the amount of lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term, net of the amount relating to lease incentives already taken, if any; (iii) initial direct costs incurred, which are the incremental costs incurred to enter into the lease; and (iv) costs expected to be incurred to dismantle and remove the leased asset, to rehabilitate the site where the leased asset is located, or to restore the leased asset to the condition agreed upon under the terms of the lease, except for costs incurred for the production of inventories. (iv) Costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the leased assets or restoring the leased assets to the condition agreed upon in the lease terms, except for those incurred for the production of inventory.

(2) Follow-up measurement

Subsequent to the commencement date of the lease term, the Company adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, i.e., the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and the carrying value of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly if the Company re-measures the lease liability in accordance with the relevant provisions of the leasing standards.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

The Company depreciates right-of-use assets from the beginning of the lease term. Depreciation of right-of-use assets is generally provided in the month in which the lease term commences. Depreciation is charged to the cost of the right-of-use asset or to current income or loss, depending on the purpose for which the right-of-use asset is used.

In determining the depreciation method for right-of-use assets, the Company makes decisions based on the manner in which the economic benefits associated with the right-of-use assets are expected to be consumed, and depreciates right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis.

The Company follows the following principles in determining the depreciable lives of its right-of-use assets: if it is reasonably certain that it will obtain ownership of the leased asset by the end of the lease term, depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the leased asset; if it is not reasonably certain that it will obtain ownership of the leased asset 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.

Impairment of right-of-use assets

If a right-of-use asset is impaired, the Company subsequently depreciates the carrying value of the right-of-use asset after deducting the impairment loss.

29. intangible asset

(1). Valuation method, useful life, impairment testing

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's intangible assets, including land use rights and software, are measured at actual cost at the time of acquisition, of which, for purchased intangible assets, the actual cost is based on the price actually paid and related other expenditures; for intangible assets invested by investors, the actual cost is determined based on the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, except for those whose agreed value in the contract or agreement is not fair, whereby the actual cost is determined based on the fair value; and for intangible assets that are not under common control merger, intangible assets owned by the purchaser but not recognized in its financial statements whose fair value can be reliably measured, can be separated or divided from the enterprise, and can be used for selling, transferring, granting licenses, leasing, or exchanging, either individually or together with the related contracts, assets, or liabilities, are recognized as intangible assets at fair value upon initial recognition of the purchaser's assets.

Land use rights are amortized equally over their useful lives starting from the date of grant; software intangible assets are amortized in equal installments over the shortest of their estimated useful lives, the contractual beneficial lives and the effective lives prescribed by law. The amortization amount is charged to the cost of the related assets and to current profit or loss according to the target beneficiary. The estimated useful lives and amortization methods of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each year, and any changes are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. The Company's land use rights are amortized over 50 years.

Software intangible assets are amortized over a period of 3-10 years.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed at each accounting period and, where there is evidence that the useful life of an intangible asset is finite, the useful life is estimated and amortized over the estimated useful life.

(2). Accounting policy for internal research and development expenditures

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Expenditures in the research phase of an internal research and development project are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Expenditures in the development phase are recognized as an intangible asset if the following conditions are met: (i) it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold; (ii) there is an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; (iii) the way in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits includes the ability to demonstrate that a market for the product to be produced or the intangible asset itself exists, and the intangible asset will be used internally, and its usefulness can be demonstrated; (iv) there are sufficient technical and financial resources and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset. (iii) the manner in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits, including the ability to demonstrate that a market exists for the products produced or for the intangible asset itself, and that the intangible asset will be used internally; (iv) the availability of sufficient technical, financial, and other resources to support the completion of the development of the intangible asset and to enable the intangible asset to be used or sold; and (v) the ability to measure reliably the expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset.

Specific criteria for classifying the research and development phases of internal research and development projects: the planned investigation phase for the acquisition of new technology and knowledge, etc., shall be identified as the research phase, which is characterized by planning and exploratory nature, etc.; and the application of the research results or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, etc., prior to commercial production or use, The stage of applying research results or other knowledge to a program or design to produce new or

substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc., before commercial production or use, shall be identified as the development stage, which is characterized by its relevance and greater likelihood of producing results.

30. Impairment of long-lived assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company examines long-term equity investments, investment properties measured using the cost model, property, plant and equipment, construction in progress, and intangible assets with finite useful lives at each balance sheet date, and performs an impairment test when there is an indication of impairment. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at the end of each period, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the asset's estimated future cash flows. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of an asset on an individual basis; if it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of an asset group is determined on the basis of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The determination of an asset group is based on whether the major cash inflows generated from the asset group are independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the recoverable amount of an asset or an asset group is less than its carrying amount, the Company writes down the carrying amount to the recoverable amount, and the amount of the write-down is recognized in profit or loss for the current period, with a corresponding provision for asset impairment.

For the purpose of impairment testing of goodwill, the carrying amount of goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to the relevant asset group in a reasonable manner from the date of purchase; if it is difficult to allocate the goodwill to the relevant asset group, the goodwill is allocated to the relevant combination of asset groups. The relevant asset group or combination of asset groups is the asset group or combination of asset groups that can benefit from the synergies of the business combination and is not larger than the reporting segment determined by the Company.

During the impairment test, if there is an indication of impairment for an asset group or combination of asset groups related to goodwill, the asset group or combination of asset groups that does not contain goodwill is first tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is calculated, and the corresponding impairment loss is recognized. Then, an impairment test is performed on the asset group or combination of asset groups that contains goodwill, comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount, and if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss on goodwill is recognized.

After the impairment test, if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss, and the impairment loss on the above assets, once recognized, is not reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

31. Long-term amortized expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's long-term amortized expenses include all expenses that have been expensed but are to be borne by the Company in the current and future periods and are amortized over a period of one year or more (excluding one year). These expenses are amortized equally over the period of benefit. If an item of long-term amortized expense does not benefit a future accounting period, the full amortized value of the item not yet amortized is transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

32. Contractual liabilities

(1). Method of recognizing contract liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Contract liabilities reflect the Company's obligation to transfer merchandise to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers. If the customer has paid the contractual consideration or the Company has acquired an unconditional right to receive the contractual consideration before the Company transfers the merchandise to the customer, a contractual liability is recognized for the amount received or receivable at the earlier of the actual payment made by the customer or the amount due and payable.

33. remuneration of employees

(1). Accounting treatment of short-term remuneration

√Applicable □Not applicable

Short-term compensation mainly includes employees' salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employees' welfare expenses, social insurance premiums and housing fund, trade union expenses and employees' education expenses, etc., which are related to obtaining services provided by employees. Short-term compensation actually incurred is recognized as a liability in the accounting period in which the employees provide the

services and is included in the profit or loss of the current period or in the cost of the relevant assets, depending on the object of the benefit.

(2). Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Post-employment benefits, which mainly consist of basic pension contributions and unemployment benefits, are categorized as defined contribution plans in accordance with the risks and obligations assumed by the Company. For defined contribution plans, a liability is recognized based on the contributions made to a separate entity at the balance sheet date in exchange for services rendered by employees during the accounting period, and is charged to current profit or loss or the cost of the related assets, depending on the beneficiary.

(3). Accounting for termination benefits

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The termination benefits arise from the internal retirement plan of employees, and the employee compensation liabilities arising from the termination benefits are recognized at the date of internal retirement and are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

(4). Accounting treatment of other long-term employee benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other long-term benefits are derived from the reclassification of termination benefits paid after more than one year in accordance with accounting standards.

34. Lease liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Initial measurement

The Company initially measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the commencement date of the lease term. (1) Lease payments

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, consist of: (i) fixed payments and substantially fixed payments, net of amounts related to lease incentives, if lease incentives exist; (ii) variable lease payments dependent on indices or ratios, which are determined at the time of initial measurement on the basis of the indices or ratios as of the lease commencement date; (iii) purchase option exercise prices when the Company reasonably determines that it will exercise the purchase option, the exercise price of the purchase option; (iv) the lease term reflecting the amount that would be payable upon exercise of the option to terminate the lease if the Company would exercise the option to terminate the lease; and (v) the amount expected to be payable based on the residual value of the guarantees provided by the Company.

2) Discount rate

In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. This incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds under similar collateralized terms for a similar period of time in a similar economic environment in order to obtain an asset with a value approximating the value of the right-of-use asset. This interest rate is related to: (1) the Company's own situation, i.e., the Company's solvency and creditworthiness; (ii) the term of "borrowing", i.e. the lease term; (iii) the amount of "borrowed" funds, i.e. the amount of the lease liability; (iv) the "collateralization conditions", i.e. the nature and quality of the underlying asset; (v) the economic environment, including the jurisdiction of the lessee, the currency of valuation, and the time of contract signing. (v) Economic environment, including the jurisdiction of the lessee, the currency of valuation, and the time of contract signing, etc. The Company uses the bank loan interest rate as the basis for its financial statements. The Company arrived at the incremental borrowing rate based on the bank lending rate adjusted for the above factors.

(2) Follow-up measurement

Subsequent to the commencement date of the lease term, the Company subsequently measures the lease liability on the following bases: (i) the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased when interest on the lease liability is recognized; (ii) the carrying amount of the lease liability is decreased when the lease payments are made; and (iii) the carrying value of the lease liability is re-measured when there is a change in the amount of the lease payments as a result of a revaluation or a change in the lease.

The Company computes interest expense on lease liabilities at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term and recognizes it in profit or loss, unless it should be capitalized. The periodic interest rate is the discount rate that the Company would use for the initial measurement of the lease liability or the revised discount rate if the lease liability were to be remeasured at a revised rate due to changes in the lease payments or due to lease modifications.

(3) Remeasurement

After the commencement date of the lease term, the Company re-measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments after the change and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset accordingly. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, but the lease liability is still to be further reduced, the Company recognizes the remaining amount in profit or loss for the current period. (i) Changes in the amount of substantially fixed payments (in which case the original discount rate is used for discounting); (ii) changes in the amount expected to be payable for guaranteed residual values (in which case the original discount rate is used for discounting); (iii) changes in the indexes or ratios used for determining the amount of the lease payments (in which case the revised discount rate is used for discounting); and (iv) purchase options for

Changes in the appraisal results (in such cases, the revised discount rate is used for discounting); ⑤ Changes in the appraisal results or actual exercise of the option to renew the lease or the option to terminate the lease (in such cases, the revised discount rate is used for discounting).

35. projected liability

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes a liability when the operations related to contingencies such as external guarantees, discounted commercial acceptances, pending litigation or arbitration, product quality assurance, etc. simultaneously meet the following conditions: the obligation is a present obligation assumed by the Company; it is probable that the performance of the obligation will result in an outflow of economic benefits from the enterprise; and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Projected liabilities are measured initially on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation, taking into account factors such as the risks and uncertainties associated with the contingency and the time value of money. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows. The carrying amount of the projected liability is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate, if changed.

36. share-based payment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for services rendered by employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees at the grant date. The amount of this fair value is recognized in the relevant cost or expense on a straight-line basis over the waiting period based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will become exercisable when the services are completed within the waiting period or when the required performance conditions are met before the options become exercisable, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus.

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of liabilities assumed by the Company that are determined on the basis of shares or other equity instruments. If the option is exercisable immediately after the grant, the related cost or expense is recognized at the fair value of the liability assumed at the grant date, and the liability is increased accordingly. If the option is exercisable after the completion of services within the waiting period or the fulfillment of the specified performance conditions, the services acquired during the period are recognized at the amount of the fair value of the liability assumed by the Company, based on the best estimation of the feasibility of the option, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, with the liability adjusted accordingly. The liability is adjusted accordingly.

The fair value of the liability is remeasured at each balance sheet date prior to settlement of the related liability and at the settlement date, with changes recognized in profit or loss.

Cancellation of equity instruments granted by the Company during the waiting period (except for cancellation due to failure to meet the conditions for exercisability) is treated as acceleration of the exercise of options, i.e., it is treated as if the conditions for exercisability of the equity payment plans for the remaining waiting period have been fully met, and all expenses for the remaining waiting period are recognized in the period in which the equity instruments granted are cancelled.

37. Preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company classifies financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued, or components thereof, as financial liabilities or equity instruments upon initial recognition, based on the contractual terms of the financial instruments issued and the economic substance reflected therein, rather than solely on their legal form, and in conjunction with the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(1) Financial instruments issued are classified as financial liabilities if one of the following conditions is met:

1) Contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to other parties.

2) Contractual obligations to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with other parties under potentially unfavorable conditions.

3) A non-derivative contract that is to be settled in the future with, or may be settled with, the enterprise's own equity instruments and under which the enterprise will deliver a variable amount of its own equity instruments;

4) Derivative contracts that are to be settled in the future with, or may be settled with, the enterprise's own equity instruments, except for derivative contracts that involve the exchange of a fixed amount of its own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

(2) Financial instruments issued are classified as equity instruments if the following conditions are also met:

1) The financial instruments do not include contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to other parties or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with other parties under potentially unfavorable conditions;

2) If the financial instrument is required to be or can be settled in the future with the enterprise's own equity instruments, if the financial instrument is a non-derivative, it does not include a contractual obligation to deliver a variable amount of its own equity instruments for settlement; if it is a derivative, the enterprise can only settle the financial instrument by exchanging a fixed amount of its own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

38. incomes

(1). Accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's operating revenues consist primarily of revenues from the sale of goods, revenues from the provision of labor services, and revenues from the concession of the right to use assets.

The Company recognizes revenue when it has fulfilled its performance obligations under a contract, i.e., when the customer obtains control of the related goods or services. If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company recognizes revenue at the inception of the contract based on the amount of goods or services promised under each performance obligation.

The transaction price is apportioned to each individual performance obligation in proportion to the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the service, based on the percentage of the transaction price apportioned to each individual performance obligation.

Transaction price measures revenue.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to receive as a result of the transfer of goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts received on behalf of third parties. The transaction price recognized by the Company does not exceed the amount by which it is highly unlikely that a material reversal of the cumulative recognized revenue will occur when the related uncertainty is removed. Amounts expected to be refunded to customers are excluded from the transaction price as a liability. Where there is a significant financing element in the contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable that is assumed to be paid in cash by the customer at the time control of the goods or services is obtained. The difference between this transaction price and the contract consideration is amortized over the term of the contract using the effective interest method. If, at the inception date of the contract, the Company expects that the interval between the customer's acquisition of control over goods or services and the customer's payment of the price will not exceed one year, the Company does not take into account the existence of a significant financing component in the contract.

If one of the following conditions is met, the Company shall be deemed to have fulfilled its performance obligations within a certain period of time; otherwise, it shall be deemed to have fulfilled its performance obligations at a certain point in time:

1) The customer acquires and consumes the economic benefits of the Company's performance at the same time as the Company's performance.
2) The customer is able to control the goods under construction in the course of the Company's performance.

3) Commodities 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 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 recognizes revenue based on the progress of performance within that period of time and determines the progress of performance based on the percentage-of-completion method. When the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable, the Company recognizes revenue based on the amount of costs incurred until the progress of performance is reasonably determinable, provided that the costs incurred are expected to be reimbursed.

For performance obligations fulfilled at a point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point at which the customer obtains control of the related goods or services. In determining whether a customer has obtained control of goods or services, the Company considers the following indications:

1) The Company has a present right to receive payment for such goods or services.

2) The Company has transferred legal ownership of the merchandise to the customer.

3) The Company has physically transferred the merchandise to the customer.

4) The Company has transferred the principal risks and rewards of ownership of this merchandise to the customer.

5) The customer has accepted the goods or services, etc.

The rights to receive consideration for goods or services that the Company has transferred to customers are presented as contract assets, which are impaired on the basis of expected credit losses. The Company's unconditional right to receive consideration from customers is presented as accounts receivable. The Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Company has received consideration receivable from the customer is presented as a contractual liability.

(2). Differences in accounting policies for revenue recognition due to the use of different operating models for the same type of business

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1) OEM/ODM mode

Sales revenue is recognized when the goods are loaded

onto and over the side of the ship at the port specified

in the contract. 2) Online B2C sales

Under the online B2C model, the Company's direct customers are the ultimate consumers of its products. The Company achieves external sales through an online e-commerce platform. The Company receives orders from customers and ships the

products, and recognizes revenue based on the point in time when the consumer confirms receipt of the goods.

3) E-commerce platform into the warehouse model

Under the e-commerce platform warehouse mode, the Company commissions a third-party logistics company to ship goods to the warehouse of the e-commerce platform, which is responsible for product promotion, order management and subsequent logistics and distribution. Consumers place orders and make payments directly to the e-commerce platform, and the e-commerce platform ships the goods directly to consumers through its own logistics or third-party logistics (or ships them first under the form of cash-on-delivery and other forms of payment) upon receipt of consumers' payments. The specific revenue recognition point is when the e-commerce platform warehouse confirms receipt of goods.

4) Online and offline distribution model

In the online and offline distribution model, the Company receives orders from distributors and ships the goods, and recognizes revenue when the distributors confirm receipt of the goods. 5) Other distribution models

Other sales models mainly include direct sales from headquarters to end customers, group purchases and television shopping. For headquarter direct sales to end customers and group purchases, the Company recognizes revenue on the basis of the customer's signature. For the TV shopping model, the Company recognizes revenue based on the sales list issued by the TV shopping channel provider.

39. contract cost

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1) Method of determining the amount of the asset relating to the cost of the contract

The Company's assets related to contract costs include contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

Contract performance costs, i.e., costs incurred by the Company to perform a contract that are not regulated by other ASBEs, are recognized as an asset as contract performance costs when the following conditions are simultaneously met: the cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract to be acquired and includes direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing overhead (or similar costs), costs explicitly attributable to the customer, and other costs; the cost increases the Company's resources available to meet its performance obligations in the future; and the cost is expected to be recovered.

Contract acquisition costs, i.e., incremental costs incurred by the Company to acquire a contract that are expected to be recovered, are recognized as an asset as contract acquisition costs; if the asset is amortized over a period of not more than one year, it is recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Incremental costs are costs that would not have been incurred by the Company if the contract had not been acquired (e.g., sales commissions, etc.). Expenses incurred by the Company to acquire a contract other than incremental costs that are expected to be recovered (e.g., travel expenses that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was acquired) are recognized in profit or loss as incurred, except for those that are explicitly borne by the customer.

(2) Amortization of assets relating to contract costs

The Company's assets related to contract costs are amortized to profit or loss using the same basis as the revenue recognition for the commodity to which the asset relates.

(3) Impairment of assets relating to contract costs

In determining the impairment loss of assets related to contract costs, the Company first determines the impairment loss of other assets recognized in accordance with other relevant corporate accounting standards that are related to the contract; and then, based on the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the residual consideration the Company expects to receive for the transfer of the goods related to the asset and the estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the goods, the excess should be

provided for and recognized as an impairment loss of the asset. A provision for impairment should be made and recognized as an asset impairment loss.

If there is a subsequent change in the factors that impaired the asset in a prior period that causes the aforementioned difference to be greater than the carrying amount of the asset, the reversal of the original provision for impairment of the asset shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period, provided that the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined as of the date of the reversal assuming that no provision for impairment had been made.

40. government grant

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's government grants include asset-related government grants and revenue-related government grants. Among them, asset-related government grants are government grants acquired by the Company for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or otherwise forming long-term assets; revenue-related government grants

Government grants are government grants other than those related to assets. If the government documents do not specify the target of the subsidy, the Company makes judgment in accordance with the above principles of differentiation, and if it is difficult to differentiate, the whole is categorized as government grants related to revenues.

Government grants that are monetary assets are measured at the amount actually received, or at the amount receivable if the grants are disbursed in accordance with a fixed rate or if there is conclusive evidence at year-end that the relevant conditions of the financial support policy can be met and the financial support funds are expected to be received; government grants that are non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, or at the nominal amount (1 yuan) if the fair value is not reliably obtainable. If the fair value cannot be reliably obtained, it is measured at a nominal amount ($1).

Government grants related to assets are either offset against the carrying amount of the related assets or recognized as deferred revenue (the enterprise chooses one of the ways to recognize such grants). Government grants related to assets that are recognized as deferred revenue are recognized in profit or loss over the useful lives of the related assets in accordance with a reasonable method.

If the related assets are sold, transferred, retired or destroyed before the end of their useful lives, 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 assets are disposed of.

Government grants related to revenue, which are used to compensate for the related costs and expenses or losses in future periods, are recognized as deferred revenue and are recognized in profit or loss or as an offset to the related costs in the period in which the related costs and expenses or losses are recognized (the enterprise chooses one of the ways to recognize them). Government grants related to ordinary activities are recognized in other income or offset against related costs and expenses in accordance with the substance of the economic operations. Government grants that are not related to ordinary activities are recognized as non-operating income or expenses.

If the Company obtains subsidized interest rates for policy preferential loans, the Company distinguishes between the cases in which the finance disburses the subsidized interest rate funds to the lending bank and the case in which the finance disburses the subsidized interest rate funds directly to the Company, and carries out the accounting treatment in accordance with the following principles, respectively:

(1) If the treasury disburses the subsidized interest rate funds to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at the policy preferential interest rate, the Company uses the actual amount received as the recorded value of the borrowing, and calculates the related borrowing costs based on the principal amount of the borrowing and the policy preferential interest rate (or uses the fair value of the borrowing as the recorded value of the borrowing and calculates the borrowing costs based on the effective interest rate method, and recognizes deferred revenue for the difference between the actual

amount received and the fair value of the borrowing). The difference between the actual amount received and the fair value of the borrowing is recognized as deferred income. Deferred income is amortized over the life of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method to offset the related borrowing costs).

(2) If the subsidized interest rate funds are directly allocated to the Company from the treasury, the Company will offset the corresponding subsidized interest rate against the related borrowing costs.

If the government grants recognized by the Company need to be refunded, the Company shall account for them in the period in which they need to be refunded in accordance with the following provisions: (1) If the carrying amount of the related assets is reduced upon initial recognition, the carrying amount of the assets shall be adjusted.

2) If related deferred income exists, the carrying amount of the related deferred income is reduced, and the excess is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

3) In other cases, they are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period.

41. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts (temporary differences). Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible losses that can be utilized to offset taxable income in future years in accordance with the tax regulations. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for temporary differences arising from transactions other than business combinations that affect neither accounting profit nor taxable income (or deductible losses).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities. At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized.

42. tenancy

(1). Accounting for operating leases

√Applicable □Not applicable

1) Accounting for

operating leases a.

Treatment of rentals

At various times during the lease term, the Company recognizes lease receipts

under operating leases as rental income using the straight-line method. b.

Incentives provided

If a rent-free period is provided, the Company allocates the gross rental income over the entire lease term without deducting the rent-free period on a straight-line basis, and rental income should be recognized during the rent-free period. If the Company bears certain expenses of the lessee, such expenses are deducted from the gross rental income and the balance of the rental income after deduction is allocated over the lease term.

c. Initial direct costs

Initial direct costs incurred by the Company in connection with operating leases should be capitalized to the cost of the underlying asset under the lease and amortized to current profit or loss over the lease term on the same recognition basis as rental income.

d. depreciations

For property, plant and equipment under operating leases, the Company depreciates them using the depreciation policy for similar assets; for other assets under operating leases, they are amortized using a systematic and reasonable method.

e. Variable lease payments

Variable lease payments made by the Company in connection with operating leases that are not recognized as lease receipts are recognized in profit or loss when they are actually incurred.

f. Changes to operating leases

When an operating lease is changed, the Company accounts for it as a new lease

from the effective date of the change, and the amount of lease receipts received in advance or receivable related to the lease prior to the change is considered to be receipts under the new lease.

(2). Accounting for finance leases

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company generally classifies a lease as a finance lease if one or more of the following circumstances exist: (i) ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term; (ii) the lessee has an option to purchase the leased asset at a purchase price that is sufficiently low in relation to the fair value of the leased asset at the time of the expected exercise of the option that it is reasonably certain at the commencement of the lease that the lessee will exercise the option; and (iii) the lessee has an option to acquire the leased asset at a purchase price sufficiently high to provide a reasonable assurance that the lessee will exercise the option.

The option; ③ The ownership of the asset is not transferred, but the lease term accounts for most of the useful life of the leased asset (not less than 75% of the useful life of the leased asset); ④ The present value of the lease receipts is almost equal to the fair value of the leased asset on the lease commencement date (not less than 90% of the fair value of the leased asset.). ; ⑤ The leased asset is of such a special nature that only the lessee can use it without major modifications. The Company may also classify a lease as a finance lease if one or more of the following indications exist: (i) in the event that the lessee cancels the lease, the loss to the lessor resulting from the cancellation of the lease shall be borne by the lessee; (ii) gains or losses arising from fluctuations in the fair value of the asset's residual value shall be attributed to the lessee; and (iii) the lessee has the ability to continue the lease for the next period at rental rates that are significantly lower than the market rate.

1) Accounting for

finance leases a.

Initial

measurement

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes a finance lease receivable for a finance lease and derecognizes the finance lease asset. When the Company initially measures a finance lease receivable, the net investment in the lease is used as the recorded value of the finance lease receivable.

The net investment in leases is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of lease receipts not yet received at the commencement date of the lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease receipts are amounts receivable from the lessee by the lessor for the assignment of the right to use the leased asset during the lease term, including: (i) fixed payments and substantially fixed payments to be made by the lessee; net of amounts related to lease incentives, if lease incentives exist; (ii) variable lease payments dependent on an index or ratio, which are determined at initial measurement based on the index or ratio at the beginning date of the lease term; and (iii) the exercise price of a purchase option, provided that it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option; (iv) the amount of payments required to be made by a lessee exercising an option to terminate a lease, provided that the lease term reflects that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate the lease; and (v) the residual value of a guarantee provided to the lessor by the lessee, by a party related to the lessee, and by an independent third party that has the financial ability to satisfy the obligation under the guarantee.

b. Subsequent measurement

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term. The periodic interest rate is the discount rate that is implicit in the determination of the net investment in the lease (in the case of a sublease,

if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not determinable for the sublease, the discount rate of the original lease is used (adjusted for the initial direct costs associated with the sublease)) or if the change in the finance lease has not been accounted for as a separate lease and meets the conditions that, had the change been in effect on the commencement date of the lease, the lease would have been classified as a finance lease, the revised discount rate would have been determined in accordance with relevant regulations. the revised discount rate determined in accordance with the relevant regulations when the conditions are met.

c. Accounting for lease modifications

If there is a change in a finance lease and both of the following conditions are met, the Company accounts for the change as a separate lease:

(i) the change expands the scope of the lease by increasing the right to use one or more of the leased assets; and (ii) the consideration for the increase is equal to the separate price of the part of the lease that expands the scope of the lease adjusted for the circumstances of that contract.

If a modification of a finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease and meets the conditions that the lease would be classified as an operating lease if the modification were effective on the lease commencement date, the Company accounts for the modification of the lease as a new lease beginning on the effective date of the lease modification and uses the net investment in the lease prior to the effective date of the modification of the lease as the carrying amount of the leased asset.

(3). Methods of determining leases under the new leasing standards and accounting treatment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Identification of leases

A lease is a contract in which the lessor cedes the right to use an asset to the lessee for a specified period of time for consideration. At the inception date of a contract, the Company evaluates whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease. A contract is a lease or contains a lease if one of the parties to the contract cedes the right to control the use of one or more identified assets over a period of time in exchange for consideration. To determine whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a certain period of time, the Company evaluates whether the customer under the contract is entitled to receive substantially all of the economic benefits arising from the use of the identified asset during the period of use and has the right to dominate the use of the identified asset during that period of use.

If a contract contains multiple individual leases, the Company splits the contract and accounts for each individual lease separately. If a contract contains both lease and non-lease components, the Company separates the lease and non-lease components and accounts for them separately.

(2) The Company as

lessee 1) Lease

recognition

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases on the commencement date of the lease term. For the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, see note V, "28, Right-of-use assets" and "34, Lease liabilities".

2) Change of Lease

A lease modification is a change in the scope of the lease, the lease consideration, or the lease term other than the terms of the original contract, including the addition or termination of the right to use one or more of the leased assets, or the extension or shortening of the lease term specified in the contract. The effective date of a lease modification is the date on which the parties agree on the lease modification.

The Company accounts for lease modifications as a separate lease if the lease modification occurs and both of the following conditions are met:
(i) the lease modification expands the scope of the lease or extends the lease term by increasing the right to use one or more leased assets; and (ii) the increased consideration is equal to the separate price of the part of the lease that expands the scope of the lease or the part of the lease term that extends the lease adjusted for the circumstances of the contract.

If a lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, on the effective date of the lease modification, the Company apportions the consideration of the modified contract in accordance with the relevant provisions of the leasing standards to re-determine the lease term after the modification; and discounts the lease payments after

the modification using a revised discount rate to re-measure the lease liability. In calculating the present value of the changed lease payments, the Company uses the lease implicit rate for the remaining lease term as the discount rate; if the lease implicit rate for the remaining lease term is not determinable, the Company uses the interest rate for incremental borrowings by the lessee on the effective date of the lease change as the discount rate. With respect to the impact of the above lease liability adjustments, the Company distinguishes between the following accounting treatments: ① If the lease modification results in a reduction in the scope of the lease or a shortening of the lease term, the lessee should reduce the carrying value of the right-of-use asset and recognize the gain or loss related to the partial termination or complete termination of the lease in the current period's profit or loss. ② Other lease changes lead to the remeasurement of the lease liability, the lessee shall adjust the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

3) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and for low-value asset leases where the individual leased asset has a lower value when the asset is new. The Company recognizes lease payments under short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as part of the cost of the related assets or in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, or on a systematic and reasonable basis, in each period during the lease term.

(3) The Company is the lessor

On the basis of (1) assessing that such contract is a lease or contains a lease, the Company, as lessor, classifies leases as finance leases and operating leases on the lease commencement date.

A lessor classifies a lease as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset, and a lease other than a finance lease is classified as an operating lease.

43. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The preparation of financial statements requires management of the Company to apply estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual circumstances may differ from these estimates. The Company's management continually evaluates key assumptions and judgments regarding the uncertainties involved in the estimates. The effects of changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the changes are made and in future periods.

The following accounting estimates and critical assumptions have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in future periods.

(1) Impairment of receivables

The Company measures receivables at amortized cost at the balance sheet date in order to assess whether an impairment exists and, if so, the specific amount of the impairment loss. Objective evidence of impairment includes such matters as judgmental data indicating that there has been a significant decline in the estimated future cash flows of an individual or portfolio of receivables, and judgmental data indicating that there is a material adverse change in the financial position of the debtor in an individual or portfolio of receivables. An impairment loss that was previously recognized is reversed if there is evidence of a recovery in the value of the receivable that can be objectively related to an event occurring after the loss was recognized.

(2) Provision for impairment of inventories

The Company periodically estimates the net realizable value of inventories and recognizes a loss on inventory decline for the difference between the cost of inventories and the net realizable value. In estimating the net realizable value of inventories, the Company determines the net realizable value by using the estimated selling price of similar goods less costs to be incurred at the time of completion, selling expenses and related taxes. When actual selling prices or costs differ from previous estimates, management will adjust the net realizable value accordingly. Estimates based on current experience may therefore differ from subsequent actual results, which may result in adjustments to the carrying value of inventories in the balance sheet. The amount of provision for inventory decline may therefore change for the reasons mentioned above. Adjustments to the provision for inventory valuation will affect profit or loss in the period in which the estimate is changed.

(3) Accounting estimate for provision for impairment of fixed assets

The Company performs impairment tests on fixed assets such as buildings, machinery and equipment at the balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of a property, plant and equipment is the higher of the present value of its estimated future cash flows and the net fair value of the asset less costs of disposal, the calculation of which requires the use of accounting estimates.

If management revises the gross margins used in the calculation of future cash flows for asset groups and portfolios of asset groups and the revised gross margins are lower than those currently used, the Company is required to increase the provision for impairment of fixed assets.

If management revises the pre-tax discount rate used for discounting cash flows and the revised pre-tax discount rate is higher than the currently used discount rate, the Company is required to increase the provision for impairment of fixed assets.

If the actual gross margin or pre-tax discount rate is higher or lower than management's estimate, the Company cannot reverse the original provision for impairment of fixed assets.

(4) Accounting estimates for recognition of deferred tax assets

The estimation of deferred income tax assets requires estimates of taxable income and applicable tax rates for each future year, and the realization of deferred income tax assets depends on whether it is probable that the Company will earn sufficient taxable income in the future. Changes in future tax rates and the timing of reversal of temporary differences may also affect income tax expense (benefit) as well as the balance of deferred income taxes. Changes in the estimates described above could result in significant adjustments to deferred income taxes.

44. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (1). Changes in significant accounting policies

√ Applicable □Not applicable

What and why changes in accounting policies	Approval process	Remarks (materially affected statement items) Name and amount)
The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued Interpretation No. 15 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Caijing [2021] No. 35. (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation 15"). Effective January 1, 2022, the Company has implemented the provisions of the "Accounting treatment for the sale of products or by-products produced by an enterprise before a fixed asset reaches its intended state of use, or in the course of research and development" and the "Judgment on loss-making contracts". The "break" provision.	Implemented in accordance with the harmonized requirements of the Ministry of Finance	Note 1
The Ministry of Finance issued ASBE Interpretation No. 16 on November 30, 2022 (Caijing [2022] No. 31, "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises"). (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16"). Effective January 1, 2022, the Company implemented the "Accounting treatment for deferred income taxes on assets and liabilities arising from individual transactions not subject to	Implemented in accordance with the harmonized requirements of the Ministry of Finance	Note 2

Other notes

Note 1: This change in accounting policy does not involve any retrospective adjustments to prior years, and the implementation of ASBE Interpretation No. 15 will have no impact on the Company's January 1, 2022 financial statements.

Note 2: The Company has made adjustments in accordance with the requirements of "Accounting Treatment for Deferred Income Taxes on Assets and Liabilities

Arising from a Single Transaction Not Subject to the Initial Recognition Exemption" in "Interpretation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 16", and has not adjusted the comparative financial statements of the previous period if the data of the comparative financial statements of the previous period are inconsistent with the requirements of the Interpretation No. 16. At the end of the previous year, the Company recognized deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for the taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease term and included them in the leasing transactions of the right-of-use assets, and the difference was recognized in retained earnings as of January 1, 2022, and the difference was credited to retained earnings. Adjustments

For details, please refer to "V. 44 (3) Adjustments to the financial statements as of the beginning of the year of first-time adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations of accounting standards for the first time in 2022" in this note.

The provisions of ASBE Interpretation No. 16, "Accounting for the Income Tax Effects of Dividends on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity Instruments by the Issuer" and "Accounting for Changes in an Enterprise's Accounting for Cash-Settled Share-Based Payments to Equity-Settled Share-Based Payments" had no impact on the Company's financial statements as of January 1, 2022. The provisions of "Accounting treatment of cash-settled share-based payments" and "Accounting treatment of cash-settled share-based payments modified by enterprises to equity-settled share-based payments" had no impact on the Company's January 1, 2022 financial statements.

(2). Significant changes in accounting estimates

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3).2022 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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Statement of reasons for adjustments to the financial statements as at the beginning of the year

The Company has made the bridging adjustment in accordance with the requirement of "Accounting for Deferred Taxes on Assets and Liabilities Arising from Individual Transactions Not Subject to the Initial Recognition Exemption" in Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 16 (ASBE 16).

Consolidated balance sheets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2022	Adjustments
Liquid assets:			
money funds	3,576,582,335.70	3,576,582,335.70	
Provision for settlement			
outflow of funds			
Financial assets held for trading	838,507,655.86	838,507,655.86	
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable			
accounts receivable	1,784,411,747.65	1,784,411,747.65	
Receivables financing	24,152,136.46	24,152,136.46	
Prepayments	196,166,832.30	196,166,832.30	
Premiums receivable			
Receivables from reinsurance			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables	68,433,517.27	68,433,517.27	
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Bought and sold financial			

Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	152,376,462.63	152,376,462.63	
Investments in other equity instruments	31,878,500.00	31,878,500.00	
Other non-current financial assets	242,213,145.07	242,213,145.07	
investment property	283,163.07	283,163.07	
fixed assets	819,449,439.49	819,449,439.49	
construction in progress	95,929,958.29	95,929,958.29	
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
Royalty assets	36,554,118.52	36,554,118.52	
intangible asset	88,037,355.45	88,037,355.45	
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product			
Long-term amortized expenses	27,799,386.33	27,799,386.33	
Deferred tax assets	159,681,617.07	163,190,247.03	3,508,629.96
Other non-current assets			
Total non-current assets	1,654,203,145.92	1,657,711,775.88	3,508,629.96
Total assets	10,720,014,207.26	10,723,522,837.22	3,508,629.96
Current liabilities:			
short term loan	40,138,666.67	40,138,666.67	
Borrowing from the Central Bank			
funds on call			
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable	255,313,659.35	255,313,659.35	
accounts payable	2,464,891,368.51	2,464,891,368.51	
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities	381,887,014.19	381,887,014.19	
Sales of repurchased financial assets			
Deposit-taking and interbank deposits			
Securities brokerage			
Underwriting of securities			
Employee remuneration payable	171,017,226.31	171,017,226.31	
Taxes payable	298,440,457.40	298,440,457.40	
Other accounts payable	890,598,841.54	890,598,841.54	
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable			
Fees and commissions payable			

Accounts payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	15,210,538.74	15,210,538.74	
Other current liabilities	131,591,621.28	131,591,621.28	
Total current liabilities	4,649,089,393.99	4,649,089,393.99	
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			
long term loan			
bonds payable	915,192,664.76	915,192,664.76	
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
Lease liabilities	19,171,959.00	19,171,959.00	
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income	1,619,251.91	1,619,251.91	
Deferred income tax liabilities	28,441,416.67	32,230,662.36	3,789,245.69
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	964,425,292.34	968,214,538.03	3,789,245.69
Total liabilities	5,613,514,686.33	5,617,303,932.02	3,789,245.69
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)	572,023,875.00	572,023,875.00	
Other equity instruments	117,963,750.28	117,963,750.28	
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus	1,518,833,808.53	1,518,833,808.53	
Less: Treasury stock	398,053,331.46	398,053,331.46	
Other comprehensive income	-70,211,520.06	-70,211,520.06	
earmark			
surplus surplus	171,728,112.99	171,728,112.99	
General risk provision			
unallocated profit	3,182,009,097.38	3,181,728,481.65	-280,615.73
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company (Total (or shareholders' equity)	5,094,293,792.66	5,094,013,176.93	-280,615.73
Minority interests	12,205,728.27	12,205,728.27	
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)	5,106,499,520.93	5,106,218,905.20	-280,615.73

Liabilities and Owners' Equity (or Total (shareholders' equity)	10,720,014,207.26	10,723,522,837.22	3,508,629.96

Notes on adjustments to the consolidated balance sheet:

The specific impact of the implementation of Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 16 on the Company's financial statements as of January 1, 2022 is: "Deferred Deferred income tax assets" was increased by RMB3,508,629.96 and "Deferred income tax liabilities" was increased by RMB3,789,245.69. In addition, "undistributed profits" was reduced by RMB 280,615.73.

Parent company balance sheet

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2022	Adjustments
Liquid assets:			
money funds	1,194,831,192.53	1,194,831,192.53	
Financial assets held for trading	93,227,500.00	93,227,500.00	
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable			
accounts receivable	1,369,990,289.98	1,369,990,289.98	
Receivables financing			
Prepayments	32,312,338.16	32,312,338.16	
Other receivables	1,315,066,591.90	1,315,066,591.90	
Of which: Interest receivable			

Dividends receivable			
inventory (of material)	673,006,503.41	673,006,503.41	
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	33,641,799.66	33,641,799.66	
Total current assets	4,712,076,215.64	4,712,076,215.64	
Non-current assets:			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	1,325,012,129.88	1,325,012,129.88	
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets	94,276,360.00	94,276,360.00	
investment property	10,131,665.22	10,131,665.22	
fixed assets	88,205,843.18	88,205,843.18	
construction in progress			
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
Royalty assets	18,617,957.21	18,617,957.21	
intangible asset	11,748,751.73	11,748,751.73	
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product			
Long-term amortized expenses	1,933,290.02	1,933,290.02	
Deferred tax assets	6,182,497.88	8,931,349.61	2,748,851.73
Other non-current assets			
Total non-current assets	1,556,108,495.12	1,558,857,346.85	2,748,851.73
Total assets	6,268,184,710.76	6,270,933,562.49	2,748,851.73
Current liabilities:			
short term loan	40,138,666.67	40,138,666.67	
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable	83,791,689.54	83,791,689.54	
accounts payable	1,446,355,858.07	1,446,355,858.07	
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities	23,967.30	23,967.30	
Employee remuneration payable	55,876,334.04	55,876,334.04	
Taxes payable	6,478,234.66	6,478,234.66	
Other accounts payable	590,065,597.96	590,065,597.96	
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable			

Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	5,558,364.00	5,558,364.00	
Other current liabilities	58,812.35	58,812.35	
Total current liabilities	2,228,347,524.59	2,228,347,524.59	
Non-current liabilities:			
long term loan			
bonds payable	915,192,664.76	915,192,664.76	
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
Lease liabilities	12,767,314.19	12,767,314.19	
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income	585,923.15	585,923.15	
Deferred income tax liabilities	13,593,312.90	16,386,006.48	2,792,693.58
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities	942,139,215.00	944,931,908.58	2,792,693.58
Total liabilities	3,170,486,739.59	3,173,279,433.17	2,792,693.58
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)	572,023,875.00	572,023,875.00	
Other equity instruments	117,963,750.28	117,963,750.28	
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus	1,511,425,486.34	1,511,425,486.34	
Less: Treasury stock	398,053,331.46	398,053,331.46	
Other comprehensive income			
earmark			
surplus surplus	171,728,112.98	171,728,112.98	
unallocated profit	1,122,610,078.03	1,122,566,236.18	-43,841.85
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)	3,097,697,971.17	3,097,654,129.32	-43,841.85
Liabilities and Owners' Equity (or Total (shareholders' equity)	6,268,184,710.76	6,270,933,562.49	2,748,851.73

A description of the adjustments to the parent company's balance sheet:

The specific impact of the implementation of ASBE Interpretation No. 16 on the Parent Company's financial statements as of January 1, 2022 is: "Transfers of Deferred income tax assets" was increased by RMB2,748,851.73 and "Deferred income tax liabilities" was increased by RMB2,792,693.58.

In addition, "undistributed profit" was reduced by RMB 43,841.85.

45. (sth. or sb) else

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

VI. Taxes

1. Major Taxes and Rates

Major Taxes and Rates of Taxes

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

tax types	taxable basis	duty rate
value-added tax (VAT)	Sales or purchases	Sales tax: 13%, 9%, 6% Input tax: 13%, 9%, 6%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	VAT payable	7%, 5%
Education surcharge	VAT payable	3%
Local education surcharge	VAT payable	2%
corporate income tax	taxable income	The specific tax rates are shown in the table below
property tax	Self-occupied property at 70% of the original value of the property or Rental income from rental properties	1.2%, 12%

Disclosure of the existence of taxable entities with different corporate income tax rates

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of taxable entity	Income tax rate (%)
Haworth Robotics Co.	15.00
Corvus Robotics Ltd.	25.00
Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co.	25.00
Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	15.00
Corvus Home Robotics Ltd.	15.00
Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	20.00
Suzhou Kohan Electronics Co.	20.00
Suzhou Kexiang Electronics Co.	20.00
Suzhou Kemiao Electronics Co.	20.00
Suzhou Corvus Robotics E-commerce Co.	20.00
Suzhou Corvus Software Technology Co.	25.00
Coors Commercial Robotics Ltd.	15.00
Rhinoyo Technology (Shanghai) Co.	25.00
Coors Robotics (Suzhou) Co.	25.00
Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co.	20.00
Shenzhen Ruike Fashion Electronics Co.	15.00
Shanghai Corvus E-commerce Co.	25.00
KryptonSee (Nanjing) Technology Co.	15.00
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	16.50
Ecovacs Europe GmbH	30.00
Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	21.00
Ecobanks Japan Co.	39.916
Ecovacs UK	19.00
Ecovacs France	28.00
Ecovacs Spain	25.00
Ecovacs Italy	24.00
Yeedi Technology Limited	16.50
Neat Technology Limited	16.50
Suzhou Tiding Intelligent Technology Co.	15.00
Taiding New Energy (Zhejiang) Co.	25.00
Suzhou Romatech Material Technology Co.	25.00
Teco Intelligent Technology Co.	15.00
Tinker Electric Co.	25.00
Suzhou Tinker Electric Co.	20.00
Suzhou Teco Electric Technology Co.	20.00
Suzhou Keang Electronics Co.	20.00
Suzhou Teco Information Technology Co.	25.00
Suzhou Yuni Technology Co.	20.00
Tineco International	16.50
tek (hongkong) science & technology limited	16.50
Tineco Intelligent, Inc.	21.00
Technic Intelligence Co.	39.916
Tineco Intelligent Europe	33.00
Suzhou Coors Robotics Technology Co.	25.00

Suzhou FoodWan Delicious Technology Co.	20.00
Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	20.00
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	33.00
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	19.00
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	21.00
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	39.916
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	17.00

2. Tax incentives

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(1) The Company is a state-recognized hi-tech enterprise, hi-tech enterprise certificate No. GR202132003473, issued on November 30, 2021, valid for three years. According to the provisions of the Tax Law, the Company will implement an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and the Company will enjoy a 100% discount on research and development expenses for 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry. The Company is entitled to 100% R&D expenses deduction in 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry.

(2) Shenzhen Ruike, a second-tier subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, high-tech enterprise certificate No. GR202244206990, issued on December 19, 2022, with a validity period of three years. In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law, Shenzhen Ruike will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2022, 2023 and 2024, and enjoy 100% additional deduction for research and development expenses in 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry. In 2022, Shenzhen Ruike will enjoy 100% deduction of research and development expenses according to the manufacturing industry.

(3) Household Robotics, a second-tier subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, with the certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202232004097, issued on November 18, 2022 and valid for three years. According to the tax law, household robots will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2022, 2023 and 2024, and will enjoy 100% deduction of research and development expenses in 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry.

(4) Commercial Robotics, a third-tier subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, with a certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202132007194, which was issued on November 30, 2021 and is valid for three years. According to the tax law, Commercial Robotics will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and will be entitled to 100% deduction of research and development expenses in 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry.

(5) Timeco Intelligent, a subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, with the certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202032009043, issued on December 2, 2020 and valid for three years. According to the tax law, Timeco Intelligent will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2020, 2021 and 2022, and will be entitled to 100%

deduction of research and development expenses in 2022 according to the manufacturing industry.

(6) The Company's secondary subsidiary, KAC Electromechanical, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, with the certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202132006748, which was issued on November 30, 2021 and is valid for three years. In accordance with the tax law, KAEI will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2021, 2022 and 2023, and will be entitled to 100% deduction of research and development expenses in 2022 in accordance with the manufacturing industry.

(7) Suzhou Tiding, a second-tier subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise with the certificate of high-tech enterprise No. GR202132002991, issued on November 3, 2021 and valid for three years. Pursuant to the Tax Law, Suzhou Tiding will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2021, 2022 and 2023, and will be entitled to 100% deduction of research and development expenses for manufacturing industry in 2022.

(8) Krypton (Nanjing), a subsidiary of the Company, is a state-recognized high-tech enterprise, with a high-tech enterprise certificate No. GR202132005701, which was issued on November 30, 2021, and is valid for three years.
(Nanjing) will be subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2021, 2022 and 2023, and will be entitled to 100% deduction for R&D expenses in 2022.

(9) On July 25, 2022, the Company's third-tier subsidiary, Cowas Software Technology, obtained a software enterprise certificate (Certificate No. Su RQ-2022-E0049) issued by the Jiangsu Software Industry Association. 2022 was the first profitable year for Cowas Technology, and from 2022 onwards, Cowas Technology is entitled to the preferential policy of two-year exemption of enterprise income tax and three-year 50% reduction of enterprise income tax.

(10) On July 25, 2022, Timco Information Technology, a third-tier subsidiary of the Company, obtained a software enterprise certificate (Certificate No. SU RQ-2022-E0048) issued by the Jiangsu Software Industry Association. 2022 will be the first profitable year for Timco Information Technology, and from 2022 onwards, Timco Information Technology will be entitled to the preferential policy of two-year exemption of enterprise income tax and three-year 50% reduction of enterprise income tax.

(11) The Company's subsidiaries and affiliates, Timco Electrical Technology, Suzhou Timco, FoodWan Delicious Technology, FoodWan Ecology, Yuni Technology, Kechang Electronics, Kehan Electronics, Kexiang Electronics, KeMiao Electronics, KeAng Electronics, KeWuShi E-commerce, and Shanghai Sipu, are eligible to be recognized as small and micro-profit enterprises, and will be subject to the 20% enterprise income tax rate for the year 2022.

3. (sth. or sb) else

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Notes to the consolidated financial statements 1. Currency funds

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
(accountancy)	27,731.13	64,946.30
a bank account	3,725,000,814.63	3,364,277,900.82
Other monetary funds	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58
add up the total	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
Of which: Deposited offshore	1,199,039,735.01	651,804,076.44

Other notes

sports event	Balance at end of year	Balance at the beginning of
Total amount		

		the year
time deposit (banking)	130,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
financial product		100,000,000.00
Third-party account balances	136,274,603.32	62,215,188.58
Bonds, notes, letter of credit deposits	24,300.00	24,300.00
add up the total	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58

Note 1: Time deposits amounted to RMB 100,000.00 million in the Agricultural Bank of China's "Touliying" seven-day time deposits and RMB 30,000.00 million in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China's time deposits.

Note 2: Third-party account balances represent the balances of the Company and its subsidiaries deposited in Alipay accounts, Jingdong Wallet, WeChat accounts and PayPal, Payoneer and PingPong accounts for the business needs of the Company and its subsidiaries' stores on Tmall, Jingdong, Amazon and other platforms.

2. Financial assets held for trading

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Changes in fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the current period. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86
Among them:		
derivative financial asset		8,507,655.86
(sth. or sb) else	1,450,000,000.00	830,000,000.00
add up the total	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Note: At the end of the period, financial assets held for trading - others are structured deposits from banks, amounting to RMB 145,000.00 million.

3. Derivative financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Notes receivable

(1). Notes receivable are presented in a categorized manner

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Notes receivable pledged by the Company at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Notes receivable end of period that have been endorsed or discounted by the Company and are not yet due at the balance sheet date

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amounts derecognized at the end of the period	Amounts not derecognized at the end of the period
banker's acceptance	317,661,252.64	
commercial promissory note		
add up the total	317,661,252.64	

(4). Notes converted to accounts receivable by the company at the end of the period due to non-performance by the issuer

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). 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

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Actual write-off of notes receivable during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Accounts receivable

(1). Disclosure by ageing

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
0-6 months	1,927,312,536.65
7-12 months	58,326,146.43
Subtotal less than 1 year	1,985,638,683.08
1 to 2 years	89,206,716.78
2 to 3 years	2,478,677.18
More than 3 years	1,678,264.62
add up the total	2,079,002,341.66

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√ Applicable □Not applicable

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	proportions (%)	sum of money	accruals ratio Example (%)		sum of money	proportions (%)	sum of money	accruals ratio Example (%)	
Provision of bad debts on individual items allowance	98,674,177.77	4.75	98,674,177.77	100.00		10,475,357.51	0.58	10,475,357.51	100.00	
Among them:										
Provision of bad debts by portfolio allowance	1,980,328,163.89	95.25	26,886,677.46	1.36	1,953,441,486.43	1,809,897,438.59	99.42	25,485,690.94	1.41	1,784,411,747.65
Among them:										
age group close	1,980,328,163.89	95.25	26,886,677.46	1.36	1,953,441,486.43	1,809,897,438.59	99.42	25,485,690.94	1.41	1,784,411,747.65
add up the total	2,079,002,341.66	100.00	125,560,855.23	6.04	1,953,441,486.43	1,820,372,796.10	100.00	35,961,048.45	1.98	1,784,411,747.65

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	Percentage of accruals (%)	Reasons for the provision
Client A	98,674,177.77	98,674,177.77	100.00	The Company accrues bad debts based on the principle of prudence, judging from the current financial situation of the customers. Accounts.
add up the total	98,674,177.77	98,674,177.77	100.00	/

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

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:
□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 transfer classifier for a chapter in old Chinese fictional novels	Write-offs or write-offs	Other changes	
Bad debts	35,961,048.45	98,657,510.78		9,127,805.02	-70,101.02	125,560,855.23

of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount written off
Accounts receivable actually written off	9,127,805.02

√Applicable □Not applicable

of which significant accounts receivable write-offs

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of unit	accounts receivable characteristic	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether or not the amount was paid by the affiliated come about
Electrobot Technologies S.L	payment for goods	3,068,656.92	Uncollectible amounts	Management Approval	clogged
Ruston, LLC	payment for goods	2,296,360.02	Uncollectible amounts	Management Approval	clogged
El Corte Inglés S.A.	payment for goods	2,089,774.53	Uncollectible amounts	Management Approval	clogged
Global Egrow	payment for goods	483,146.95	Uncollectible amounts	Management Approval	clogged
Happy Shopping Shares corporation	payment for goods	168,097.95	Uncollectible amounts	Management Approval	clogged
add up the total	/	8,106,036.37	/	/	/

Accounts receivable write-off instructions:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of total accounts receivable closing balance Example (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
first place	978,982,682.58	Within 1 year	47.09	9,789,826.83
second place	147,894,182.47	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years Years, 2-3 years	7.11	102,691,189.56
third place	84,332,387.07	Within 1 year	4.06	843,323.87
fourth place	82,279,036.21	Within 1 year	3.96	822,790.36
fifth place	81,025,904.30	Within 1 year	3.90	819,988.59
add up the total	1,374,514,192.63		66.12	114,967,119.21

Other notes not available

(6). Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

(7). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Receivables financing

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46
add up the total	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46

Changes in receivables financing during the period and changes in fair value:
☐Applicable √Not Applicable

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:
☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:
☐Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Advance payments

(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	333,838,027.55	98.24	191,779,353.37	97.77
1 to 2 years	5,025,425.84	1.48	3,266,035.43	1.66
2 to 3 years	364,371.16	0.10	244,214.97	0.12
More than 3 years	598,412.43	0.18	877,228.53	0.45
add up the total	339,826,236.98	100.00	196,166,832.30	100.00

Explanation of the reasons for the delayed settlement of prepayments aged more than one year and of significant amount: None

(2). Top five prepayments with closing balances, grouped by object of prepayment

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Name of unit	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of total closing balance of prepayments Example (%)
first place	25,800,000.00	Within 1 year	7.59
second place	22,168,830.35	Within 1 year	6.52
third place	21,447,459.65	Within 1 year	6.31
fourth place	14,295,000.00	Within 1 year	4.21
fifth place	11,100,000.00	Within 1 year	3.27
add up the total	94,811,290.00		27.90

Other notes not available

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not applicable

8. Presentation of other

accounts receivable items

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		

Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27
add up the total	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Dividends receivable

(4). Dividends receivable

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Provision for bad debts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other receivables

(7). Disclosure by age

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
0-6 months	87,065,334.54
7-12 months	9,091,548.65
Subtotal less than 1 year	96,156,883.19
1 to 2 years	11,523,028.44
2 to 3 years	1,788,374.09
More than 3 years	4,456,926.52

add up the total	113,925,212.24

(8). Breakdown by nature of funds

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Equity compensation receivables	45,000,000.00	
Deposit Guarantee	49,385,203.45	59,055,325.32
Personal loans and imprests	3,941,561.60	3,184,413.85
(sth. or sb) else	15,598,447.19	7,231,784.01
add up the total	113,925,212.24	69,471,523.18

(9). Provision for bad debts

√ Applicable □Not applicable

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) (with impairment)	Expected credit losses over the life of the loan (incurred credit losses) (with impairment)	
January 1, 2022 remaining horizontal tablet or inscribed board	119,011.11	104,736.35	814,258.45	1,038,005.91
January 1, 2022 remaining Amount for the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
Provision for the current period	493,985.39	-25,708.96	-299,999.38	168,277.05
Reversal during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Write-offs during the period			394,259.07	394,259.07
Other changes	-1,041.90			-1,041.90
December 31, 2022 form balances	614,038.40	78,997.39	120,000.00	813,065.79

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

(10). Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency:

Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
	make provision for	Recovery or melodic inversion (in music)	Write-offs or write-offs	Other changes	

Other receivables provision for bad debts	1,038,005.91	168,277.05		394,259.07	-1,041.90	813,065.79
add up the total	1,038,005.91	168,277.05		394,259.07	-1,041.90	813,065.79

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(11). Other receivables actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(12). Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of payments	Closing balance	age of accounts	Total of closing balance of other receivables (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
first place	Quality claims receivable repayment	45,000,000.00	Within 1 year	39.50	450,000.00
second place	Deposit Guarantee	10,982,294.15	Within 1 year, 1-2 years	9.64	
third place	Deposit Guarantee	5,121,904.00	Within 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-2 years 3years	4.50	
fourth place	Deposit Guarantee	2,925,000.00	1-2 years	2.57	
fifth place	Deposit Guarantee	2,139,333.60	Within 1 year	1.88	
add up the total	/	66,168,531.75	/	58.09	450,000.00

(13). Receivables relating to government grants

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(14). Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

(15). Amounts transferred from other receivables that continue to be involved in the formation of assets and liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

9. Inventories (1). Classification of inventories

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	Provision for inventory write-downs/contracts Provision for impairment of performance costs	book value	Carrying amount	Provision for inventory write-downs/contracts Provision for impairment of performance costs	book value
raw materials	483,867,816.29	26,864,680.05	457,003,136.24	509,471,615.58	30,449,056.98	479,022,558.60
in product	27,488,571.21		27,488,571.21	30,481,066.29		30,481,066.29
merchandise in stock	2,400,058,286.66	149,955,745.38	2,250,102,541.28	1,839,315,244.44	107,480,613.70	1,731,834,630.74
swing space	24,828,461.26	2,045,280.89	22,783,180.37	13,338,436.70	1,327,977.16	12,010,459.54
Issuance of goods	148,892,056.29		148,892,056.29	163,957,258.52		163,957,258.52
add up the total	3,085,135,191.71	178,865,706.32	2,906,269,485.39	2,556,563,621.53	139,257,647.84	2,417,305,973.69

(2). Provision for decline in value of inventories and impairment of contractual performance costs

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	(sth. or sb) else	Reversal or write-off	(sth. or sb) else	
raw materials	30,449,056.98	-1,965,708.32		1,618,668.61		26,864,680.05
in product						

(3). Explanation of closing balance of inventories containing amounts capitalized for borrowing costs

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(4). Explanation of the amount of amortization of contract performance costs for the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not applicable

10. Contract assets (1). Status of contract assets

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment of contract assets during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

11. Assets held for sale

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Significant debt investments and other debt investments at the end of the period:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes not available

13. Other current assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Returns receivable cost	64,681,135.12	51,587,396.91
Value-added tax to be offset	167,154,045.99	91,944,731.27
Prepayment of income tax	26,424,377.97	16,718,734.23
add up the total	258,259,559.08	160,250,862.41

Other
notes
not
available

14. Debt investments

(1). Status of Debt Investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant debt investments at the end of the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

☐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

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

15. Other debt investments

(1). Status of other debt investments

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant other debt investments at the end of the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

☐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

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1). Long-term

receivables

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current 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

(3). Long-term receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(4). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of long-term receivables with continuing involvement

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

17. 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
		cast additional vote supply	Reduced investment supply	Gains and losses on investments recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income align	Other changes in equity	Declare a cash dividend or margins	provide for impairment	(sth. or sb) else		
I. Joint ventures											
II. Associated enterprises											
1.Anhui Aerotek New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle Co. corporation	38,552,946.91			1,413,465.95						39,966,412.86	
2.Suzhou Lepet Robotics has limited company	3,663,576.20			-70,987.06						3,592,589.14	
3. Emotibot Technologie	31,514,827.97			-4,808,742.40					2,763,386.67	29,469,472.24	

7. Beijing Longjing Technology Co. company	29,604,765.93			-948,933.55						28,655,832.38	
Subtotal	187,217,699.19			-10,893,912.46					2,763,386.67	179,087,173.40	34,841,236.56
add up the total	187,217,699.19			-10,893,912.46					2,763,386.67	179,087,173.40	34,841,236.56

Other notes not available

18. Investments in other equity instruments

(1). Investments in other equity instruments

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Horizon Robotics	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00
add up the total	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Investments in non-trading equity instruments

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Dividend income recognized during the period	Cumulative gains	Cumulative losses	Transfer from other comprehensive income to retained earnings	Original designation as at fair value through other comprehensive income reason	Reasons for transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings
Horizon Robotics					not for sale for the purpose of	

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

19. Other non-current financial assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - investments in equity instruments	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07
add up the total	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07

Other notes:

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Name of investee	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Change in fair value during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Shareholding (%)
Shanghai Titanium Robotics Ltd.	14,507,071.07				14,507,071.07	1.8605
Nanjing Time Sense Technology Co. firms	16,616,500.00		12,122,600.00		28,739,100.00	1.9500
Nanjing CoreVision Microelectronics science and technology limited company	37,706,310.00				37,706,310.00	1.5517
Shanghai Senso Network Technology limited company	19,106,804.00		23,470,740.70		42,577,544.70	2.3895
Suzhou Nofi Nano Technology limited company	20,000,000.00		5,295,760.00		25,295,760.00	1.4340
Shanghai Yichao Medical Equipment limited company	20,000,100.00		367,684.69	12,060,750.00	8,307,034.69	2.1031
Shanghai Kuangtong Technology Co.	20,000,000.00		-20,000.00		19,980,000.00	3.3300

firms						
Beijingsen (Beijing) Photonics Department Ltd.	94,276,360.00		5,934,505.51	2,792,200.51	97,418,665.00	4.5715
Qingdao Jianxin Medical Technology limited company		12,619,505.00			12,619,505.00	6.2645
add up the total	242,213,145.07	12,619,505.00	47,171,290.90	14,852,950.51	287,150,990.46	

Note 1: Pursuant to the "Investment Agreement Regarding North Wake (Beijing) Photonics Technology Co., Ltd." signed by the Company in September 2022, Fung Hau One Zero Two Two Equity Investment Fund Partnership invested $230.00 million in the form of a loan of $4,000.00 for a total of $1,000.00 million.

(Beijing) Photonics Technology Co., Ltd. held by the Company was transferred for 0.1362% of the Company's equity interest in the Company in the amount of RMB197,300,000, corresponding to a change in fair value of RMB2,594,900,000.

Note 2: Pursuant to the "Equity Transfer Agreement between Qingdao Xinhong Venture Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Corvus Robotics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Xingyun Jiyuan (Zibo) Equity Investment Center (Limited Partnership) and Qingdao Jianxin Medical Technology Co. in relation to Shanghai Yichao Medical Devices Company Limited", entered into by Corvus (Suzhou), a subsidiary of the Company, on September 2022 ("Qingdao Xinhong Venture Investment Partnership") (hereinafter referred to as "Qingdao

In accordance with the agreement of "Jianxin" (健新), Cowas (Suzhou) transferred its 3.1949% equity interest in Shanghai Yichao (corresponding to a registered capital of RMB80,400,000) to Qingdao Jianxin at a consideration of RMB12,619,500,000, by which Qingdao Jianxin acquired an additional registered capital of RMB157,700,000, which corresponded to an equity interest ratio of 6.2645%.

20. Investment properties

Investment property measurement model

(1). Investment properties using the cost-measurement model

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Houses, buildings	land use right	add up the total
I. Original book value			
1. Opening balance	231,483.29	129,791.57	361,274.86
2. Increase during the period			
(1) Outsourcing			
(2) Inventory \ Fixed Assets \ Under Construction Engineering transfers			
(3) Increase in business combinations			
3. Decrease during the period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfers out			
4. Closing balance	231,483.29	129,791.57	361,274.86
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization			
1. Opening balance	58,283.91	19,827.88	78,111.79
2. Increase during the period	8,426.59	2,866.68	11,293.27
(1) Accrual or amortization	8,426.59	2,866.68	11,293.27
3. Decrease during the period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfers out			
4. Closing balance	66,710.50	22,694.56	89,405.06
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	164,772.79	107,097.01	271,869.80
2. Opening book value	173,199.38	109,963.69	283,163.07

(2). Status of investment properties with outstanding certificates of title

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

21. Presentation of fixed asset items

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

fixed assets	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49
Liquidation of fixed assets		
add up the total	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49

Other notes:
□Applicable
√ Not
applicable

Fixed assets

(1). Fixed assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Houses and buildings	machinery and equipment	carrier	office equipment	add up the total
i. Original book value:					
1. Beginning of the period balances	688,514,069.21	592,633,388.22	17,565,530.53	123,540,591.57	1,422,253,579.53
2. Current period Increase	31,971,527.89	214,913,475.33	4,228,454.18	45,171,942.33	296,285,399.73
(1) procurement	462,385.01	207,749,409.18	4,228,454.18	45,171,942.33	257,612,190.70
(2) Transfer from construction in progress confirm or agree with	31,509,142.88	7,164,066.15			38,673,209.03
(3) Increase in business combinations plus					
3. Current period Amount of reduction	1,904,730.50	12,871,145.68	2,480,709.65	11,720,757.06	28,977,342.89
(1) Disposal or scrapping	1,904,730.50	12,871,145.68	2,480,709.65	11,720,757.06	28,977,342.89
4. Final balances	718,580,866.60	794,675,717.87	19,313,275.06	156,991,776.84	1,689,561,636.37
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Beginning of the	188,345,693.65	331,553,587.38	9,720,530.64	73,184,328.37	602,804,140.04

(1) make provision for (capital requirements)					
3. Current period Amount of reduction					
(1) Disposal or scrapping					
4. Final balances					
IV. Carrying value					
1. End of term book value	497,099,102.91	359,675,981.27	8,288,347.49	68,319,940.38	933,383,372.05
2. Beginning of the period book value	500,168,375.56	261,079,800.84	7,844,999.89	50,356,263.20	819,449,439.49

(2). Status of temporarily idle fixed assets

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Fixed assets leased through finance leases

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Fixed assets leased out through operating leases

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). 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
Coors Phase V Plant	311,402,713.57	Still in process

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Liquidation of fixed assets

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

22.

Presentation of construction -in-progress projects

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
construction in progress	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29
Engineering materials		
add up the total	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

construction in progress

(1). Status of construction in progress

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	impairment allowance get ready	book value	Carrying amount	impairment allowance get ready	book value
Plant Engineering	303,279,840.39		303,279,840.39	94,769,637.26		94,769,637.26
Production line equipment	1,401,627.94		1,401,627.94	1,160,321.03		1,160,321.03
add up the total	304,681,468.33		304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29		95,929,958.29

(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 decreased during the period	Closing balance	Cumulative investment in works as a percentage of budget (%)	project progress	Accumulated interest capitalization horizontal table or inscribed board	Of which: Amount of interest capitalized for the period	Current interest capitalization rate (%)	Source of funds
Polymer potassium ion battery construction an engineering	364,000,000.00		52,937,210.92			52,937,210.92	25.79	25.00				own funds

(3). Provision for impairment of construction in progress during the period

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Engineering materials

(4). Status of engineering materials

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

23. Productive biological assets

(1). Produced biological assets using the cost-measurement model

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Produced biological assets using the fair value measurement model

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

24. Oil and gas assets

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

25. Right-to-use assets

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Buildings and others	add up the total
I. Original book value		
1. Opening balance	59,177,652.40	59,177,652.40
2. Increase during the period	72,354,749.21	72,354,749.21
leased-in	72,354,749.21	72,354,749.21
3. Decrease during the period	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
take care of	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
4. Closing balance	113,067,964.09	113,067,964.09
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Opening balance	22,623,533.88	22,623,533.88
2. Increase during the period	30,477,982.40	30,477,982.40
(1) Provision	30,477,982.40	30,477,982.40
3. Decrease during the period	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
(1) Disposal	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
4. Closing balance	34,637,078.76	34,637,078.76
III. Provision for impairment		
1. Opening balance		
2. Increase during the period		
(1) Provision		

3. Decrease during the period		
(1) Disposal		
4. Closing balance		
IV. Carrying value		
1. Closing book value	78,430,885.33	78,430,885.33
2. Opening book value	36,554,118.52	36,554,118.52

Other notes:
none

26. Intangible assets (1). Intangible assets

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	land use right	Non-patented technology	trademark right	add up the total
I. Original book value				
1. Opening balance	79,196,859.54	44,735,920.71	1,199,902.71	125,132,682.96
2. Increase during the period	36,534,100.00	43,616,990.30	176.67	80,151,266.97
(1) Acquisition	36,534,100.00	4,663,718.16	176.67	41,197,994.83
(2) In-house R&D		38,953,272.14		38,953,272.14
(3) Business combinations rise				
3. Decrease during the period		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
(1) Disposal		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
4. Closing balance	115,730,959.54	87,213,121.15	1,200,079.38	204,144,160.07
II. Accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	14,259,385.85	22,266,896.41	569,045.25	37,095,327.51
2. Increase during the period	2,158,568.24	7,461,685.68	119,799.00	9,740,052.92
(1) Provision	2,158,568.24	7,461,685.68	119,799.00	9,740,052.92
3. Decrease during the period		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
(1) Disposal		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
4. Closing balance	16,417,954.09	28,588,792.23	688,844.25	45,695,590.57
III. Provision for impairment				

Intangible assets formed through in-house research and development at the end of the period as a percentage of the balance of intangible assets 19.08% **(2). Land use rights for which title certificates have not been issued**

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

27. Development expenditure

□Applicable √Not Applicable

28. Goodwill

(1). Original carrying amount of goodwill

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of investee or goodwill-forming event	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		business combination formed	(sth. or sb) else	take care of	(sth. or sb) else	
エコバックスジ Toppan Co.	954,350.84					954,350.84
Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co. Ltd.	51,776.60					51,776.60
add up the total	1,006,127.44					1,006,127.44

√Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Provision for impairment of goodwill

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of investee or the formation of goodwill	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	(sth. or sb) else	take care of	(sth. or sb) else	
エコバックスジ Toppan Corporation	954,350.84					954,350.84
Shanghai Spu Intelligent	51,776.60					51,776.60

√Applicable □Not applicable

(3). Information about the asset group or combination of asset groups in which the goodwill is located

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Description of the goodwill impairment testing process, key parameters (e.g., growth rate over the forecast period when the present value of future cash flows is expected, growth rate over the stabilization period, profitability, discount rate, forecast period, etc., as applicable) and the method of recognizing impairment losses on goodwill

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Impact of goodwill impairment testing

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

29. Long-term amortization

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amortization for the period	Other reductions horizontal tablet or inscribed board	Closing balance
renovate	19,021,107.21	14,232,713.96	9,833,280.60		23,420,540.57
Electricity Expandable allow	4,777,025.27	1,374,152.53	2,460,471.13		3,690,706.67
Software Usage	2,409,940.63	490,528.83	2,000,549.54		899,919.92
power green fees	537,462.67		537,462.67		
Advisory services	855,514.48	3,451,886.84	1,052,949.24		3,254,452.08
wasteful [illegible]	[illegible]	1,422,034.07	947,771.03		672,599.11
add up the total	27,799,386.33	20,971,316.23	16,832,484.21		31,938,218.35

Other notes:

none

30. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities (1). Deferred income tax assets not offset

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income taxes liabilities	Deductible temporary differences discriminate	Deferred income taxes liabilities
Provision for impairment of assets	206,317,324.88	48,074,182.58	100,238,372.84	21,730,677.56
Internal transactions not realized margins	659,695,286.89	98,954,293.03	611,395,070.20	92,024,021.44
Deferred income	23,090,886.71	3,530,205.99	1,619,251.91	346,220.66
projected liability	126,162,409.60	31,540,602.40	73,922,286.96	18,477,265.93
share-based payment	99,644,095.32	14,946,614.30	171,522,780.98	26,575,997.52
Bonds payable			3,516,226.37	527,433.96
Trading financial instruments	9,847,800.00	1,477,170.00		
Fair value changes				
Lease liabilities	70,611,535.49	11,514,485.96	23,278,417.24	3,508,629.96
add up the total	1,194,769,338.89	210,037,554.26	985,492,406.50	163,190,247.03

(2). Deferred tax liabilities not offset

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences discriminate	Deferred income taxes liabilities	Taxable temporary differences discriminate	Deferred income taxes liabilities
Lease liabilities	70,611,535.49	11,514,485.96	23,278,417.24	3,508,629.96
add up the total	1,194,769,338.89	210,037,554.26	985,492,406.50	163,190,247.03

Fair value of trading financial instruments value change			6,887,800.00	1,033,170.00
Fair value of investments in equity instruments value change	189,167,181.64	38,218,379.30	144,590,821.07	27,408,246.67
license asset	70,763,379.69	11,644,500.71	25,137,620.58	3,789,245.69
Accelerated depreciation of fixed assets	17,253,757.00	2,588,063.55		
add up the total	277,184,318.33	52,450,943.56	176,616,241.65	32,230,662.36

(3). Deferred tax assets or liabilities, net of offsets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Breakdown of unrecognized deferred tax assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	98,922,302.46	76,018,329.36
Deductible losses	724,583,128.18	285,497,122.01
add up the total	823,505,430.64	361,515,451.37

√Applicable □Not applicable

(5). The deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized will expire in the following years

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

particular year	Closing amount	Opening amount	note
2022		40,057,474.30	
2023	41,580,025.30	41,580,025.30	
2024	55,421,052.14	49,909,258.22	
2025	64,855,749.70	56,177,436.87	
2026	127,717,455.08	97,772,927.32	
2027	435,008,845.96		
add up the total	724,583,128.18	285,497,122.01	/

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

31. Other non-current assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

32. Short-term borrowings (1). Classification of short-term

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
credit loan	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
add up the total	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67

Explanation of the 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

33. Financial liabilities held for trading

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Financial liabilities held for trading		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00
Among them:				
Derivative financial liabilities		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00
add up the total		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00

Other notes:

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Note: The trading financial liabilities - derivative financial liabilities at the end of the period represented the change in fair value of forward exchange settlement amounting to RMB9,847,800.

34. Derivative financial liabilities

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

35. Notes payable (1). Presentation of notes payable

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

kind	Closing balance	Opening balance
commercial promissory note		
banker's acceptance	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35
add up the total	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35

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
funding window	2,766,791,817.19	2,174,473,400.22
transportation cost	176,451,696.13	172,873,856.69
Payable for acquisition of long-term assets	88,202,444.53	88,202,573.92
(sth. or sb) else	35,624,583.94	29,341,537.68
add up the total	3,058,229,541.79	2,464,891,368.51

(2). Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
first place	7,337,303.11	Not yet settled
second place	2,122,578.77	Not yet settled
third place	1,933,806.36	Not yet settled
fourth place	1,537,463.66	Not yet settled
fifth place	1,130,420.55	Not yet settled
add up the total	14,061,572.45	/

Other notes

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

37. Receipts in advance

(1). Presentation of accounts receivable in advance

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(2). Significant receipts in advance aged over 1 year

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

38. Contract liabilities (1). Status of contractual liabilities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
payment for goods	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19
add up the total	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19

√ 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
payment for goods	-76,980,475.23	Due to decrease in advance receipts
add up the total	-76,980,475.23	/

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

39. Remuneration

payable to employees (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	171,017,226.31	1,906,071,245.68	1,863,333,887.76	213,754,584.23
II. Post-employment benefits -Setting up a withdrawal plan		84,117,108.71	84,117,108.71	
III. Termination benefits				
IV. Due in one year Other benefits				
add up the total	171,017,226.31	1,990,188,354.39	1,947,450,996.47	213,754,584.23

(2). Presentation of short-term remuneration

Unit: Yuan Currency:RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
I. Salaries and bonuses, Allowances and subsidies	167,704,793.20	1,709,804,088.51	1,668,992,321.75	208,516,559.96
II. Employee benefit costs	2,457,493.54	86,741,827.69	84,683,625.35	4,515,695.88
III. Social security contributions	465,069.57	45,183,324.58	45,262,810.87	385,583.28
Of which: medical insurance premiums	201,245.96	33,676,270.84	33,687,036.11	190,480.69
Employment injury insurance premiums		4,075,870.61	4,075,870.61	
Maternity insurance premiums		4,295,691.86	4,295,691.86	
(sth. or sb) else	263,823.61	3,135,491.27	3,204,212.29	195,102.59
IV. Housing Provident Fund		59,673,663.28	59,673,663.28	
v. trade union funds and staff training capital investment in engineering education	389,870.00	4,668,341.62	4,721,466.51	336,745.11
add up the total	171,017,226.31	1,906,071,245.68	1,863,333,887.76	213,754,584.23

(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		81,040,002.08	81,040,002.08	
2. Unemployment insurance premiums		2,884,025.97	2,884,025.97	
3. Contributions to enterprise annuities		193,080.66	193,080.66	
add up the total		84,117,108.71	84,117,108.71	

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

40. Taxes payable

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
value-added tax (VAT)	53,973,850.94	54,862,899.39
corporate income tax	65,301,158.05	199,183,675.13
personal income tax	8,577,549.29	6,384,964.01
Urban maintenance and construction tax	8,105,653.46	15,743,891.12
Education surcharge	5,767,657.78	11,242,950.46
property tax	1,516,329.86	1,462,089.93
land use tax	155,224.58	136,150.81

Other taxes	4,053,379.22	9,423,836.55
add up the total	147,450,803.18	298,440,457.40

Other notes:
none

41. Presentation of other accounts payable items

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
interest due		
dividend payable		
Other accounts payable	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54
add up the total	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54

Other notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Interest payable (1). Categorized presentation

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Dividends payable (2). Classified presentation

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Other accounts payable

(1). Presentation of other accounts payable by nature of payment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
advertising cost	240,945,917.21	146,742,447.80
accruals	169,463,430.97	103,007,671.40
quality assurance (QA)	129,003,937.18	97,929,049.77
Deposit Guarantee	34,082,601.25	27,880,780.30
Restricted stock repurchase obligations	401,710,566.94	490,718,871.46
(sth. or sb) else	38,823,570.32	24,320,020.81
add up the total	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54

(2). Significant other payables aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over
first place	437,352.41	Not yet settled
second place	176,136.02	Not yet settled
third place	160,240.00	Not yet settled

fourth place	150,000.00	Not yet settled
fifth place	131,000.00	Not yet settled
add up the total	1,054,728.43	/

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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		
Bonds payable due within 1 year		
Long-term accounts payable due within 1 year		
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74
add up the total	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

none

44. Other current liabilities

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Short-term bonds payable		
Returns payable	118,008,723.42	96,535,365.45
Sales tax to be transferred	30,714,374.31	35,056,255.83
add up the total	148,723,097.73	131,591,621.28

Other current liabilities

√Applicable

□Not applicable

Increase or decrease in short-term bonds payable:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

45. Long-term loans

(1). Classification of long-term loans

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes, including interest rate range:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

46. Bonds payable

(1). Bonds payable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
convertible bond	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
add up the total	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76

(2). Increase or decrease in bonds payable: (excluding other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Bond Name	nominal value	Issue date	Bond maturity	Issue amount	Opening balance	current issue classifier for objects in rows such as words	Interest at par	Amortization of premiums and discounts	Current period of reimbursement passably (good)	transfer stock	Closing balance
Cobh (city in Croatia) convertible bond (finance)	100.00	2021 11 30th day of the month	6 years	1,040,000,000.00	915,192,664.76		3,119,457.00	-43,268,987.57		189,000.00	955,153,195.33
add up the	/	/	/	1,040,000,000.00	915,192,664.76		3,119,457.00	-43,268,987.57		189,000.00	955,153,195.33

(3). Description of conversion conditions and conversion time of convertible bonds

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The conversion period of the convertible bonds will commence on the first trading day after the expiration of six months from the closing date of the issuance of the convertible bonds (December 6, 2021).

From June 6, 2022 to the maturity date of the convertible bonds (November 29, 2027) (in case of statutory holidays or closures).

(The interest date is postponed to the first business day thereafter; no interest will accrue on the interest payment during the postponement period).

(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 notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

47. Lease liabilities

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Lease liabilities	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00
add up the total	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00

Other notes:

none

48. Presentation of long-term accounts payable items

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Long-term accounts payable

(1). Long-term accounts payable by nature of payment

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Specialized accounts payable

(2). Specialized accounts payable by nature of payment

□Applicable √Not Applicable

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

50. Projected liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

51. Deferred income

Deferred income

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
government grant	1,619,251.91	22,000,000.00	528,365.20	23,090,886.71	Asset-related
add up the total	1,619,251.91	22,000,000.00	528,365.20	23,090,886.71	/

√Applicable □Not applicable

Projects involving government grants:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Liability items	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
Research on Intelligent Service Robot with Autonomous Localization	585,923.15			155,309.00		430,614.15	Asset-related

and Navigation Function Research and industrialization							
Wu Cai Enterprise [2018] No. 11 Machine Specialized in the transformation of technology for human replacement Subsidies for projects	97,342.00			24,335.43		73,006.57	Asset-related
Wutai Management Development [2018] No. 12 Acceleration Promote the ''machine for man" technology transformation specialization. Subsidies for projects	55,948.38			13,987.10		41,961.28	Asset-related
Wu Cai Enterprise Zi [2019] No. 17 on Issuance of 2018 Support and Incentive Funds for Accelerating High-Quality Development of Enterprises notifications	364,769.23			218,861.64		145,907.59	Asset-related
Wutai Management Fat [2019] No. 68 on Funds for supporting incentives for accelerating high-quality development of enterprises in 2018 issued	515,269.15			110,414.81		404,854.34	Asset-related

(second instalment) be aware							
Special Funds and Projects for the Development of Provincial Strategic Emerging Industries in 2022 Project Investment Plan		22,000,000.00		5,457.22		21,994,542.78	Asset-related

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

52. Other non-current liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

53. Share capital

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Opening balance	Increase/decrease in current changes (+, i)					Closing balance
		issue new shares	as share grant	transfer of accumulated funds this	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
Other notes:							
As described in "III. Basic information of the Company" in this note.							
Note 1: On November 16, 2021, the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of 2021 of the Company, considered and passed the "Draft Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company for 2021", the Nineteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors and the Sixteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supervisory Board of the Company, considered and passed the "Matters Relating to Adjustment of the Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan for 2021". Matters and "Initial Grant of Stock Options and Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan							
shareholders aggregate	572,023,875.00	1,475,210.00			989.00	1,476,199.00	573,500,074.00
In accordance with the "Resolution", 965,400 restricted shares were granted, and capital surplus-equity							

premium was increased by NT$80,273,010.00, and treasury stock was increased by NT$1,950,000.00. Shares $81,238,410.00;

Note 2: On January 22, 2021, the first extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 2021 of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Company's <2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft)> and its summary", "Proposal on the Company's <Management Measures for Implementing and Evaluating the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan>", and the "Proposal to Request the General Meeting of Shareholders to Authorize the Board of Directors to (hereinafter referred to as the "Proposal for Requesting the Shareholders' General Meeting to Authorize the Board of Directors to

On November 16, 2021, the 19th meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors and the 16th meeting of the second session of the Supervisory Committee of the Company were held.

At the second meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Board of Directors considered and approved the "Resolution on the Granting of Reserved Partial Restricted Shares to the Incentive Recipients under the 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan".

In addition, the Company granted 932,600 shares of restricted stock, and increased capital surplus-equity premium by NT$80,418,098.00 and treasury stock by NT$1,950,000.00, and increased capital surplus-equity premium by NT$1,950,000.00.

81,350,698.00;

Note 3: On April 22, 2022, the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors and the Nineteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Supervisors of the Company considered and approved the "Proposal on the Implementation of the Unlocking of the First Unlocking of the First Unlocking Period of the First Granting Portion of the Restricted Stock Incentive Plan for the year of 2021,".

The first release period of the first grant of the Company's 2021 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, a total of 136 incentive recipients are eligible for the release of restricted stock.

The number of restricted shares eligible for release from restricted sale was 2,385,450 shares, and the number of treasury stock was reduced by NT$106,128,670.50 at the same time;

Note 4: On April 22, 2022, the Twenty-third Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors and the Nineteenth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supervisory Board of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales", which repurchased 200,130 shares subject to the restricted sales conditions for cancellation, and at the same time, reduced the capital surplus - capital premium by RMB9,653,811.40 Reduction of treasury stock

9,853,941.40;;

Note 5: On August 26, 2022, the second meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Shares Granted to Some Incentive Recipients but Not Yet Released from Restricted Sales", in which the repurchase of 222,660 shares subject to the restricted shares would be canceled.

At the same time, capital surplus - capital premium was reduced by RMB12,352,308.80 and treasury stock was reduced by RMB12,574,968.80;

Note 6: On October 28, 2022, the fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Board of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Achievement of the Conditions of the Third Unlocking Period of the Initial Grant of Partial Unlocking Period of the Restricted Stock Incentive Plan for 2019", and the public

The third release period of the first grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company has 216 incentive recipients who are eligible for the release of restrictions.

The number of restricted shares eligible for release from sale was 844,600 shares, and the number of treasury shares decreased by RMB11,739,940.00;

Note 7: On October 28, 2022, the fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of

Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Committee of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Achievement of the Conditions for the Second Unlocking Period of the Reserved Grant Portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan", and the public

The second release period of the reserved grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company has a total of 144 incentive recipients who are eligible for the release of restrictions. The number of restricted shares eligible for release from sale was 418,215 shares, and the number of treasury shares was reduced by RMB8,606,864.70;

Note 8: During the year, the number of shares increased by the conversion of convertible bonds was 989 shares.

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

Outstanding financials artifact	release date	Dividend or interest rate	issue price	quantities	sum of money	maturity (of an investment bond)	Conditions for conversion	Conversion of shares
convertible bond	2021 11 30th day of the month	First year 0.3% Second year 0.5% Third year 1.0% Fourth year 1.5% Fifth year 1.8% Sixth year 2.0%	100.00	10,400,000.00		2027 November November 29th	Since this convertible bond Issue closing date (2021 12) T+4) After 6 months First trading day (June 2022) (6 days) until the date on which it is possible to	As of 2022 December 2009 Convertible bonds cumulative as of December 31, 2011 Conversion 1. 890 sheets, tired. incremental
							Maturity date of bonds (2027) 11 (January 29,	The number of shares is

							2012)	989.

(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

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Outstanding financial instruments	beginning of the period		Increase during the period plus		Decrease during the period		end of term	
	quantities	book value	quantities	book value (be) worth	quantities	book value	quantities	book value
Cobh (city in Croatia) convertible bond (finance)	10,400,000.00	117,963,750.28			1,890.00	21,653.33	10,398,110.00	117,942,096.95
add up the total	10,400,000.00	117,963,750.28			1,890.00	21,653.33	10,398,110.00	117,942,096.95

Changes in other equity instruments during the period, explanation 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
Capital premium (shares) (capital	1,126,929,015.81	302,992,882.26	22,006,120.20	1,407,915,777.87

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

Note 1: As mentioned in Note 1 and Note 2 of "VII.53 Share Capital", the Company increased capital surplus - share premium by RMB160,691,108.00 as a result of the granting of restricted shares;

Note 2: As mentioned in Note 4 and Note 5 of "VII.53 Share Capital", the Company's capital surplus - capital premium was reduced by RMB22,006,120.20 due to the repurchase and cancellation of restricted shares;

Note 3: On June 28, 2022, the Company acquired a 10% equity interest in Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co., Ltd. from the minority shareholders, and increased the difference between the cost of the newly acquired long-term equity investment and the share of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary based on the proportion of the additional shareholding by NT$440,755.53 to capital surplus-equity premium;

Note 4: During the year, the number of shares increased by 989 shares due to the conversion of convertible bonds, and capital surplus-equity premium increased by NT$174,192.57;

Note 5: As mentioned in Note 12 "Share-based Payment", the Company recognized share-based payment expense of RMB62,486,640.49 in the current year, and the amount of equity-settled share-based payment credited to capital surplus - other capital reserve in 2022 is RMB62,486,640.49.

Note 6: The Company transferred NT$141,686,826.16, which had been recognized as capital surplus - other capital surplus corresponding to the share-based payment of restricted shares during the waiting period, to capital surplus - share premium as a result of the release of restricted shares from restricted sale.

56. Treasury Unit

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
restricted stock	398,053,331.46	162,589,108.00	148,904,385.40	411,738,054.06
Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:				
Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:	398,053,331.46	162,589,108.00	148,904,385.40	411,738,054.06

Note 1: As mentioned in Note 1and Note 2of "VII.53 Share Capital", the Company increased the number of treasury shares by RMB162,589,108.00 as a result of the granting of restricted shares;

Note 2: As mentioned in Note 4 and Note 5 of "VII.53 Share Capital", the Company's treasury stock was reduced by NT$22,428,910.20 as a result of the repurchase and cancellation of restricted shares;

Note 3: As mentioned in Note 3, Note 6 and Note 7 of "VII.53 Share Capital", the Company's treasury shares decreased by RMB126,475,475.20 due to the release of restricted shares.

57. Other comprehensive income

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Amount incurred during the period						Closing balance
		Occurrence before income tax for the period	Less: Transfer to profit or loss for the period from prior period to other comprehensive income	Less: Transfer to other comprehensive income in prior period earnings	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
I. Cannot be reclassified to profit or loss Other comprehensive income								
of which: remeasurement of the set-up of Change in benefit plan								
Gains and losses cannot be transferred under the equity method Other comprehensive income								
Investments in								

Credit reduction on other debt investments valuation allowance								
Cash flow hedge reserve								
Foreign currency financial statement translation differences horizontal tablet or inscribed board	-70,211,520.06	78,787,309.32				78,787,309.32		8,575,789.26
Total other comprehensive income	-70,211,520.06	78,787,309.32				78,787,309.32		8,575,789.26

Other notes, including adjustments to the effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges transferred to the initial recognized amount of the hedged item: none

58. Earmarked reserves

□Applicable √Not Applicable

59. Surplus reserves

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus surplus	171,728,112.99	53,604,988.76		225,333,101.75
add up the total	171,728,112.99	53,604,988.76		225,333,101.75

Explanation of surplus surplus, including any increase or decrease during the period and reasons for the change: None

60. Unallocated profits

√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	3,182,009,097.38	1,499,613,178.93
Adjustments to total unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period (upward) +, decrease -)	-280,615.73	
Adjustments to opening unappropriated profit after the period	3,181,728,481.65	1,499,613,178.93
Add: Net attributable to owners of the parent company for the period	1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48
margins		
Less: Withdrawal of legal reserve	53,604,988.76	41,592,722.53
Withdrawal of surplus surplus at will		
Provision for general risks		
Dividends payable on ordinary shares	631,314,062.30	280,272,012.50
Dividends on ordinary shares transferred to equity		
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	4,195,245,989.12	3,182,009,097.38

Adjust.the breakdown of unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period:

1. Retrospective adjustments due to ASBE and its related new regulations affected the unappropriated profit at the beginning of the period by $0.

2. Due to the change of accounting policy, the impact on the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was -280,615.73 Yuan.

3. As a result of the correction of significant accounting errors, the impact on the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period was $0.

4. The change in the scope of consolidation due to the same control affected the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period by $0.

5. Other adjustments in total affected the unallocated profit at the beginning of the period by $0.

61. Operating Revenues and Operating Costs (1). Operating income 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	15,186,477,339.82	7,305,405,243.06	12,838,924,962.11	6,138,348,342.20
Other	138,285,460.63	109,695,017.14	247,082,443.19	220,511,875.38

(2). Status of revenue generated from contracts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

A description of the revenue generated by the contract:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Statement of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other
notes:
none

62. Taxes and surcharges

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Urban maintenance and construction tax	40,455,308.52	34,166,396.72
Education surcharge	28,870,458.84	24,968,467.30
non-residential property	7,871,183.33	5,286,091.41
property tax	5,872,880.18	5,759,490.68
land use tax	561,683.73	358,537.11
(sth. or sb) else	5,358,062.15	1,312,266.12
Other add up the total	88,989,576.75	71,851,249.34

notes:
none

63. Cost of sales

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Advertising marketing and platform service fees	3,606,121,972.11	2,481,733,255.48
remuneration of employees	559,966,164.63	401,576,360.21
repair cost	216,962,563.59	152,765,999.41
Rental and storage costs	148,874,491.10	98,041,391.08
travel costs	9,380,415.20	7,091,922.16
share-based payment	473,733.60	23,548,556.03
(sth. or sb) else	80,758,441.64	71,987,959.32
Other add up the total	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69

notes:

none

64. Administrative expenses

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	332,244,560.74	289,673,497.45
Consultancy fees for intermediary services	115,982,406.37	19,857,042.06
share-based payment	49,000,057.02	97,335,780.55
Depreciation and amortization	37,376,691.39	26,309,587.85
Office and communication costs	27,508,173.98	24,768,083.97
recruitment fee	21,470,043.77	15,533,375.99
Amortization of long-term amortized expenses	11,244,023.52	6,518,255.18
travel costs	2,536,382.86	2,193,808.08
(sth. or sb) else	47,498,684.73	43,106,084.77
add up the total	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90

Other notes:
none

65. Research and development costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	468,942,105.27	328,601,212.19
R&D materials and testing costs	141,495,646.37	100,361,666.06
Patent and certification fees	42,293,349.46	28,760,923.16
Equipment commissioning and testing fees	33,477,152.22	13,963,279.07
Depreciation and amortization	20,374,175.98	15,968,640.99
share-based payment	13,012,849.87	47,898,247.63
(sth. or sb) else	24,424,391.62	13,557,599.53
add up the total	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63

Other notes:
none

66. Finance costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
interest expense	56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
Less: interest income	-32,335,572.88	-19,940,051.24
Currency exchange losses		77,398,385.54
Less: exchange gain	-152,549,485.15	
Expenditure on handling fees	18,205,406.14	9,853,357.13
add up the total	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22

Other notes:
none

67. Other gains

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
government grant	104,496,199.44	54,667,444.98
Other items related to day-to-day activities (Tax and handling fee refunds and input tax) (plus or minus)	1,582,840.86	778,803.12
add up the total	106,079,040.30	55,446,248.10

Other notes:
none

68. 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 by the equity method	-10,893,912.46	-13,009,445.41
Investment income from disposal of investments in equity instruments	66,554.49	
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	-11,558,924.38	25,289,749.10
add up the total	-22,386,282.35	12,280,303.69

Other notes:
none

69. Net open hedging 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		6,212,172.48
Of which: fairness arising from derivative financial instruments Gain on change in value		6,212,172.48
Financial liabilities held for trading	-9,847,800.00	
Investment properties measured at fair value		
Gain on change in fair value of equity instruments	47,171,290.90	100,547,375.77
add up the total	37,323,490.90	106,759,548.25

Other notes:
none

71. Credit impairment losses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Bad debt losses on accounts receivable	-98,657,510.78	-15,040,966.59
Bad debt losses on other receivables	-168,277.05	268,516.37
add up the total	-98,825,787.83	-14,772,450.22

Other notes:
none

72. Impairment losses on assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
I. Bad debt losses		
II. Losses on decline in value of inventories and contract performance Impairment loss on capital	-125,236,616.94	-139,596,486.40
III. Impairment losses on long-term equity investments		-34,841,236.56
IV. Impairment losses on investment properties		
V. Impairment losses on fixed assets		
VI. Impairment losses on engineering materials		
VII. Impairment losses on construction in progress		
VIII. Impairment losses on productive biological assets		
IX. Impairment losses on oil and gas assets		
X. Impairment losses on intangible assets		
XI. Impairment loss on goodwill		
XII. Other		
add up the total	-125,236,616.94	-174,437,722.96

Other notes:
none

73. Gain on disposal of assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	726,303.58	1,034,233.84
add up the total	726,303.58	1,034,233.84

Other notes:
none

74. Non-operating income

Non-operating income

√ 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
Liquidated damages income	11,373,518.25	1,998,441.09	11,373,518.25
(sth. or sb) else	2,958,588.47	6,068,006.08	2,958,588.47
add up the total	14,332,106.72	8,066,447.17	14,332,106.72

Government grants recognized in profit or loss

□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 current non-recurring Amount of gain or loss
Total loss on disposal of non-current assets	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52	3,006,494.87
Of which: Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52	3,006,494.87
External donations	574,652.65	202,269.74	574,652.65
Fines and late payment expenses or liquidated damages	167,052.86	122,824.00	167,052.86
(sth. or sb) else	1,204,606.08	1,690,048.72	1,204,606.08
add up the total	4,952,806.46	11,276,870.98	4,952,806.46

Other notes:

76. Income tax expense

(1). Schedule of income tax expense

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Current income tax expense	152,925,369.83	303,622,731.66
Deferred income tax expense	-26,627,026.03	-64,499,725.51
add up the total	126,298,343.80	239,123,006.15

√Applicable

□Not applicable

(2). Process of adjusting accounting profit to income tax expense

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence
total profit	1,826,713,879.26
Income tax expense at statutory/applicable rates	274,007,081.89
Effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-15,443,053.82
Effect of adjustments to prior periods' income taxes	-2,072,884.63
Impact of non-taxable income	2,354,089.55
Impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	2,040,979.60
Deductible losses for the use of unrecognized deferred tax assets in prior periods	-102,706.20
Impact of the loss of	
Deductible temporary differences for	24,231,213.17

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

77. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable □Not applicable

See the description of other comprehensive income in the Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet Items.

78. Cash flow statement items

(1). Other cash received related to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Income from government grants	72,317,938.76	45,484,667.56
Interest income	32,335,572.88	19,940,051.24
Employee loans and imprests	2,271,092.52	1,964,134.32
Deposits and Guarantees	30,490,690.43	12,311,704.98
(sth. or sb) else	6,386,728.44	4,053,047.65
add up the total	143,802,023.03	83,753,605.75

Description of other cash received related to operating activities: None

(2). 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
sales expense	3,175,095,354.80	2,226,103,741.17
overhead	160,729,218.27	122,684,581.22
R&D costs	110,911,554.36	89,153,193.43
Employee loans and imprests	6,668,705.79	5,844,166.24
Deposits and Guarantees	33,715,883.37	26,552,462.63
(sth. or sb) else	24,533,641.37	10,035,423.56
add up the total	3,511,654,357.96	2,480,373,568.25

Description of other cash paid related to operating activities: None

(3). Other cash received related to investing activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
long-term financial management		60,000,000.00
structured deposit	830,000,000.00	
add up the total	830,000,000.00	60,000,000.00

Description of other cash received related to investing activities:

not have

(4). Other cash paid related to investing activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
structured deposit	1,450,000,000.00	830,000,000.00
forward exchange settlement	51,977,690.41	
add up the total	1,501,977,690.41	830,000,000.00

Description of other cash paid related to investing activities: None

(5). Other cash received relating to financing activities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Other cash paid in connection with financing activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Rental costs	32,157,398.68	
Share repurchase write-offs	31,859,584.60	13,418,502.50
Repurchase of minority interests in KAE	12,710,000.00	
Convertible bond issuance fee	1,123,600.00	1,339,800.00
underwriting sponsorship fee	468,000.00	7,800,000.00
registration fee	65,623.09	
add up the total	78,384,206.37	22,558,302.50

Description of other cash paid in relation to financing activities: None

79. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows (1). Supplementary information to 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	1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	125,236,616.94	174,437,722.96
Credit impairment losses	98,825,787.83	14,772,450.22
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, and production Depreciation of productive biological assets	177,380,246.13	135,830,347.51
Amortization of right-of-use assets	30,477,982.40	22,623,533.88

Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other long-lived assets (Gain is represented by a "-" sign) (columns)	-726,303.58	-1,034,233.84
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (gain of "-") (No.)	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52
Loss on changes in fair value (gains are recognized as "-") (No.)	-37,323,490.90	-106,759,548.25
Finance costs (gains are recognized with a "-" sign)	56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
Losses on investments (gains are recognized with a "-" sign)	22,386,282.35	-12,280,303.69
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets to "-" sign)	-50,355,937.19	-84,332,528.65
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities for "-" sign)	24,009,526.89	19,832,803.14
Decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by a "-") (columns)	-528,571,570.18	-1,174,268,260.38
Decrease in operating receivables (increase to "-" sign)	-544,751,335.97	-586,330,309.44
Increase (decrease) in operating payables "-" sign)	561,981,282.84	1,138,599,803.14
(sth. or sb) else	62,486,640.49	168,782,584.21
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55
2. Significant investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipts and payments:		
Debt to capitalization		
Convertible bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets under finance leases		
3. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
Less: opening balance of cash	3,576,582,335.70	1,965,206,872.47
Add: closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	414,745,113.38	1,611,375,463.23

(2). Net cash paid during the period for acquisition of subsidiaries

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Composition of cash and cash equivalents

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
Of which: cash on hand	27,731.13	64,946.30
Bank deposits available for payment	3,725,000,814.63	3,364,277,900.82
Other currencies readily available for payment capital	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58
II. Cash equivalents		

Of which: Investments in bonds maturing within three months		
III. Cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
Of which: parent company or subsidiary within the group Use of restricted cash and cash equivalents		

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

80. Notes to items in the statement of changes in equity

(c) State the name of the "Other" item and the amount of adjustment made to the closing balance of the previous year:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

81. Assets subject to restrictions on ownership or use

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

82. Foreign currency monetary items (1). Monetary items in foreign currency

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Foreign currency balance at end of period	Conversion rate	Converted to RMB at the end of the period balances
money funds	-	-	1,819,181,582.73
Of which: United States dollars	188,914,818.86	6.9646	1,315,716,147.43
Euro (currency)	38,870,232.71	7.4229	288,529,850.38
Hong Kong dollar	38,942,256.04	0.8933	34,787,117.32
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	1,129,954,243.00	0.052358	59,162,144.25
pound sterling	6,000,237.22	8.3941	50,366,591.25
Canadian dollar	5,921,476.94	5.1385	30,427,509.26
Australian dollar	7,100,630.92	4.7138	33,470,954.03
Singapore dollar	3,295.36	5.1831	17,080.18
UAE Dirhams	2,368,593.19	1.8966	4,492,273.84
Mexican peso	5,358,458.02	0.3577	1,916,720.43
Polish Zloty	185,914.07	1.5878	295,194.36
accounts receivable	**213 / 429**	-	812,996,777.02
Of which: United States dollars	66,953,066.04	6.9646	466,301,323.74
Euro (currency)	43,954,747.23	7.4229	326,271,693.21
Hong Kong dollar	11,759.67	0.8933	10,504.91

Saudi Riyal	19,092.49	1.8528	35,374.57
accounts payable			448,938,314.76
Of which: United States dollars	11,583,031.60	6.9646	80,671,181.88
Euro (currency)	39,826,118.78	7.4229	295,625,297.09
Hong Kong dollar	21,926.44	0.8933	19,586.89
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	438,578.00	0.052358	22,963.07
pound sterling	8,646,871.59	8.3941	72,582,704.81
Australian dollar	1,000.00	4.7138	4,713.80
Singapore dollar	420.92	5.1831	2,181.67
Philippine peso	77,484.40	0.125	9,685.55
Other receivables			24,312,013.54
Of which: United States dollars	1,284,951.77	6.9646	8,949,175.10
Euro (currency)	871,249.69	7.4229	6,467,199.32
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	500,000.00	0.052358	26,179.00
pound sterling	988,630.41	8.3941	8,298,662.52
Canadian dollar	2,280.47	5.1385	11,718.20
Australian dollar	17,615.69	4.7138	83,036.84
UAE Dirhams	154,238.96	1.8966	292,529.61
Polish Zloty	134.31	1.5878	213.26
Swedish krona (SEK)	351.74	0.6659	234.22
Turkish lira	111.15	0.3723	41.38
Saudi Riyal	98,782.43	1.8528	183,024.09
Other accounts payable			335,918,168.34
Of which: United States dollars	26,401,820.66	6.9646	183,878,120.17
Euro (currency)	19,234,856.49	7.4229	142,778,416.24
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	3,413,186.61	0.052358	178,707.62
pound sterling	659,237.63	8.3941	5,533,706.59
Canadian dollar	689,294.80	5.1385	3,541,941.33
Australian dollar	280.94	4.7138	1,324.29
Polish Zloty	3,726.00	1.5878	5,916.14
Swedish krona	54.00	0.6659	35.96

Other notes:
none

(2). A description of the foreign operating entity, including, in the case of a significant foreign operating entity, a disclosure of the principal place of business outside the country, the local currency of account and the basis for its selection, and the reasons for any change in the local currency of account

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Currencies used in the primary operating environment as the local currency of accounts	Principal place of business	local currency	Selection basis	Is the local currency of the accounts issued develop
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged
Ecovacs Europe GmbH	German	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged

Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	United States of America	dollar	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Ecobanks Japan Co.	Japanese	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Ecovacs UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	pound sterling	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Ecovacs France	French	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Ecovacs Spain	Spanish	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Ecovacs Italy	Italy	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
tek (hong kong) science & technology limited	fact	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged
Tineco Intelligent, Inc.	United States of America	dollar	In the currency of the principal place of	clogged

			business local currency	
Technic Intelligence Co.	Japanese	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Yeedi Technology Limited	Hong Kong	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged
Tineco International Limited	fact	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged
Tineco Intelligent Europe	German	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Neat Technology Limited	Hong Kong	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	German	Euro (currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Tekneco Integration Tekunojirof Japan Co.	Japanese	Japanese yen (unit of currency)	In the currency of the principal place of business	clogged

			local currency	
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	pound sterling	In the currency of the principal place of business local currency	clogged
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	United States of America	dollar	by principal business activity Location currency as	clogged

			local currency	
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	Singaporean	dollar	In the currency used in the primary operating environment Denominated as the local currency of accounts	clogged

83. Hedging

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

84. Government grants

(1). Basic information on government grants

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

kind	sum of money	Presentation of items	Amounts recognized in profit or loss for the period
Government grants related to assets	23,090,886.71	Deferred income	
Government grants related to assets	528,365.20	Other gains	528,365.20
Government grants related to revenue	103,967,834.24	Other gains	103,967,834.24

(2). Return of government grants

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes:

not have

85. Other

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

VIII. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Business combinations not under the same control

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Business combinations under common control

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Reverse purchase

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there is a single disposal of an investment in a subsidiary that results in loss of control

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Changes in the 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

order horn (wind instrument)	company identification	shareholding ratio precedent	registered capital	Acquisition method	Established
1	Suzhou Coors Robotics Technology Co.	100%	9.276 million people coins	New investments	July 27, 2022
2	Suzhou FoodWan Delicious Technology Co.	100%	20 million people coins	New investments	February 21, 2022
3	Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	100%	10 million people coins	New investments	May 9, 2022
4	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	100%	1 million euros	New investments	May 12, 2022
5	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	100%	One million dollars	New investments	January 24, 2022
6	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	100%	8 million yen	New investments	January 20, 2022
7	Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	100%	1 Singapore dollar	New investments	December 2022 14 date

6. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

Interests in other entities 1. Interests in subsidiaries (1). Composition of the enterprise group

√ Applicable □Not applicable

associated company name (of a thing)	major undertaking ground	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		take out way (of life)
				straightforward	overhead	
Corvus Robotics Ltd.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing	100		New investments
Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing	100		New investments
Corvus Home Robotics Ltd.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing	100		New investments
Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Kohan Electronics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Kexiang Electronics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Kemiao Electronics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Corvus Robotics E-commerce corporation	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	jointly controlled entity merger of industries
Suzhou Coors Software Technology Co. department (under a ministry)	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Technical Research and Development		100	New investments
Coors Commercial Robotics Ltd.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing		100	New investments
Rhinoyo Technology (Shanghai) Co.	Shanghai	Shanghai	market trade		100	New investments
Coors Robotics (Suzhou) Co. firms	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	investment holding	100		jointly controlled entity merger of

Teco Intelligent Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing	100		New investments
Tinker Electric Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Teco Electric Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Teco Electric Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Keang Electronics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Teco Information Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Yuni Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco International	fact	fact	investment holding		100	New investments
TEK(HONGKONG) SCIENCE & technology limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco Intelligent, Inc	United States of America	United States of America	market trade		100	New investments
Tinneko Intenjeantes Japanese pr. kabushiki-gaisha	Japanese	Japanese	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco Intelligent Europe	German	German	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou Coors Robotics Co. firms	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Real Estate Leasing	100		New investments
Suzhou FoodWan Delicious Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Suzhou FoodWan Eco Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	German	German	market		100	New

			trade			investments
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	United States of America	United States of America	market trade		100	New investments
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	Japanese	Japanese	market trade		100	New investments
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	Singaporean	Singaporean	market trade		100	New investments

Explanation of the percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries different from the percentage of voting rights: None

Basis for holding half or less of the voting rights but still controlling the investee, and holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the investee:
not have

Basis of control for significant structured subjects included in the scope of consolidation: none

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 shareholding proportions	Attributable to minorities for the period Shareholders' profit or loss	Presentation to minority shareholders Dividends declared	Minority interests at the end of the period Balance of benefits
Shanghai Spu Intelligent science and technology limited company	30%	559,992.32		1,033,949.44

Explanation of the percentage of shares held by minority shareholders of subsidiaries different from the percentage of voting rights:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Key financial information of significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:RMB 10,000

Currency:R

Name of Subsidiary	Closing balance						Opening balance					
	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	current liability	Negative non-current debt	Total liabilities	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	MB current liability	Negative non-current debt	Total liabilities
	Current period's incidence						Prior period's incidence					
Name of Subsidiary	revenues	net profit	Total comprehensive income horizontal tablet or inscribed board	Cash from operating activities flux			revenues	net profit	Total comprehensive income horizontal tablet or inscribed board	Cash from operating activities flux		
Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology corporation	452.03	0.33	452.37	107.72	107.72		331.65	0.17	331.82	173.83	173.83	
Shanghai Spu Intelligent Technology Co.	777.16	186.66	186.66	108.54			637.03	-43.82	-43.82	43.22		

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

(1). Description of changes in share of ownership interests in subsidiaries

√Applicable □Not applicable

On June 28, 2022, the Company entered into an equity transfer agreement with Wang Yunbin, a shareholder of Kaihang Electro-Mechanics, a subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which the Company acquired 10% equity interest in Kaihang Electro-Mechanics held by Wang Yunbin at a consideration of RMB12.71 million. In accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises - Long-term Equity Investments", the Company increased its capital surplus by RMB440,800,000 for the difference between the cost of the newly acquired long-term equity investment and its share of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary based on the increased percentage of shareholding, as a result of the purchase of a minority interest.

(2). Effect of the transaction on minority interests and equity attributable to owners of the parent company

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:RMB 10,000 Currency:RMB

	Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.
Purchase cost/disposal consideration	
--Cash	1,271.00
-- Fair value of non-cash assets	
Total purchase cost/disposal consideration	1,271.00
Less: Net subsidiaries in proportion to equity acquired/disposed of Share of assets	1,315.08
discrepancy (in a sum or quota)	-44.08
Of which: Adjustments to capital surplus	-44.08
Adjustments to surplus reserves	
Adjustments to unallocated profits	

Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Interests in joint ventures or associates

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1). Significant joint ventures or associates

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of joint venture or consortium		registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)	

	Principal place of business			straightforward	overhead	Accounting for investments in joint ventures or associates Treatment
Anhui Aerite New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle Co. limited company	Wuhu, Anhui	Wuhu, Anhui	manufacturing	19.75		equity method of accounting
Suzhou Lepet Robotics Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing	25.00		equity method of accounting
Suzhou Dogwood Intelligent Technology Co.	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Suzhou, Jiangsu	manufacturing		4.0834	equity method of accounting
Emotibot Technologies Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	manufacturing		5.4430	equity method of accounting
Shanghai Torchyou Intelligent Technology Co.	Shanghai	Shanghai	manufacturing		4.7700	equity method of accounting
Shanghai Xian Gong Intelligent Technology Co.	Shanghai	Shanghai	manufacturing		6.8862	equity method of accounting
Beijing Langjing Technology Co.	Beijing, capital of People's Republic of China	Beijing, capital of People's Republic of China	manufacturing		4.3193	equity method of accounting

Description of shareholdings in joint ventures or associates that differ from voting rights: None

Basis for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but exercising significant influence, or holding 20% or more of the voting rights but not exercising significant influence: None during the period

(2). Key financial information of significant joint ventures

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). Key financial information of significant associates

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance/ current period's incidence		Opening balance/ Prior period	
	Arette, capital of Saint Lucia (Tw)	Loppet (name)	Arette, capital of Saint Lucia (Tw)	Loppet (name)

Existence of publicly quoted interests in associates Fair value of investments				
revenues	21,435.69	3.77	18,992.82	7.76
net profit	715.68	-28.39	1,375.88	27.06
Net profit from discontinued operations				
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income	715.68	-28.39	1,375.88	27.06
Received from associates during the year dividend				

Other notes not available

(4). Summarized financial information for immaterial joint ventures and associates

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing balance/ current period's incidence	Opening balance/ Prior period
Joint ventures:		
Total carrying value of investments		
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
-Net profit		
-- other comprehensive income		
-- total comprehensive income		
Associates:		
Total carrying value of investments	10,068.69	11,015.99
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
-Net profit	-1,223.64	-1,576.69
-- other comprehensive income		
-- total comprehensive income	-1,223.64	-1,576.69

Other notes not available

(5). Description of significant limitations 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). Unrecognized 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 entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements

Relevant notes on structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Other

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

X. Risks related to financial instruments

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company's major financial instruments include borrowings, receivables, payables, financial assets held for trading and financial liabilities held for trading, etc. A detailed description of each financial instrument is provided in Note 7 to the financial statements. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to mitigate these risks are described below. The management of the Company manages and monitors these exposures to ensure that the above risks are contained within limits.

The Company employs sensitivity analysis techniques to analyze the impact that reasonable and probable changes in risk variables may have on current profit or loss or shareholders' equity. As it is rare for any risk variable to change in isolation and the correlation that exists between the variables will have a significant effect on the amount of the eventual impact of a change in a particular risk variable, the following has been carried out assuming that changes in each of the variables are made in isolation.

(1) Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's objective in engaging in risk management is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, to minimize the negative impact of risk on the Company's operating results, and to maximize the interests of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on this risk management objective, the Company's basic strategy for risk management is to identify and analyze the various risks faced by the Company, establish an appropriate risk tolerance floor and carry out risk management, and monitor the various risks in a timely and reliable manner in order to keep the risks within limits.

1. Market

risk (1)

Exchange

rate risk

The Company's exposure to exchange rate risk relates primarily to the U.S. dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, British pound, Canadian dollar and Australian dollar. Except for a few subsidiaries of the Company that make purchases and sales in U.S. dollars, the Company's other major business activities are denominated in RMB. At December 31, 2022, the Company's assets and liabilities were denominated in RMB, except for assets and liabilities with foreign currency balances as described in "VII.82 Monetary Items in Foreign Currencies" in this note. The exchange rate risk arising from these assets and liabilities with foreign currency balances may have an impact on the Company's results of operations.

The Company closely monitors the impact of exchange rate changes on the Company.

The Company emphasizes on the research of exchange rate risk management policies and strategies. In order to hedge the exchange rate risk of repayment of U.S. dollar-denominated loans and interest expenses, the Company has entered into foreign exchange option contracts with banks. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments have been recognized in profit or loss, as described in Note VII.70 "Gain on changes in fair value". Meanwhile, with the increasing share of the international market, the Company will adjust its sales policy to minimize the risk arising from the appreciation of RMB, which is beyond the Company's control.

(2) interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest-bearing bank borrowings. Financial liabilities with floating interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk and financial liabilities with fixed interest rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company determines the relative proportions of fixed-rate and floating-rate contracts based on prevailing market conditions. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's interest-bearing debt was mainly denominated in RMB

A fixed rate loan contract in the amount of $540,000,000.00.

The Company's exposure to fair value interest rate risk arises from fixed rate bank borrowings and the Company does not currently have a designated risk hedging policy in relation to fair value interest rate risk as management believes that the Company's exposure in relation to fair value interest rate risk is small.

(3) price risk

The Board of Directors of the Company limits the investment amount and risk nature of financial products and stipulates that only financial products with high security and good liquidity can be purchased within the scope of authorization. The Company's risk control department shall regularly or irregularly inspect the purchase of financial products, supervise the implementation of risk management policies and risk management work procedures by the Finance Department, and strictly audit the compliance of the purchase amount and risk nature of the Company's financial products. The financial products purchased by the Company are mainly invested in the fixed-income market, providing investors with liquidity similar to that of demand deposits. The products are open for subscription and redemption every business day, with funds arriving in real time, and belong to cash management products, which are mainly invested in the inter-bank bond market, and the investment objective is to obtain steady returns by utilizing strategies that ensure asset safety and liquidity as far as possible. The management of the Company believes that the price risk faced by the Company has been mitigated.

2. credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill its obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the other party. The Company's credit risk arises primarily from currency funds, accounts receivable, notes and accounts receivable financing, and other receivables, which are financial assets whose credit risk arises from default of the counterparty and whose maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The Company places the majority of its bank deposits with several large state-owned banks and one non-banking financial institution (Alipay). As these financial institutions have strong state backing, the directors are of the opinion that there is no significant credit risk associated with these assets.

The Company has implemented strict internal control over the evaluation of credit ratings of its major customers, the use of credit limits and settlement of payments for goods, and has made sufficient provision for bad debts, resulting in the overall high quality of accounts receivable. As at December 31, 2022, accounts receivable
The aging of accounts within 1 year accounted for 95.51% of the total amount. The Company evaluates the credit quality of its customers based on its financial position, historical experience, the situation of similar listed companies and other factors, and the Company is satisfied that adequate provision for bad debts has been made and reflected in the financial statements.

As at December 31, 2022, the amount owed by the top five debtors of accounts receivable totaled RMB1,374,514,200 (2021: RMB1,245,638,300), accounting for 66.12% (2021: 68.43%) of the total accounts receivable. Except for accounts receivable, notes receivable and receivables financing, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

For other receivables, the Company regularly monitors the credit history of its customers. For customers with poor credit history, the Company uses written reminders, shortened credit periods or canceled credit periods to ensure that the Company's overall credit risk is within a manageable range.

3. liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as and when they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses or causing damage to its corporate reputation through the management of its funding program. The Company refreshes and counts the funding plan cycle requirements on a daily, monthly, quarterly and annual frequency for each of the

Data on funds received and disbursed by each business portion are used to plan funds in advance to ensure sufficient funds are available for bond maturities. The Company's management monitors the use of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with the borrowing agreements, and negotiates with financial institutions for financing in order to maintain a certain credit line and reduce liquidity riskiness.

XI. 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 fairness Value measurement	Level 2 fair value Value measurement	Level 3 fair value metrological	add up the total
I. Continuing fairness Value measurement				
(i) Transactional funds financing assets			1,450,000,000.00	1,450,000,000.00
1. Gold financing at fair value through profit or loss estate			1,450,000,000.00	1,450,000,000.00
(1) Debt instruments supply				
(2) Investment in equity instruments supply				
(3) Derivative gold financing estate				
2. Designation at fair value through profit or loss financial asset				
(1) Debt instruments supply				
(2) Investment in equity instruments supply				
(ii) Other claims investors				
(iii) Other interests Instrument investment			34,823,000.00	34,823,000.00

2. Productive raw materials estate				
Receivables financing		113,923,827.71		113,923,827.71
Other non-current financial liabilities			287,150,990.46	287,150,990.46
Continuously at fair value Total assets measured		113,923,827.71	1,771,973,990.46	1,885,897,818.17
(vi) Transactional funds financial liabilities	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
1. Negative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss debt	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
Of which: issued for delivery fungible bonds (finance)				
derivative finance be in debt	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
(sth. or sb) else				
2. Designated as at fair value through profit or loss financial liability				
Continuously at fair value Total liabilities measured	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
II. Non-continuing public fair value measurement				
(i) Held for sale liabilities				
Total assets not continuously measured at fair value horizontal tablet				

or inscribed board				
Total liabilities not continuously measured at fair value horizontal tablet or inscribed board				

2. Basis for determining the market value of continuing and discontinued Level 1 fair value measurements

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company accounts for financial instruments such as option contracts listed on the centralized trading system as Level 1 fair value measurements, and their fair values are determined based on the closing or settlement prices published by the trading venues and the mid-rate of exchange published by the People's Bank of China.

3. Continuing and discontinued Level 2 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and significant parameters used

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

For bankers' acceptances receivable held by the Company, which have short remaining maturities and whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, the face amount is used to determine their fair value.

4. Continuing and discontinued Level 3 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and significant parameters used

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

The Company accounts for its investments in third parties over which it does not have control, joint control or significant influence as Level 3 fair value measurements, and its fair value is determined by calculating its share based on its percentage of ownership based on valuations determined in the most recent investment agreement.

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

6. Ongoing fair value measurements, if there was a transition between levels during the period, the reasons for the transition and the policy for determining the point of transition

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

7. Changes in valuation techniques that occurred during the period and the reasons for those changes

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

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

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

9. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

XII, RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS 1. Parent company of the Company

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan 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 (%)
Suzhou Creative Leadership Intelligence Investment Management corporation	Suzhou, Jiangsu	Business Management Services, Business Management consultancy	20,000 dollars	41.71	41.71

Description of the enterprise's parent company

Ltd. owns a controlling interest in the Company, and Qian Dongqi holds 100% of the equity interest in Suzhou Creation and Leadership Intelligence Investment Management

Co.

The ultimate controllers of the enterprise are Dongqi Qian and David Cheng Qian.

Other
notes:
none

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in the notes
√ Applicable
□Not
applicableNone

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
None

Other joint ventures or associates that had related party transactions with the Company during the current 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 Company
Anhui Aerite New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle Co. department (under a ministry)	associated company
Suzhou Lepet Robotics Co.	associated company
Suzhou Dogwood Intelligent Technology Co.	associated company
Emotibot Technologies Limited	associated company
Shanghai Torchyou Intelligent Technology Co.	associated company
Shanghai Xinguang Intelligent Technology Co.	associated company
Beijing Langjing Technology Co.	associated 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
Suzhou Meijin Plasticizing Co.	(sth. or sb) else

Other notes
Suzhou Meijin Plasticizing Co., Ltd. is a company of which Liu Penghai, the vice president of the Company, serves as the executive director.

5. Related transactions

(1). Purchase **of** goods/acceptance of services **for connected transactions of purchase and sale of goods and provision and acceptance of services**

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Suzhou Meijin Plasticizing Co.	Procurement of commodities		204,336.27
Anhui Aerotek New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle automobile company	Procurement of commodities	175.00	4,202.65
Emotibot Technologies Limited	Acceptance of services		103,773.58

Statement of sale of goods/provision of services

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Anhui Aerite New Energy Automobile Co.	Sales of goods	36,841.57	40,593.71

Explanation of related transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, 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:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

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 Leases The Company acts as the lessor:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

The Company acts as the lessee:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of related leases

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Related guarantees The Company as guarantor

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

secured party	Amount of guarantee	Guarantee start date	warranty expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled the whole of
tek(hongkong) science & technology LIMITED	$3.5 million	2022-6-26	2023-6-25	clogged
Tinker Intelligent Technology has limited	200 million RMB	2021-9-23	2022-9-23	be

The Company as a guaranteed party
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of related guarantees
√Applicable □Not applicable

Note 1: The Company provides guarantee for TEK (HK), a subsidiary of the Company. TEK (HK), as the main body of the cross-border online sales operation of the Timeco brand, the main sales channel is Amazon.com in the U.S. For goods exported to the U.S. by TEK (HK), according to the requirements of the U.S. Customs, it is necessary for the insurance company to apply to the Customs for Bond (annual poundage) with a valid voucher issued by the insurance company, and the Company, as a guarantor, is in a position to guarantee the Bond (annual poundage) in TEK (HK).
(HK) was debited from the Company's bank account (Bank of China Suzhou Branch) when it was unable to pay the relevant tax during the customs clearance process. As of June 30, 2022, the estimated guarantee was US$3.5 million and the actual guarantee amount was US$2.0 million.

Note 2: The Company held the Eighth Meeting of the Second Session of the Board of Directors on September 11, 2020 and considered and passed the "Proposal on Carrying Out Supply Chain Finance Business and Providing Guarantees to the Controlling Subsidiary". The Company intends to carry out supply chain finance business with banks with a guarantee amount not exceeding RMB200 million, the guarantee amount can be utilized on a rolling basis and the amount is limited to the use of Timco Intelligent Technology. At the same time, the Company shall bear unconditional payment responsibility guarantee for the accounts payable committed by Timco Intelligent Technology to carry out supply chain finance business, and the actual guarantee amount shall be subject to the supply chain finance cooperation agreement finally signed and executed between the Company and the bank. 23 September 2020, the Company
The Company entered into an agreement with Suzhou Wuzhong Sub-branch of China Construction Bank, agreeing to assume unconditional payment obligations to Timco Intelligence in the amount of RMB20,000.00 million.In July 2022, the Company has terminated this agreement early with Suzhou Wuzhong Sub-branch of China Construction Bank.

(5). Related party funds borrowing

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Transfer of assets and restructuring of liabilities by related parties

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Key management compensation

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Key management compensation	22,221,637.78	19,609,985.44

(8). Other related transactions

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

6. Receivables and payables from related parties (1). Items receivable

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(2). Items payable

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

7. Related party commitments

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

8. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

XIII. Share-based payment

1. Share-based payments in general

Unit: Shares Currency: RMB

Total amount of each equity instrument granted by the Company during the period	1,898,000.00
Total amount of each equity instrument exercised by the Company during the period	3,648,265.00
Total amount of each equity instrument lapsed by the Company during the period	422,790.00
Range of exercise prices of the Company's stock options outstanding at the end of the period and the remaining duration of the contract	
Exercise price of other equity instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period of the Company's Scope and remaining duration of the contract	

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes not available

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Method of determining the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date	Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. liquidate
Basis for determining the number of equity instruments for which options are exercisable	The best estimate of the number of vested equity instruments based on the latest available subsequent information, such as changes in the number of employees with vested rights, is used as the basis for recording the services acquired during the period in the relevant cost or expense at the grant date of the equity instruments at their fair value, and The corresponding amount is credited to capital surplus.
Reasons for significant differences between current and prior period estimates	
Accumulated equity-settled share-based payments recognized in capital surplus horizontal tablet or inscribed board	241,330,921.47
Total expenses recognized for equity-settled share-based payments during the period	62,486,640.49

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other notes not available

3. Cash-settled share-based payments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Modification and termination of share-based payments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The fourth meeting of the third session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the third session of the Supervisory Board of the Company were held on October 28, 2022, to consider

Adopted the "Termination of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Cancellation of Stock Options and Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Stock". The Resolution on the Implementation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and the Cancellation of the Registration of Rights Reserved for Grants". The Company has decided, after prudent study, to terminate the implementation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and at the same time, to terminate the Company's "Management Measures for the Implementation and Evaluation of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" and other documents that are complementary to the Incentive Plan, and at the same time, to cancel the registration of the reserved grants of stock options and restricted stock to the incentive recipients of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan. The registration of the 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan is also canceled.

1) Number of stock options canceled

The termination of the Company's incentive plan involves 828 incentive stock option recipients, involving granted but unexercised stock options. The total number of options is 12,339,900, and there are 9 stock option recipients involved in the Company's separation from service, which involves stock options that have been granted but have not yet been issued.

The total number of stock options exercised was 152,500, and a total of 12,492,400 stock options of 837 incentive recipients were canceled, accounting for 95.13% of the stock options granted for the first time under the Incentive Plan.

2) Restricted stock repurchase price and source of funds

According to the Company's 2021 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft), "When the Company makes cash dividends, the cash dividends to be received by the incentive recipients in respect of the restricted shares granted to them shall be enjoyed by the incentive recipients after withholding and paying the individual income tax on their behalf, and in principle, they shall be received by the Company on their behalf, and returned to the incentive recipients when the restricted shares in that portion of the restricted shares are released from restricted sale; and if such part of the restricted shares are not released from restricted sale, the corresponding cash dividends will be recovered by the Company and accounted for accordingly." and "The Company may request the shareholders' meeting to terminate the implementation of the Plan if it is difficult to achieve the incentive purpose by continuing the implementation of the Plan due to changes in the business environment or market conditions, or if the Board of Directors deems it necessary to do so; the Company shall not grant any stock options and restricted shares to any incentive recipients under the Plan on the date of the adoption of the resolution by the shareholders' meeting and the incentive recipients who have been granted but have not yet exercised their options under the Plan shall not be entitled to receive any stock options and restricted shares under the Plan. Options granted but not yet exercised under the Plan shall not be exercised and shall be canceled by the Company; shares granted but not yet released from restricted sales shall be repurchased and canceled by the Company uniformly in accordance with the grant price plus interest at the deposit rate for the same period at the bank." Therefore, the repurchase price for the termination of the repurchase and cancellation of restricted shares is the sum of the grant price of RMB84.15 per share less the dividend of RMB1.1 per share for 2021 and the interest on deposits for the same period at the bank, due to the separation of the repurchase and cancellation of restricted shares.

The repurchase price of the canceled restricted shares was the grant price of NT$84.15 per share less the dividend of NT$1.1 per share in 2021, and the repurchase price was paid from the Company's own funds.

3) Repurchase amount

The funds to be used for the repurchase of restricted shares by the Company are its own funds, and the total amount of repurchase is as follows: the total amount of stock repurchase calculated on the basis of the unit price of the repurchase is RMB76,414,305.00 (excluding interest on deposits of the same period of time in banks payable in accordance with the relevant agreement), and the restricted

shares to be repurchased in the present repurchase shall be withdrawn by the Company in the event that there exists a cash bonus in the Company's escrow during the period of the repurchase and cancellation.

5. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

XIV, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES 1. Material commitments

☐Applicable √ Not Applicable

2. Contingencies

(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. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

XV. 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	515,158,526.70
Profits or dividends declared after consideration and approval	515,158,526.70

3. Sales returns

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Description of other post-balance sheet events

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other Significant Matters 1. Correction of Prior Period Accounting Errors (1). Retrospective restatement

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). The law of prospective application

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. 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. Annuity plans

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Termination of operations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Segment Information

(1). Basis for determining reportable segments and accounting policies

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(2). Financial information on reportable segments

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). If the company has no reportable segments, or if it cannot disclose total assets and total liabilities for 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

8. Other

☐Applicable √ Not applicable

XVII, Notes to the Parent Company's Financial Statements

Major Items 1. Accounts Receivable

(1). Disclosure by age

√ Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
0-6 months	2,613,874,103.43
7-12 months	63,543,764.60
Subtotal less than 1 year	2,677,417,868.03
1 to 2 years	9,309,372.91
2 to 3 years	2,774,249.17
More than 3 years	22,978,624.23
add up the total	2,712,480,114.34

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√ Applicable □Not applicable

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 (%)	
Based on individual items provision for bad debts										
Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:										
By portfolio provision for bad debts	2,712,480,114.34	100.00	224,612.67	0.01	2,712,255,501.67	1,370,284,615.96	100.00	294,325.98	0.02	1,369,990,289.98
Among them:										
Ageing portfolio	19,406,495.99	0.72	224,612.67	1.16	19,181,883.32	6,941,160.37	0.51	294,325.98	4.24	6,646,834.39
Related Party Portfolio	2,693,073,618.35	99.28			2,693,073,618.35	1,363,343,455.59	99.49			1,363,343,455.59
add up the total	2,712,480,114.34	100.00	224,612.67	0.01	2,712,255,501.67	1,370,284,615.96	100.00	294,325.98	0.02	1,369,990,289.98

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:
√Applicable □Not applicable
Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	accounts receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
0-6 months	19,263,794.15	192,637.94	1.00
7-12 months	102,494.10	5,124.71	5.00
1 to 2 years	360.00	36.00	10.00
2 to 3 years	18,619.60	5,585.88	30.00
More than 3 years	21,228.14	21,228.14	100.00
add up the total	19,406,495.99	224,612.67	

Criteria and description of recognition of bad debts by portfolio:
√Applicable □Not applicable
No bad debt is accrued for related party portfolios.

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:
□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 transfer classifier for a chapter in old Chinese fictional novels	Write-offs or write-offs	Other changes	
Accounts receivable bad allowance	294,325.98	147,286.69		217,000.00		224,612.67
add up the total	294,325.98	147,286.69		217,000.00		224,612.67

of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

of which significant accounts receivable write-offs
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of total accounts receivable closing balance Example (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad

RMB

third place	36,564,177.72	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3 years more than a year	1.35	
fourth place	18,601,501.09	Within 1 year	0.69	186,015.01
fifth place	14,424,090.13	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years surname Nian	0.53	
add up the total	2,695,606,228.20		99.38	186,015.01

Other notes not available

(6). Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(7). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Presentation of other accounts receivable items

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90
add up the total	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Dividends receivable

(4). Dividends receivable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other receivables

(1). Disclosure by age

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
0-6 months	272,546,097.29
7-12 months	484,851,571.05
Subtotal less than 1 year	757,397,668.34
1 to 2 years	716,881,396.65
2 to 3 years	77,350,190.07
More than 3 years	160,070,081.53
add up the total	1,711,699,336.59

√Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Breakdown by nature of funds

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Related party transactions	1,704,229,042.40	1,310,061,412.40
Deposit Guarantee	1,119,570.37	1,177,688.37
Personal loans and imprests	1,179,493.08	569,861.42
(sth. or sb) else	5,171,230.74	3,362,848.70
add up the total	1,711,699,336.59	1,315,171,810.89

(3). Provision for bad debts

√ Applicable □Not applicable

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 (no credit impairment) over lifetime	Expected credit losses over lifetime (credit impairment incurred)	
January 1, 2022 remaining	29,673.99	35,545.00	40,000.00	105,218.99

horizontal tablet or inscribed board				
January 1, 2022 remaining Amount for the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
Provision for the current period	20,508.82	-1,660.00		18,848.82
Reversal during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Other changes				
December 31, 2022 balances	50,182.81	33,885.00	40,000.00	124,067.81

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

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or transfer classifier for a chapter in old Chinese fictional novels	Write-offs or write-offs melt (metal)	Other changes	
Other receivables provision for bad debts	105,218.99	18,848.82				124,067.81
add up the total	105,218.99	18,848.82				124,067.81

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Other receivables actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of payments	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
number one place (e.g. among winners)	Related party transactions paragraph	600,376,211.47	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years	35.07	

secondly place (e.g. among winners)	Related party transactions paragraph	502,903,522.53	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years	29.38	
third place	Related party transactions	254,453,735.91	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3 years that amount or more	14.87	
fourth place (e.g. among winners)	Related party transactions paragraph	222,882,875.02	Within 1 year	13.02	
fifth place	Related party transactions	50,653,247.53	Less than 1 year, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3 years that amount or more	2.96	
add up the total	/	1,631,269,592.46	/	95.30	

(7). Receivables relating to government grants

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(8). Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

☐Applicable √Not applicable

(9). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of other receivables with continuing involvement

☐Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

☐Applicable √Not applicable

3. Long-term equity investments

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
√ Applicable ☐Not applicable	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Investments in subsidiaries	1,392,461,314.82		1,392,461,314.82	1,282,312,006.78		1,282,312,006.78
Investments in associates and joint ventures	44,042,601.99		44,042,601.99	42,700,123.10		42,700,123.10
add up the total	1,436,503,916.81		1,436,503,916.81	1,325,012,129.88		1,325,012,129.88

(1). Investments in subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

investee (in finance)	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Provision for the current period provision for impairment	provision for impairment Closing balance
√ Applicable ☐Not applicable						
Corvus Robotics Ltd.	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00			
Suzhou Tongfan Intelligent Technology Co.	71,704,774.00			71,704,774.00		
Suzhou Kaihang Electromechanical Co.	23,863,940.00	12,710,000.00		36,573,940.00		
Tinker Electric Co.	21,131,587.23		21,131,587.23			
Suzhou Kechang Electronics Co.	100,000.00		100,000.00			
Suzhou Kohan Electronics Co.	100,000.00		100,000.00			
Suzhou Kexiang Electronics Co.	100,000.00		100,000.00			
Suzhou Kemiao Electronics Co.	100,000.00		100,000.00			

Teco Intelligent Technology Co.	389,525,774.34	101,666,125.85		491,191,900.19		
Suzhou Tiding Intelligent Technology Co.	20,000,000.00			20,000,000.00		
add up the total	1,282,312,006.78	181,680,895.27	71,531,587.23	1,392,461,314.82		

Note: The decrease was due to the transfer of 100% of equity interests in Robotics Technology, etc., a subsidiary of the Company, to Household Robotics, a subsidiary of the Company.

(2). Investments in associates, joint ventures

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

investment unit	Opening balance	Increase/decrease during the period								Closing balance	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Additional investments	Reduced investment	Gains and losses on investments recognized under the equity method	Adjustments to other comprehensive income	Other changes in equity	Declare a cash dividend or margins	provide for impairment	(sth. or sb) else		
I. Joint ventures											
II. Associated enterprises											
Anhui Aerite New Energy Special Purpose Vehicle Co. limited company	39,036,546.91			1,413,465.95						40,450,012.86	
Suzhou Lepet Robotics Co.	3,663,576.19			-70,987.06						3,592,589.13	
Subtotal	42,700,123.10			1,342,478.89						44,042,601.99	
add up the total	42,700,123.10			1,342,478.89						44,042,601.99	

Other notes

4. 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	4,981,219,033.11	4,295,588,391.23	3,987,975,516.33	3,158,177,852.59
Other business	321,349,597.30	242,114,670.75	266,734,791.49	214,089,138.69
add up the total	5,302,568,630.41	4,537,703,061.98	4,254,710,307.82	3,372,266,991.28

(2). Status of revenue generated from contracts

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Statement of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:
none

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	364,322,423.36	99,720,327.89
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	1,342,478.89	2,757,495.56
Investment income from disposal of investments in equity instruments	-492,200.51	
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments		-179,999,999.00
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	-17,596,868.53	10,958,894.57
add up the total	347,575,833.21	-66,563,280.98

Other notes:
none

6. Other

☐Applicable √Not applicable

xviii. additional information

1. Breakdown of non-recurring gains and losses for the period

√Applicable ☐Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	sum of money	clarification
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	-2,280,191.29	

Tax rebates for which authorization has been exceeded or for which there is no official approval document Reimbursement, remission		
Government grants (closely related to the business of the enterprise, fixed amount or fixed amount in accordance with national unified standards) recognized as current profit or loss (except for government grants for quantitative benefits)	50,846,303.96	
Funds received from non-financial corporations included in profit or loss for the period golden occupation fee		
The cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures acquired by an enterprise is less than its share of the income arising from the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment acquisition. all the more		
Gains and losses on exchange of non-monetary assets		
Gains and losses on entrusted investments or management of assets		
Accrued as a result of force majeure factors, such as exposure to natural disasters Provision for impairment of individual assets		
Debt restructuring gains and losses		
Business reorganization costs, such as expenditures to relocate employees, whole Total costs, etc.		
Excess over fair value arising from transactions at significantly unfair prices Fair value portion of gains and losses		
Subsidiaries resulting from business combinations under the same control at the beginning of the period Net gain or loss for the period to the date of consolidation		
Contingencies unrelated to the Company's normal business operations produce loss or gain arising from		

Except for the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal operations, gains and losses on fair value changes arising from the holding of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, and disposal of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other financial assets and liabilities are recognized as income. Investment income earned on debt investments	25,831,121.01	
Receivables, contractual assets separately tested for impairment Reversal of provision for impairment of production	2,869,065.00	
Gains and losses on external entrusted loans		
Investments subsequently measured using the fair value model Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of real estate properties		
One-time adjustments to current profit and loss in accordance with tax, accounting and other laws and regulations affect (usually adversely)		
Custodial fee income earned on trusteeship		
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above go out	13,968,635.99	
Other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss		
Less: Income tax effect	18,942,195.65	
Effect of minority interests	49,708.73	
add up the total	72,243,030.29	

For the Company's non-recurring gains and losses as defined in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure by Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Gains and Losses".

Recurring profit and loss items, as well as items that define non-recurring profit and loss items listed in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-Recurring Profit and Loss" as recurring profit and loss items, shall be explained.

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. 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 income attributable to the Company's common shareholders	30.46	3.02	2.96
Net of non-recurring gains and losses attributable to the Company's common shareholders	29.17	2.89	2.84

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

Legal Representative: Chuang Jianhua

Board of Directors Approval Date of Submission: April 27, 2023

revision information

□Applicable √Not Applicable

公司代码：603486　　公司简称：科沃斯

债券代码：113633　　债券简称：科沃转债

科沃斯机器人股份有限公司
2022 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、信永中和会计师事务所（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、公司负责人庄建华、主管会计工作负责人李雁及会计机构负责人（会计主管人员）李雁声明：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

经公司第三届董事会第七次会议审议通过2022年度利润分配预案：以实施权益分派股权登记日登记的总股本为基数，向全体股东每10股派发现金红利9.00元（含税）。截至2023年4月26日，公司总股本572,398,363股，以572,398,363股为基数计算，共派发现金红利515,158,526.70元（含税），占公司2022年度归属于上市公司股东净利润1,698,436,558.73元的比例为30.33%。本年度不进行资本公积金转增股本，不进行送股。

六、前瞻性陈述的风险声明

√适用 □不适用

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公司对投资者的实质性承诺，敬请投资者注意投资风险。

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

公司已在本报告中详细描述可能存在的风险，敬请查阅第三节 管理层讨论与分析中可能面对的风险的相关内容。

十一、其他

□适用 √不适用

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备查文件目录	载有公司法定代表人、主管会计工作负责人、会计机构负责人签名并盖章的财务报表
	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原件
	报告期内在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）、《中国证券报》、《上海证券报》、《证券时报》上披露过的公司文件正本及公告原稿

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		
公司、本公司、科沃斯、科沃斯机器人	指	科沃斯机器人股份有限公司
元、万元、亿元	指	人民币元、人民币万元、人民币亿元
报告期	指	2022 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日
创领投资	指	苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司，科沃斯机器人控股股东
创袖投资	指	苏州创袖投资中心（有限合伙），科沃斯机器人持股 5%以上股东
Ever Group	指	Ever Group Corporation Limited（永协有限公司），香港注册公司，科沃斯机器人持股 5%以上股东
Sky Sure	指	Sky Sure Limited（天致有限公司），香港注册公司，科沃斯机器人股东
TEK Electrical	指	TEK Electrical Limited（泰怡凯電器有限公司），香港注册公司，曾为科沃斯机器人股东，由 IDG 担任普通合伙人的两只投资私募股权基金所持有
添可智能科技	指	添可智能科技有限公司，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
苏州添可	指	苏州添可电器有限公司，曾用名为“苏州泰怡凯科技有限公司”，添可电器有限公司全资子公司
氪见科技	指	氪见（南京）科技有限公司，曾用名为“南京科沃斯机器人技术有限公司”，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
商用机器人	指	科沃斯商用机器人有限公司，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
科沃斯科技	指	科沃斯机器人科技有限公司，曾用名为“科沃斯电器有限公司”，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
家用机器人	指	科沃斯家用机器人有限公司，曾用名为“科沃斯家用机器人（苏州）有限公司”，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
科沃斯电子商务	指	苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
科享电子	指	苏州科享电子有限公司，曾用名为“苏州科淘电子有限公司”，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
科瀚电子	指	苏州科瀚电子有限公司，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
科畅电子	指	苏州科畅电子有限公司，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
科妙电子	指	苏州科妙电子有限公司，科沃斯家用机器人全资子公司
深圳瑞科	指	深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
彤帆科技	指	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司，曾用名为“苏州泰丰塑胶有限公司”，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
凯航电机	指	苏州凯航电机有限公司，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
Ecovacs Holdings	指	Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited（科沃斯机器人控股有限公司），香港注册公司，科沃斯机器人全资子公司
Ecovacs US	指	Ecovacs Robotics Inc.，美国注册公司，ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.全资子公司
Ecovacs Japan	指	エコバックスジャパン株式会社，日本注册公司，ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.全资子公司
Ecovacs Germany	指	Ecovacs Europe GmbH，德国注册公司，Ecovacs Holdings 全资子公司
Ecovacs UK	指	Ecovacs Robotics UK Ltd，英国注册公司，Ecovacs Germany 全资子公司

Ecovacs France	指	Ecovacs France，法国注册公司，Ecovacs Germany 全资子公司
Ecovacs Spain	指	Ecovacs Robotics Spain,S.L.，西班牙注册公司，Ecovacs Germany 全资子公司
Ecovacs Italy	指	ECOVACS ROBOTICS ITALY S.R.L,意大利注册公司，Ecovacs Germany 全资子公司
TEK(HK)	指	TEK(HONG KONG)SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED，泰怡凯（香港）科技有限公司，Tineco International Co.,Ltd 全资子公司
Tineco US	指	Tineco Intelligent, Inc.，美国注册公司，Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.全资子公司
Tineco Japan	指	ティネコインテリジェント株式会社，日本注册公司，Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.全资子公司
Ecovacs Group	指	Ecovacs Robotics Group Limited，英属维尔京群岛注册公司
爱瑞特	指	安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司,曾用名为“安徽爱瑞特环保科技股份有限公司”，科沃斯机器人参股公司
乐派特	指	苏州乐派特机器人有限公司，科沃斯机器人参股公司
斯蒲科技	指	上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司，科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司持股 70%的控股子公司
狗尾草科技	指	苏州狗尾草智能科技有限公司，科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司参股公司
炬佑科技	指	上海炬佑智能科技有限公司，科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司参股公司
仙工科技	指	上海仙工智能科技有限公司，科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司参股公司
IDG	指	IDG-Accel China Capital GP II Associates LTd.及 IDG-Accel China Capital II Associates L.P.

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	科沃斯机器人股份有限公司
公司的中文简称	科沃斯
公司的外文名称	Ecovacs Robotics Co.,Ltd
公司的外文名称缩写	ECOVACS
公司的法定代表人	庄建华

二、 联系人和联系方式

	董事会秘书	证券事务代表
姓名	马建军	汪杰
联系地址	苏州市吴中区友翔路 18 号	苏州市吴中区友翔路 18 号
电话	0512-65875866	0512-65875866
传真	0512-65982064	0512-65982064
电子信箱	ir@ecovacs.com	ir@ecovacs.com

三、 基本情况简介

公司注册地址	苏州市吴中区郭巷街道吴淞江产业园淞苇路518号

公司注册地址的历史变更情况	公司注册地址于 2021 年 4 月 7 日由“苏州市吴中区石湖西路 108 号”变更为“苏州市吴中区郭巷街道吴淞江产业园淞苇路 518 号”
公司办公地址	苏州市吴中区友翔路 18 号
公司办公地址的邮政编码	215104
公司网址	http://www.ecovacsgroup.com
电子信箱	ir@ecovacs.com

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
公司披露年度报告的证券交易所网址	上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）
公司年度报告备置地点	公司证券部

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	科沃斯	603486	/

六、 其他相关资料

公司聘请的会计师事务所（境内）	名称	信永中和会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
	办公地址	北京市东城区朝阳门北大街 8 号富华大厦 A 座 9 层
	签字会计师姓名	薛燕、张东鹤
报告期内履行持续督导职责的保荐机构	名称	中国国际金融股份有限公司
	办公地址	北京市朝阳区建国门外大街 1 号国贸大厦 2 座 27 层及 28 层
	签字的保荐代表人姓名	曹宇、马强
	持续督导的期间	2018 年 5 月 28 日至 IPO 募集资金使用完毕
报告期内履行持续督导职责的保荐机构	名称	中国国际金融股份有限公司
	办公地址	北京市朝阳区建国门外大街 1 号国贸大厦 2 座 27 层及 28 层
	签字的保荐代表人姓名	马强、雷仁光
	持续督导的期间	2021 年 12 月 29 日至可转换公司债券全部转股

七、 近三年主要会计数据和财务指标

（一）主要会计数据

单位：元 币种：人民币

主要会计数据	2022年	2021年	本期比上年同期增减(%)	2020年
营业收入	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11	7,233,756,498.64
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48	-15.51	641,209,184.19

归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益的净利润	1,626,193,528.44	1,866,788,794.84	-12.89	530,954,215.31
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70	1,196,800,835.51
	2022年末	2021年末	本期末比上年同期末增减（%）	2020年末
归属于上市公司股东的净资产	6,429,479,381.94	5,094,293,792.66	26.21	3,101,097,517.29
总资产	13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26	24.16	6,162,353,381.76

（二）主要财务指标

主要财务指标	2022年	2021年	本期比上年同期增减(%)	2020年
基本每股收益（元／股）	3.02	3.59	-15.88	1.14
稀释每股收益（元／股）	2.96	3.53	-16.15	1.14
扣除非经常性损益后的基本每股收益（元／股）	2.89	3.33	-13.21	0.95
加权平均净资产收益率（%）	30.46	50.90	减少20.44个百分点	22.93
扣除非经常性损益后的加权平均净资产收益率（%）	29.17	47.27	减少18.10个百分点	18.98

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、 2022 年分季度主要财务数据

单位：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	3,201,234,663.46	3,621,200,122.24	3,302,149,638.84	5,200,178,375.91
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	423,647,618.12	453,287,131.82	245,275,853.00	576,225,955.79
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益后的净利润	380,846,389.82	460,896,824.12	265,263,103.12	519,187,211.38
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	213,706,826.96	305,684,818.21	-170,810,581.21	1,378,751,805.24

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:元 币种:人民币

非经常性损益项目	2022 年金额	附注（如适用）	2021 年金额	2020 年金额
非流动资产处置损益	-2,280,191.29		-8,227,494.68	48,208,504.39
越权审批，或无正式批准文件，或偶发性的税收返还、减免				
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、按照一定标准定额或定量持续享受的政府补助除外	50,846,303.96		46,013,542.11	65,910,677.20
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费				
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				
非货币性资产交换损益				
委托他人投资或管理资产的损益				
因不可抗力因素，如遭受自然灾害而计提的各项资产减值准备				
债务重组损益				
企业重组费用，如安置职工的支出、整合费用等				
交易价格显失公允的交易产生的超过公允价值部分				

的损益				
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				
与公司正常经营业务无关的或有事项产生的损益				
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，持有交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益，以及处置交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债和其他债权投资取得的投资收益	25,831,121.01		132,049,297.35	13,451,520.02
单独进行减值测试的应收款项、合同资产减值准备转回	2,869,065.00			
对外委托贷款取得的损益				
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				
根据税收、会计等法律、法规的要求对当期损益进行一次性调整对当期损益的影响				
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	13,968,635.99		6,830,107.83	4,716,585.80
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目				
减：所得税影响额	18,942,195.65		33,123,209.33	22,008,262.99
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	49,708.73		70,384.64	24,055.54
合计	72,243,030.29		143,471,858.64	110,254,968.88

对公司根据《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》定义界定的非经常性损益项目，以及把《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

十一、 采用公允价值计量的项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：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

交易性金融资产	838,507,655.86	1,450,000,000.00	611,492,344.14	-21,406,724.38
其他非流动金融资产	242,213,145.07	287,150,990.46	44,937,845.39	47,237,845.39
应收款项融资	24,152,136.46	113,923,827.71	89,771,691.25	
其他权益工具投资	31,878,500.00	34,823,000.00	2,944,500.00	
合计	1,136,751,437.39	1,885,897,818.17	749,146,380.78	25,831,121.01

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

2022 年，公司总收入达 153.25 亿元人民币，较上年增长 17.11%，归属于上市公司股东的净利润 16.98 亿元人民币，较上年下降 15.51%。报告期内，公司在积极应对外部宏观环境变化所带来经营挑战的同时，一方面持续深化科沃斯加添可的双轮驱动战略，通过多价格段和多渠道布局投入，推动两大自有品牌销售收入增长和品类渗透率提升。另一方面，积极投入新技术和新品类研发，通过更丰富的产品和应用为公司开辟新市场，打造未来全新的增长引擎。报告期内，公司科沃斯品牌服务机器人销售收入达77.98亿元人民币，占全部收入的50.88%，较上年增长16.21%。添可品牌实现销售收入 69.09 亿元人民币，占全部收入的 45.09%，较上年增长 34.50%。科沃斯及添可两大自有品牌业务收入合计达 147.07 亿元人民币，较上年增长 24.14%，占公司报告期总收入的 95.97%。报告期内，公司在商用清洁机器人和家用户外割草机器人等品类的产品化方面也取得了卓有成效的进展，为商业化奠定了坚实的基础。

报告期内，公司按业务板块统计的营业收入情况如下：

单位：万元

项目	营业收入	营业收入占比(%)	营业收入较上年同期变化（%）
科沃斯品牌服务机器人	779,756.77	50.88	16.21
服务机器人 ODM	7,606.50	0.50	-34.71
服务机器人业务合计	**787,363.27**	**51.38**	**15.34**
添可品牌智能生活电器	690,927.81	45.09	34.50
清洁类电器 OEM/ODM	40,356.65	2.63	-53.90
智能生活电器业务合计	**731,284.46**	**47.72**	**21.63**
其他业务收入	**13,828.55**	**0.90**	**-44.03**
合计	**1,532,476.28**	**100.00**	**17.11**

报告期内，公司围绕既定战略，同时结合行业和市场发展趋势，积极推进并落实以下工作：

1、 多价格、多渠道布局，推动品类渗透率提升

报告期内，面对国内外宏观挑战，公司结合现有品类技术和市场发展阶段，通过综合研判，采取主动的价格和渠道调整策略，积极破局，推动增长和品类渗透率提升。

在上一年 X1 系列产品取得显著成功的基础上，2022 年，科沃斯品牌围绕自清洁这一产品形态，推出了价格更具亲和力的 T10 系列扫地机器人产品，并通过抖音等新兴电商渠道的宣传推广，进一步向消费者普及自清洁型产品的功能特点和用户价值，提升消费者的品类认知和接受度，并在此基础上积极实现商业转化。尽管报告期内全球扫地机器人市场量能增长不足，但公司丰富的多价格段自清洁产品布局，推动了自清洁产品在行业中成为主流，为未来市场增量空间打开奠定了基础。报告期内，科沃斯品牌扫地机器人中自清洁产品收入占比达 69.4%，较上年增加 32.3 个百分点。自清洁产品出货量达 137 万台，较上年增加 118.2%，其中，全能基站型产品出货量达 92 万台，较上年增长 416.3%。

在高端智能生活电器领域，公司推出配备恒压活水清洁和智能双驱助力系统的新一代智能洗地机芙万 3.0 以及搭载八合一全能基站，整合自动补水、自动排污、自动冲洗、智能自清洁等功能的芙万 Station 产品，为家居地面清洁带来更全面的解决方案。同时，为快速推动行业渗透，公司对芙万系列高体验爆品进行价格下探，将芙万 2.0 产品价格从 3,000+调整至 2,000+，进一步降低消费者购买门槛。在渠道端，公司积极拓展市场覆盖，进行多元化渠道布局，在线上市场打造传统电商+兴趣电商的营销新模式，在线下市场积极延展销售网点，除进驻购物中心、百货、会员商超和 3C 等渠道外，还通过芙万 Station 的家装属性，将渠道延伸到前家装领域，进一步提升产品的覆盖面和渗透力。报告期内，添可芙万系列洗地机合计出货 257 万台，较上年增长 52.1%。

2、发力线下渠道建设，激发线下市场活力

公司重视线下市场潜力的发掘和线下渠道的铺设。报告期内，科沃斯品牌实施“强零售、调结构”策略，重点开拓一、二线市场的中、高端 Shopping Mall。截止报告期末，科沃斯品牌 Mall 门店数已达 137 家，成为科沃斯品牌线下零售增长最快的渠道；同时，公司一 Mall 三店的创新运作模式，促进了店效的显著提升。在家居家装渠道，公司通过“多场景、多环境”展陈模式，带给消费者智能化的体验，撬动家装消费需求。过程中，公司聚焦更具用户思维的品牌旗舰店建设，通过升级终端 SI、优化产品演示，持续提升终端体验，挖掘潜在用户并促进销售转化。“调结构”层面，公司通过优化代理商结构，直营转代理等模式，拥抱行业优秀代理商加入，支持优秀代理商做强做大。报告期内，科沃斯品牌代理商生意规模平均超过 2,000 万元人民币。截止报告期末，科沃斯品牌国内线下销售网点超过 1,600 家，年内中国市场实现线下销售收入 11.65 亿元人民币，同比增长 77.5%，占同期国内销售收入的 21.9%。

同科沃斯一样，添可品牌也着力探索线下新零售业务模式，通过高质量旗舰店和中高档社区城市展厅的建设，为消费者提供沉浸式场景化体验，持续提升营销能力和用户粘性。通过积极开拓线下销售网点，填补战略空白区域，扩展客户覆盖范围，完善公司线下销售渠道布局。截止报告期末，添可品牌国内线下销售网点达 785 家。公司在线下渠道的深耕与投入，巩固并扩大了添可品牌在国内线下市场的领先优势。报告期内，添可品牌中国市场线下销售收入达 15.3 亿元人民币，同比增长 106.2%，占同期国内销售收入的 32.3%。奥维云网数据显示，2022 年，添可品牌在中国

环境清洁电器市场线下零售额份额较上年提升 9.3 个百分点至 25.0%，占据第一的位置。未来，添可品牌亦将不断通过产品及模式创新，夯实销售基础，持续激发线下市场活力。

3、打造多场景机器人矩阵，赋能多元化应用场景

公司始终以需求为导向进行研发创新，不断拓展自身在服务机器人行业的业务边界。报告期内，科沃斯品牌发布历时多年研发的 GOAT G1 家用割草机器人产品，通过全新 TrueMapping 四重融合定位系统，可靠完成了室外庭院场景下定位、导航和精准避障；同时，产品实现了无边界线快速部署、高效逻辑切割、自动识别草坪边界、自动识别并避让动物等目标，将割草机器人行业从半规划时代一举带入高智能全局规划时代,也成功把家用服务机器人应用场景从室内延展到室外。与此同时，科沃斯亦推出了专为写字楼、酒店、商业综合体、小型商业体等场景地面清洁而生的新一代商用清洁机器人系列产品 DEEBOT PRO K1 和 M1。其核心突破包括多功能产品组合、多维环境感知系统、多机器人高效协同系统和全租赁商业模式，在为客户打造智能商用清洁体验的同时，降低使用成本，进而让机器人服务每个人成为可能。未来，公司也将走向更多生活、生产、生态场景，构建更完善的服务机器人生态，持续推动行业变革与发展。

4、构建智能烹饪闭环，完善食万生态体系

2022 年，添可品牌持续深耕智能烹饪料理领域，快速迭代推出食万 3.0 和 3.0 Pro 产品，并在此基础上，大力研发数字菜谱，通过与食万智能硬件紧密结合，共同打造更为智能和高效的智慧餐饮，持续革新用户烹饪体验。截止报告期末，公司已上线数字菜谱逾 3,000 道，并设置了同一菜谱不同口味的配置模式，真正实现菜谱的数字化、个性化和定制化，为消费者提供更加智能化和个性化的菜品选择。同时，公司首次尝试了食万净菜商业模式，为用户提供买菜-备菜-烹饪的全闭环体验，进一步完善食万生态。公司开发的常温净菜产品，克服了存储温度等业内瓶颈，在保留菜品原有营养和口感的基础上，大大提高菜品供应效率，截止报告期末，公司已上线常温净菜 154 道。此外，公司还搭建了食万净菜供应链，对内建成了具备业内先进水平的工厂，以及按国家 CNAS 设计标准建造的数字美味实验室，保证了基于安全美味的标准化食材供应。报告期内，公司还进行了实体机器人餐厅的商业模式探索，已储备了一整套标准化服务软件模块和运营模式。未来，公司仍将继续专注于数字化与物联网技术的应用创新突破，打造烹饪经验和味觉模型数字化，温度感应和控制智能化，以及后台内容支持体系化的完整食万生态系统，持续构筑面向未来的能力。

二、报告期内公司所处行业情况

1、家用服务机器人行业发展状况

根据 GfK、中怡康和 NPD 数据统计，2022 年，全球扫地机器人市场[1]规模 65 亿美金，同比持平。在国内市场，根据中怡康零售推总数据，2022 年，中国扫地机器人市场规模持续攀升，达 132 亿元人民币，同比增长 13.8%。

[1]数据来源 GFK，中怡康，NPD，北美只含美国

随着扫地机器人形态由单机演进为基站，功能由吸拖升级为吸拖洗烘，基站类产品因其优异的清洁能力和便利的使用体验成为市场主流。中怡康监测数据显示，基站产品在中国传统电商市场的零售额占比达 84.3%，同比增长 30.9 个百分点，其中全能型基站产品比重提升最为迅速，由上年的 7.2%快速上涨至 45.5%。

在产品结构升级的驱动下，扫地机器人市场均价持续走高。报告期内，中国传统电商市场零售均价较上年提升 34.1 个百分点至 3,212 元，线下市场较上年提升 43.2 个百分点至 4,087 元。中国传统电商市场 4,000-5,000 元的零售价格段增长显著，零售额占比达 31.2%，同比增长 26.6 个百分点。2022 年下半年，随着扫地机产品愈加成熟，头部企业通过调整产品售价和推出性价比新品的策略，拓宽高端产品价格中枢，以覆盖更多消费群体，行业渗透率有望进一步提升。

与此同时，头部企业亦积极寻找新兴渠道开拓增量空间，线上市场积极布局社交电商和内容电商，线下市场注重拓展官方体验门店，在强化产品互动的同时，进一步提升用户沉浸式体验。根据中怡康推总数据，2022 年，中国扫地机器人市场在传统电商、社交电商和线下渠道的零售额占比分别为 81.8%、11.8%和 6.4%。

鉴于扫地机器人市场准入门槛较高，且头部公司具有深厚的技术沉淀和口碑积累，行业竞争格局较为稳固。根据中怡康数据，按零售额统计，中国传统电商前四大品牌的市场占有率合计达 86.5%，较上年提高 1.6 个百分点，行业集中度再次提升。2022 年，科沃斯品牌扫地机器人（含一点品牌）在中国市场线上（传统电商+社交电商）零售额份额为 44.4%，线下零售额份额为 82.8%。

2、清洁电器行业发展状况

奥维云网（AVC）推总数据显示，2022 年，清洁电器行业国内市场全渠道零售额达 322 亿元人民币，较上年增长 4.0%。其中洗地机品类延续了高增长的态势，报告期内实现零售额 99.7 亿元，同比增长 72.5%,在清洁电器市场销额占比为 31.0%，较上年提升 12.3 个百分点。

从产品创新来看，伴随技术的快速发展与迭代，消费者对于以功能性为主的清洁电器提出更加智能化的要求，重塑了清洁电器行业，使其逐渐进入了智慧化、数字化和网络化属性更强的智能阶段。洗地机企业也纷纷围绕清洁效果、产品形态和用户体验等维度进行差异化设计，不断输出契合消费者需求的产品。从价格趋势来看，2022 年，奥维云网（AVC）监测数据显示，洗地机线上零售均价为 2,832 元，较上年下降 343 元，线下零售均价为 3,457 元，较上年上升 176 元；洗地机产品线上主销价格段为 2,000-4,000 元，占比达 65.3%。从竞争格局来看，奥维云网（AVC）线上监测数据显示，前三品牌占据了洗地机市场 70.1%的零售额份额，其中，添可品牌洗地机产品零售额份额为 50.3%；在线下市场，洗地机更为走俏，奥维云网（AVC）监测数据显示，2022 年洗地机在清洁电器整体中销额占比达到 42.1%，其中添可在线下清洁电器整体中的销额占比达到 25.0%，较上年提升 9.3 个百分点。

三、报告期内公司从事的业务情况

自 1998 年成立以来，公司始终致力于技术研发和品类创新，通过前瞻性的技术布局和敢为人先的市场探索，打造源自中国面向全球的消费科技品牌。经过 20 余年的发展，公司已成为全球家用服务机器人和智能生活电器行业的引领者，旗下科沃斯品牌服务机器人及添可品牌智能生活电

器产品在国内外市场均取得不俗的消费者口碑和业绩表现，成功构建了科沃斯加添可双轮驱动的业务模式。此外，公司还积极投入商用服务机器人的研发和拓展，力争通过机器人技术赋能行业用户，协助用户降低成本、提升效率及获取全新的数字化能力。

科沃斯品牌服务机器人

公司深耕服务机器人使用场景及体验的洞察与分析，专注于研发、设计和制造全球领先的家用、商用服务机器人解决方案，推动高品质的智能生活、生产方式。基于多年在服务机器人领域的研发投入和技术积淀，公司引领开发了包括扫地机器人、擦窗机器人和空气净化机器人等在内的多款针对家庭地面清洁与环境健康的服务机器人，以及针对庭院护理场景的割草机器人。通过自主建图、移动导航，三维避障，AI 环境语义识别等先进智能技术的开发应用，叠加持续的功能创新，让机器人代替人力，为消费者摆脱家务困扰，提供更加整洁美好的居住环境。公司以“让机器人服务每个人”为使命，在巩固国内市场龙头地位的同时，成功进入并拓展美、欧、日等主流海外市场，成为全球性的家庭服务机器人品牌。

同时，公司亦将机器人技术应用于商业场景，开发针对商用场景的机器人解决方案，致力于研发面向公共领域的“AI+服务机器人”产品，为写字楼、酒店、商业综合体、小型商业体、学校、医院、金融、政务等行业垂直业务场景提供以商用清洁机器人、交互服务机器人为载体的智能化解决方案，赋能业务场景全面升级，助力客户降本增效。

添可品牌智能生活电器

自 2019 年首次推出后，公司添可高端智能生活电器品牌业务依托公司深厚的技术积累和对市场需求的敏锐洞察，通过品类创新和产品迭代取得了快速的发展。旗下芙万品牌洗地机综合公司在数字无刷电机、传感器和微控制等多方面的技术储备，创造性地在传统手持无线推杆吸尘器基础上实现扫吸拖一体及自动清洁功能，重新定义了手持地面清洁电器，一经推出即获得国内外用户的一致好评，推动了添可品牌业务的高速成长，为公司在服务机器人业务基础上打造了全新的增长引擎。秉承“以智能科技创造梦想生活”的品牌使命，添可品牌将围绕人与环境、人与健康、人与美食等方向持续进行品类创新，通过物联网技术为全球用户构建洁净、健康、舒适的家居生活。

清洁类电器代工

作为公司 1998 年成立起持续至今的业务，公司通过不断的设计创新和精益制造为国际知名清洁电器品牌提供 OEM/ODM 代工服务。

四、报告期内核心竞争力分析

√适用 □不适用

1、 基于高效率研发投入产出的卓越研发能力

公司始终高度重视研发创新，持续加大研发资金投入，加强研发团队建设。2022 年，公司研发支出达 7.44 亿元人民币，较上年增长 35.5%，2020 至 2022 年公司研发费用复合增长率达 48.4%。截至报告期末，公司研发人员达 1,600 名，较上年增长 33.7%，研发队伍不断壮大。

截至报告期末，公司合计获得授权专利 1,540 项，其中发明专利 531 项（包括 132 项海外发明专利），发明专利中与软件算法相关的共计 130 项，与传感器解决方案相关的共计 22 项。截至报告期末，公司在申专利共计 1,542 项,其中发明专利 1,146 项（包括 82 项海外发明专利），与软件算法相关的共计 175 项，与传感器解决方案相关的共计 39 项。报告期内，公司新增专利申请共计 1,021 项，其中发明专利 447 项。此外，公司持续布局前沿技术，培育新的增长点，在机器人三维空间理解、交互及 AI 算力等方面，已提交专利申请 85 项，其中有 73 项为发明专利；在食万数字美味化、烹饪智能化及控制精细化等方面，已提交专利申请 148 项，其中有 71 项为发明专利。

在科沃斯服务机器人板块，公司注重研发效率与成果转换，强调研发成果在市场转化及引领行业技术升级方面的关键性作用。在扫地机器人品类层面，公司通过 AIVI™ 3D、TrueMapping 2.0 全局规划、全新一代 AI 智能语音 YIKO 等技术的加持，为用户打造更为智能和洁净的产品体验，引领产品技术升级，并推动行业加速普及。根据中怡康数据，公司 X1 OMNI 和 T10 OMNI 产品分别成为国内扫地机器人线上市场 2022 年度销额和销量冠军单品，获得市场广泛认可。在新品类层面，公司擦窗机器人 W1 Pro 通过双边交叉自喷水技术的应用，打造恒湿擦窗体验，显著提升产品性能，带动窗宝系列产品报告期内收入和销量较上年分别增长 40.2%和 30.4%；同时，公司依靠长期在芯片、电机、传感器等核心零部件上的一再突破，以及对定位、导航、避障以及基础清洁、运动等底层能力的持续创新，面向商用清洁与庭院行业推出两款全新解决方案，持续构建机器人多元化产品矩阵，为公司长期发展积蓄力量。

在添可高端智能生活电器板块，公司亦持续加快科技成果的落地转化，激发内生发展动力。在洗地机品类，公司将多种传感技术与智能算法融入产品，通过恒压活水清洁系统和自动上下水技术，同时搭配滚刷离心风干和 UV 紫外线杀菌功能，开启全链路智能清洁体验，显著提升地面清洁效率。在料理机品类，公司专注于数字化与物联网技术的应用创新突破，快速迭代食万 3.0 和 3.0 Pro 产品，并将智能料理机及食万净菜通过 APP 智能物联，打造美味的数字化和标准化，开启更为完整的食万生态系统，为公司打造全新增长引擎。

2、全球化布局优势

公司坚持和深化国际化战略，凭借多元化产品实力与优质便捷的服务持续赢得全球市场和消费者的认可。2022 年，科沃斯荣获 Influential Brands®(影响力品牌®)评选的“2022 年度亚洲最具影响力品牌”，同时也是扫地机器人品类全球唯一摘得该奖项的品牌。在谷歌（Google）携手凯度（KANTAR）发布的 2022 “BrandZ 中国全球化品牌 50 强”榜单中，科沃斯作为唯一的服务机器人品牌连续五年上榜，位列第 19 名，排名较去年上升 5 名。品牌力较去年增长 25%，也是 50 强榜单中增速最快的品牌，一举荣获了 2022 年“强势增长全球化品牌”特别奖。公司 DEEBOT X1 OMNI 产品也因其在功能性、智能性、交互性等多个维度完成革命性技术升级，摘得美国 CES 2022 创新奖，并被日本权威家电杂志《家电评论》评测为最值得购买的扫地机器人产品，同时在德国专业测试机构 CHIP 测试中，DEEBOT X1 OMNI 达到了最高的质量等级“优秀”。

作为公司的第二成长极，添可品牌在海外市场的品牌认知度和影响力亦不断提升，获得了海外消费者的普遍认可。添可的明星产品 FLOOR ONE（芙万）系列智能洗地机和 PURE ONE（飘万）

系列智能吸尘器也不断获得海外行业协会和权威媒体的认可，先后斩获美国 IDEA 2022 设计大奖、CES 2022 科技创新奖、美国消费者报告(Consumer Reports)2022 年最佳吸尘器榜单第一名、德国莱茵(TUV)洗地机深度清洁认证、英国《T3》杂志铂金奖、《美好家园 BHG(Better Homes & Gardens)》杂志最佳清洁奖、《好管家（Good Housekeeping）》杂志最佳清洁工具奖、德国科技之家《TechnikZuHause》年度产品奖和德国 PC 杂志优秀产品奖等殊荣，体现了添可品牌在欧美市场受到的关注和肯定。

公司积极推动全球新品上市节奏的统一，努力将代表公司最新技术水平和研发成果的新产品推向全球用户。全球化经营一方面为公司带来了新的增长机遇，同时也有助于公司抵御风险。报告期内，在欧美主要国家持续高通胀导致消费疲弱的背景下，公司在日本和亚太新兴市场取得了显著发展，推动整体海外收入实现增长。2022 年，公司科沃斯品牌海外业务收入同比增长 20.2%，添可品牌海外业务收入同比增长 34.0%，占各自收入比重分别达到 31.8%和 31.6%。未来公司将进一步加大对海外市场的投入，提升产品结构，优化渠道，扩大地域市场，推动海外营收规模的持续快速成长。

3、 自主生产优势

公司具备多年的智能制造经验，对于成本、质量、产能都有着卓越的控制能力，奠定了公司产品高质量、高性价比的坚实基础。公司产品基本实现全部自产，凭借规模优势具备较强的供应链整合和议价能力。由于智能产品更新迭代迅速，且产品非标准化程度较高，在针对不同海外市场时，投放的产品在设计、认证标准上也有所区别，因此拥有自主产能对公司灵活高效调整多品类和多 SKU 生产十分重要。研产销一体亦有利于公司形成一个有机整体，促进价值链各环节之间的战略协同。通过销售端数据的及时反馈，指导制造端生产计划调整，使得公司得以在较短时间内将市场端数据运用于排产备货和技术改良，提升整体响应速度。同时，自主生产使得公司在面对电商销售的季节性变化、海内外关税政策窗口变化等外部变动因素时，具备较强的统筹和适应能力。

五、报告期内主要经营情况

报告期内，公司实现营业收入 153.25 亿元，同比上升 17.11%；营业成本 74.15 亿元，同比上升 16.61%；截止 2022 年 12 月 31 日，公司总资产 133.10 亿元，比年初增长 24.16%；总负债 68.79 亿元，比年初增长 22.54%；资产负债率为 51.69%；归属于上市公司股东的净利润 16.98 亿元，同比下降 15.51%。

(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：元 币种：人民币

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
营业收入	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11
营业成本	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58	16.61
销售费用	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69	42.81
管理费用	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90	22.76
财务费用	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22	-248.03

研发费用	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63	35.50
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56	-7.11
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63	-113.58

营业收入变动原因说明：主要系报告期内科沃斯品牌服务机器人及添可品牌智能生活电器营业收入增长所致
营业成本变动原因说明：主要系本期营业收入增长所致
销售费用变动原因说明：主要系报告期内受国内外宏观因素影响，消费增长动能减弱，市场投入产出下降所致
管理费用变动原因说明：主要系本期职工薪酬和中介服务咨询费增加所致
财务费用变动原因说明：主要系本期汇兑收益增加所致
研发费用变动原因说明：主要系本期公司围绕用户需求不断进行技术创新，不断加大研发项目投入，持续优化研发人才队伍结构，职工薪酬增加所致
经营活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：本期同上年基本持平
投资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：主要系购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金增加所致
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：主要系上期发行可转换公司债券收到募集资金所致

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

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
营业收入	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30	17.11
营业成本	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58	16.61

(1). 主营业务分行业、分产品、分地区、分销售模式情况

单位: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（%）	营业收入比上年增减（%）	营业成本比上年增减（%）	毛利率比上年增减（%）
家电行业	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	增加0.20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（%）
服务机器人	7,873,632,707.56	4,338,836,994.02	44.89	15.34	26.54	减少4.88个百分点
智能生活电器	7,312,844,632.28	2,966,568,249.04	59.43	21.63	9.48	增加4.50个百分点

其他产品	138,285,460.61	109,695,017.14	20.67	-44.03	-50.25	增加 9.92 个百分点
合计	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	增加 0.20 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	10,139,060,234.38	4,544,675,027.41	55.18	21.16	23.46	减少 0.83 个百分点
境外	5,185,702,566.07	2,870,425,232.79	44.65	9.92	7.20	增加 1.41 个百分点
合计	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	增加 0.20 个百分点
主营业务分销售模式情况						
销售模式	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（%）
线上	9,824,701,213.69	4,248,418,474.97	56.76	12.93	14.43	减少 0.56 个百分点
线下	5,500,061,586.76	3,166,681,785.23	42.42	25.38	19.67	增加 2.75 个百分点
合计	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	51.61	17.11	16.61	增加 0.20 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
无

(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（%）
服务机器人-自主生产	台	2,923,588.00	3,118,887.00	920,509.00	-23.97	-12.50	-21.69
服务机	台		621.00	645.00		-96.63	-88.14

器人-外购							
智能生活电器	台	5,314,465.00	4,465,413.00	2,008,747.00	-10.21	-9.53	30.59

产销量情况说明
无

(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：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
家电行业	直接材料	6,261,618,171.59	84.44	5,282,350,445.96	83.08	18.54	
家电行业	外购成品	2,003,615.15	0.03	12,799,805.85	0.20	-84.35	
家电行业	制造费用	310,302,326.61	4.18	284,551,944.34	4.47	9.05	
家电行业	直接人工	312,855,933.10	4.22	260,308,508.32	4.09	20.19	
家电行业	运输费用	528,320,213.75	7.12	518,849,513.11	8.16	1.83	
家电行业	合计	7,415,100,260.20	100.00	6,358,860,217.58	100.00	16.61	
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
服务机器人	直接材料	3,819,168,407.93	88.02	2,966,048,163.22	86.51	28.76	
服务机器人	外购成品	2,003,615.15	0.05	12,799,805.85	0.37	-84.35	
服务机器人	制造费用	159,313,331.31	3.67	138,903,113.98	4.05	14.69	
服务机器人	直接人工	148,097,865.45	3.41	116,680,212.70	3.40	26.93	
服务机器人	运输费用	210,253,774.18	4.85	194,335,891.85	5.67	8.19	
服务机器人	合计	4,338,836,994.02	100.00	3,428,767,187.60	100.00	26.54	

智能生活电器	直接材料	2,348,598,868.25	79.17	2,127,274,811.28	78.50	10.40	
智能生活电器	制造费用	144,402,722.49	4.87	132,634,885.77	4.90	8.87	
智能生活电器	直接人工	156,710,341.87	5.28	127,270,258.55	4.70	23.13	
智能生活电器	运输费用	316,856,316.43	10.68	322,401,199.00	11.90	-1.72	
智能生活电器	合计	2,966,568,249.04	100.00	2,709,581,154.60	100.00	9.48	
其他	直接材料	93,850,895.41	85.56	189,027,471.46	85.72	-50.35	
其他	制造费用	6,586,272.81	6.00	13,013,944.59	5.90	-49.39	
其他	直接人工	8,047,725.78	7.34	16,358,037.07	7.42	-50.80	
其他	运输费用	1,210,123.14	1.10	2,112,422.26	0.96	-42.71	
其他	合计	109,695,017.14	100.00	220,511,875.38	100.00	-50.25	

成本分析其他情况说明
无

(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 296,022.78 万元，占年度销售总额 19.32%；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

B.公司主要供应商情况
√适用 □不适用
前五名供应商采购额 171,455.13 万元，占年度采购总额 12.44%；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
无

3. 费用

√适用 □不适用

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
销售费用	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69	42.81
管理费用	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90	22.76
研发费用	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63	35.50
财务费用	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22	-248.03

4. 研发投入

(1).研发投入情况表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

本期费用化研发投入	744,019,670.79
本期资本化研发投入	
研发投入合计	744,019,670.79
研发投入总额占营业收入比例（%）	4.86
研发投入资本化的比重（%）	

(2).研发人员情况表

√适用 □不适用

公司研发人员的数量	1,600
研发人员数量占公司总人数的比例（%）	17.98
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	3
硕士研究生	325
本科	1,060
专科	158
高中及以下	54
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）	677
30-40 岁（含 30 岁，不含 40 岁）	791
40-50 岁（含 40 岁，不含 50 岁）	122
50-60 岁（含 50 岁，不含 60 岁）	10
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	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55	-1.70
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56	-7.11
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63	-113.58

（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：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	1,450,000,000.00	10.89	838,507,655.86	7.82	72.93	主要系期末银行结构性存款增加所致
应收款项融资	113,923,827.71	0.86	24,152,136.46	0.23	371.69	主要系期末应收票据增加所致
预付款项	339,826,236.98	2.55	196,166,832.30	1.83	73.23	主要系期末预付供应商款项增加所致
其他应收款	113,112,146.45	0.85	68,433,517.27	0.64	65.29	主要系应收质量赔偿款增加所致
其他流动资产	258,259,559.08	1.94	160,250,862.41	1.49	61.16	主要系期末待抵扣增值税增加所致
在建工程	304,681,468.33	2.29	95,929,958.29	0.89	217.61	主要系本期厂房工程增加所致
使用权资产	78,430,885.33	0.59	36,554,118.52	0.34	114.56	主要系本期租入资产增加所致
无形资产	158,448,569.50	1.19	88,037,355.45	0.82	79.98	主要系本期土地使用权

						及非专利技术增加所致
递延所得税资产	210,037,554.26	1.58	159,681,617.07	1.49	31.54	主要系本期计提的资产减值准备增加所致
短期借款	540,291,232.87	4.06	40,138,666.67	0.37	1,246.06	主要系本期银行借款增加所致
应付票据	333,658,803.24	2.51	255,313,659.35	2.38	30.69	主要系期末应付供应商货款增加所致
应交税费	147,450,803.18	1.11	298,440,457.40	2.78	-50.59	主要系期末应交企业所得税减少所致
一年内到期的非流动负债	33,899,383.65	0.25	15,210,538.74	0.14	122.87	主要系本期租入资产增加,到期日在一年以内的应付租赁款增加所致
租赁负债	43,571,889.54	0.33	19,171,959.00	0.18	127.27	主要系本期租入资产增加,应付租赁款增加所致
递延收益	23,090,886.71	0.17	1,619,251.91	0.02	1,326.02	主要系本期取得与资产相关的政府补助增加所致
递延所得税负债	52,450,943.56	0.39	28,441,416.67	0.27	84.42	主要系本期权益工具投资公允价值变动及使用权资产增加所致

其他说明
无

2. 境外资产情况

□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

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

报告期内行业经营性信息分析详见“第三节 管理层讨论与分析”之“二、报告期内公司所处行业情况”。

（五）投资状况分析

对外股权投资总体分析

√适用 □不适用

本公司之子公司科沃斯(苏州)2022 年 9 月签署的《青岛信鸿创业投资合伙企业(有限合伙)、科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司、星允纪元（淄博）股权投资中心（有限合伙）与青岛健新医疗科技有限公司关于上海益超医疗器械有限公司之股权转让协议》(以下简称“青岛健新”)约定，科沃斯（苏州）将其持有的上海益超 3.1949%的股权（对应注册资本 8.04 万元）以 1,261.95 万元对价转让给青岛健新，并以此获得青岛健新新增注册资本人民币 15.77 万元，对应的股权比例为 6.2645%

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

单位：元 币种：人民币

资产类别	期初数	本期公允价值变动损益	计入权益的累计公允价值变动	本期计提的减值	本期购买金额	本期出售/赎回金额	其他变动	期末数
衍生工具	8,507,655.86	-63,380,781.19				-45,025,325.33		-9,847,800.00
其他	1,104,091,645.07	89,211,902.20			1,462,619,505.00	886,893,561.81	2,944,500.00	1,771,973,990.46
合计	1,112,599,300.93	25,831,121.01			1,462,619,505.00	841,868,236.48	2,944,500.00	1,762,126,190.46

证券投资情况
□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

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

1、主要控股公司

单位：万元，币种：人民币

公司名称	业务性质	主要产品或服务	持股比例	注册资本	总资产	净资产	营业收入	净利润
深圳瑞科	制造业	扫地机器人研发及生产	100%	CNY100.00	57,649.97	50,838.97	59,380.88	441.03
家用机器人	制造业	研发、制造窗宝产品	100%	CNY55,140.00	163,898.13	67,580.16	27,488.33	4,151.29
彤帆科技	制造业	生产制造塑胶制品	100%	CNY7,000.00	71,843.93	33,328.03	90,160.30	7,093.31
科沃斯科技	销售	销售家用机器人产品	100%	CNY5,000.00	191,586.37	3,467.10	482,564.74	-18,882.46
Ecovacs Holdings	销售	销售家用机器人产品	100%	USD2,109.46	183,696.22	58,173.23	189,851.79	11,463.47
添可智能科技	制造业	研发、制造智能生活电器产品	100%	CNY40,000.00	412,834.44	196,101.72	495,918.74	79,900.21

2、主要参股公司

单位：万元，币种：人民币

公司名称	业务性质	主要产品或服务	持股比例	注册资本	总资产	净资产	营业收入	净利润
爱瑞特	制造业	环卫用扫地车、洗地机研发、生产、销售、租赁	19.75%	CNY15,396.00	36,040.27	22,756.45	21,435.69	715.68
乐派特	制造业	可编程机器人玩具、教具及相关配件，以及相关售后、培训服务	25.00%	CNY60.00	72.64	72.04	3.77	-28.39

（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、 家用服务机器人行业

近年来，服务机器人产业发展日新月异，新技术、新产品层出不穷，应用场景和服务模式不断扩展。根据《中国机器人产业发展报告（2022 年）》，预计 2022 年，服务机器人全球市场规模将达 217 亿美元，其中，中国市场持续蓬勃发展，市场规模有望达 65 亿美元；随着新兴场景的进一步拓展，2024 年，全球服务机器人市场规模将有望增长到 290 亿美元，其中，中国服务机器人市场规模将有望突破 100 亿美元。

在中国市场，家用机器人作为服务机器人行业中重要的一极，在产品供给与市场需求两端均发展迅速。一方面，由于城市化发展、居民购买力上升、人口老龄化加剧、互联网电商普及等因素的影响，国内消费者对于家用服务机器人，尤其是适用于家庭清洁的智能扫地机器人产品有着广泛需求。另一方面，我国机器人技术产业政策的持续鼓励与引导，也推动了行业的快速发展。如 2021 年 12 月，工业和信息化部、国家发展改革委等十五个部门发布了《“十四五”机器人产业发展规划》，提出到 2025 年，我国成为全球机器人技术创新策源地、高端制造聚集地和集成应用新高地。“十四五”期间，将推动一批机器人核心技术和高端产品取得突破，整机综合指标达到国际先进水平，关键零部件性能和可靠性达到国际同类产品水平；机器人产业营业收入年均增速超过 20%。2023 年 1 月，工业和信息化部等十七部门印发《“机器人+”应用行动实施方案》，目标到 2025 年，制造业机器人密度较 2020 年实现翻番，服务机器人、特种机器人行业应用深度和广度显著提升，机器人促进经济社会高质量发展的能力明显增强。

在家用服务机器人市场，技术的创新融合不断驱动着行业的快速发展。以扫地机器人为例，在导航模式方面，产品实现了从随机到路径规划再到 LDS/VSLAM 全局规划的技术迭代；在基站模式方面，产品实现了从单机到自清洁、自集尘、全能型基站的功能突破，重大的技术创新均引领着市场规模的快速提升。随着人工智能技术在扫地机器人上的普及应用及针对特有数据价值的持续挖掘和利用，扫地机器人产品在形态和功能上持续进化，已成为家庭智能生活的关键环节，并持续向更多家庭外及商业场景扩展，带给用户全方位的体验和场景应用价值。

中怡康零售推总数据显示，2022 年，中国扫地机器人市场规模达 132 亿元人民币，同比增长 13.8%；前四大品牌的传统电商市场占有率合计达 86.5%，同比增长 1.6%，市场份额持续向头部品牌集中。此外，随着消费复苏、经济回暖，以及成熟的全能基站产品进一步解放双手，国内扫地机器人的市场渗透率也有望实现提升。

2、智能清洁电器行业

随着清洁电器与人工智能、大数据等技术的不断紧密结合，叠加产业链资源的积累和技术革新，清洁电器在智能应用和互联互通等方面持续创新。其中，洗地机产品也围绕着清洁力、便利性和智能性进行全面升级，构建多元化生态，打造极致用户体验，而解决用户痛点的差异化创新产品，也将持续获得市场青睐。

洗地机以线上渠道为主，除了在传统电商的持续发展，在抖音电商也迸发出新的活力。奥维云网数据显示，在线上市场，洗地机产品在传统电商和抖音电商的零售额份额分别为 75.9%和 24.1%。洗地机产品也有望通过更多渠道触达目标用户，激发更多的使用群体。

根据奥维云网数据统计，近年来，中国洗地机市场实现爆发式增长，2022 年市场规模已达 99.7 亿元人民币。虽然市场规模持续扩大，但是渗透率仍处于较低水平。随着居民对家居环境要求的不断提高和消费观念的变化，以及洗地机产品在清洁效果和提升劳动效率上的优异表现，预计洗地机行业规模仍将继续快速扩张。

(二)公司发展战略

√适用 □不适用

在科沃斯服务机器人板块，公司将持续引领行业变革，做大市场。通过更为深刻的用户洞察、产品设计与研发以及市场开拓，撬动品类发展；同时结合科沃斯与一点的双品牌效应，加速头部市场创新，推进下沉市场拓展，带动提升扫地机器人行业的市场渗透。公司亦将持续开拓品类变革，丰富机器人产品矩阵。通过持续的创新与研发，协同合适的组织、人才和机制，将多品类机器人同步推向市场，推动多品类发展。此外，公司还将深化管理变更，持续提升运营效率。在产研端推行 IPD 全面变革，在制造端推行精益生产，在运营端提升信息化水平，持续从运营、生产、市场端找到利润点，助力公司高质量发展。

在添可高端智能生活电器板块，公司将继续深耕家居清洁、料理烹饪、健康生活与个人护理领域，推动巩固已有细分市场优势，同时构建多品类、多品牌、多业态升级迭代的组织能力。在家居清洁品类，公司将进一步夯实洗地机龙头地位，同时，持续推行添可+悠尼的双品牌战略，将悠尼打造成为好用实惠的潮流家电品牌，实现更为广泛的客群覆盖。在料理烹饪品类，公司将专注于数字化与物联网技术的创新应用，持续构建以食万为核心的物联网生态圈，带给用户更为完善的智能美食体验。在健康生活和个人护理品类，公司将通过产品的迭代升级，致力于为用户创造更多价值。此外，公司还将围绕“创新引领、效率驱动、数智赋能、全球经营”战略，继续加强公司产品创新、营销创新，快速推动公司管理创新、流程变革、全价值链数字化及 AI 智能化，全面提升全价值链运营效率，并持续开拓全球市场，构建全球运营体系。

(三)经营计划

√适用 □不适用

1、 推进主品类量能释放，加速提升行业渗透率

2023 年，公司将致力于通过量增推动主导品类的收入增长，通过产品价格组合有效推升行业渗透率，加速行业规模释放。

经过多年发展，以扫地机器人为代表的家用服务机器人和以洗地机为代表的高端智能生活电器行业均取得了良好的成长和一定的市场规模。但是，从整体市场渗透率角度而言，仍处在相对较低的个位数水平。我们认为市场现状没有充分反应出上述品类应有的价值和成长空间。一方面，消费者对品类认知有待提升，另一方面，企业自身亟需调整原有经营模式和思路以拓展品类发展空间。有鉴于此，2023 年公司将更加积极主动地在产品结构、价格组合和渠道运营等维度求新谋变，在持续加大研发投入布局未来关键技术的同时，通过深入洞察，寻求并打造更加贴近消费环境和用户基本需求的解决方案，力争通过普适的价格段和更广泛的受众渠道，推动品类走进千家万户，有效提升行业渗透率。

2、加速新品类商业化，打造全新增长引擎

2023 年，公司还将着力推动科沃斯品牌下全新家用割草机器人 GOAT G1，商用清洁机器人 DEEBOT PRO K1 和 M1，以及添可品牌旗下食万系列产品的商业化和市场拓展。多品类是公司发展的长期战略之一，也是公司多年来致力于打造的核心竞争能力。通过持续的试错、调整和优化，公司在多品类用户需求洞察，市场评估，产品开发等方面累积了大量经验。过去几年，公司围绕多品类发展进行投入，致力于通过产品和模式创新，充分捕捉市场机遇，为公司持续储备和打造新的增长引擎。公司计划从 2023 年二季度启动并加速上述新品类在国内外市场的商业落地，为公司贡献新的收入增长源。

3、加大海外市场拓展力度，提升海外收入占比

公司始终坚持并深化国际化战略，看好海外市场需求与潜力。2023 年，科沃斯品牌将推动拥有尖端技术的新一代地宝产品在海外市场落地，持续提升公司在扫地机器人品类的全球市占率，同时，实现核心服务机器人技术从室内到室外的场景突破，以及从家用到商用的品类拓展。在欧洲市场，公司将充分整合资源，做好割草机器人的上市部署工作，以提升草坪护理工具市场的机器人化率。在日本市场，公司将布局商用清洁机器人领域，稳妥推进 DEEBOT PRO K1 和 M1 产品的上市，为海外用户提供全新的产品和体验。

添可品牌亦将持续加大智能化产品线的开发，计划在海外市场发布新一代洗地机以及厨房场景新品，致力于产品创新能力的提升及多样化产品布局，满足消费者在不同场景的智能生活需求，塑造高端智能生活电器品牌的全球形象。针对亚太战略性市场，公司将持续稳固高端洗地机市场领先优势，同步推进轻量型手持吸尘器、蒸汽洗地机、地毯机、吹风机、布艺清洗机等产品线作为扩充，形成多产品布局，推动品牌多元化发展。

为持续扩大业务增长，公司将通过主流电商平台、零售巨头、知名分销商和 DTC 独立站等多渠道支撑业务增长。线上业务方面，公司将聚焦亚马逊和海外独立站，持续投入资源强化海外独立站作为销售、用户和品牌三大属性的自有阵地，努力实现销售规模和利润的双增长。同时，公司也将不断地适应海外市场变化，积极探索新市场，加强品牌建设，强化供应链整合能力，提升海外市场渗透率。线下业务方面，公司则会更加深入地拓展本土销售渠道，深挖消费者需求潜力，同时进一步聚焦品牌展示店，提升品牌形象。

在此基础上，公司还将强化总部人员外派，强化海外本地团队建设和管理工作，通过海外分公司与总部的协同效应，更好地将总部的品牌、产品、价格、营销策略等有效落地。与此同时，

公司将继续完善售后基础设施建设，不断拓宽服务范围，包括优化维修中心布局，缩短顾客送修周期和提升维修合格率，进一步提升服务效率和水平，通过良好的服务体验，提升消费者粘性，助力品牌拓展海外市场。

4、 打造全链路数字化，提升整体运营效率

公司一直以来注重通过数字化转型推动管理变革，不断提高企业运营效率和协同能力。2023 年，公司将在产研端推行 IPD(Integrated Product Development)变革，为公司建设一套市场驱动的产品管理和开发体系以及一套技术引领的管理体系，建立技术与产品的互锁机制，从而实现技术规划和开发聚焦公司长期核心竞争力，提前为产品开发做好技术平台和关键技术储备，减少重复开发，提高效率，持续提升公司技术创新能力。

同时，公司还将在制造端推行精益生产，计划对厂区布局进行全面调整优化，通过少人化、省人化、作业半自化和自动化、搬运自动化等举措提升生产效率。同时通过导入 QMS(Quality Management System)系统，实现全流程质量数据可视化，提升质量控制能力。通过精益化改进措施和技术手段，依托于系统、设备、人员等方面的优化和改进，全面提高运作效率，为企业创造更为良好的经营基础。

此外，公司还将在运营端提升信息化水平，致力于持续打造全面的数字化管理解决方案，涉及包括全球商务平台、数字供应链、数据中台，财务共享中台等多个关键领域。通过构建一个全球供应链计划协同平台，为供应链快速决策提供辅助，实现产销平衡、快速响应市场需求、优化库存结构,达到产能利用最大化。辅以全球商务平台和数据中台的建立进一步打通全球销售链路，发掘更多数据潜在价值,提升对市场的适应能力和竞争力。公司通过在数字化发展上的持续投资，将全面提升企业在供应链、制造、质量管理，财务管理等各方面的数字化水平，进而提高企业的市场竞争力和可持续发展能力。

(四)可能面对的风险

√适用 □不适用

1、宏观经济波动风险

公司业务发展与居民可支配收入及消费水平密切相关，而居民可支配收入与消费能力受到宏观调控政策、经济运行周期的综合影响。公司将通过对行业需求波动的合理预期和经营策略的及时调整来应对潜在的国内外宏观经济环境变化、经济增速放缓或宏观经济的周期性波动。

2、原材料价格波动风险

公司产品原材料的价格波动将会直接影响公司产品成本，从而影响公司盈利能力。近年来随着智能硬件和消费电子行业的快速发展，包括芯片等在内的部分电子零部件供给量和价格波动有加大趋势，并不可避免地对公司经营业绩产生一定影响。公司将通过发挥采购议价能力和提升整体供应链效率等方式，努力抵御原材料涨价带来的潜在风险。

3、市场竞争风险

科沃斯品牌家庭服务机器人产品及添可品牌洗地机等产品在国内已具备较高的品牌知名度以及市场份额。随着市场规模的不断扩大和吸引力的日益提升，大型品牌家电及消费电子产品厂商等各层次的竞争者均开始或有计划进入这一市场领域，市场竞争程度可能会因此加剧。

清洁类电器代工市场方面，国内厂商主要为国外知名品牌运营商提供产品开发设计和生产制造。市场竞争已由单纯的价格、质量竞争上升到研发能力、资金实力、供应链管理、人力资源等全方位的竞争。

4、汇率波动风险

随着公司海外业务的快速发展和规模扩大，预计公司出口和来自海外市场的收入规模亦将持续扩大，若汇率大幅波动，可能造成公司汇兑损失，增加财务成本。公司会在适当时候以签署远期外汇合约等方式规避美元等外币汇率波动的风险。

5、税收政策变化的风险

科沃斯机器人、深圳瑞科、家用机器人、添可智能科技等取得《高新技术企业证书》，如果未来国家变更或取消高新技术企业税收优惠政策，或已获得高新技术企业资格的主体不再符合享受税收优惠的条件，导致上述公司不能持续享受所得税税收优惠，将对公司未来的经营业绩产生一定不利影响。

6、知识产权纠纷风险

公司涉及的知识产权特别是专利技术属于公司核心竞争力。公司技术来源为自主研发，并已根据境内外相关法律法规的规定申请并取得了生产过程中需要的知识产权权利证书，以获得自身在家庭服务机器人和清洁类电器等智能家用设备领域的知识产权保护，避免与其他同行业竞争者产生知识产权争议或纠纷。随着行业发展和市场竞争的加剧，公司不断加大知识产权保护力度，主动避免侵犯他人知识产权，但仍可能存在相关竞争者认为公司侵犯其知识产权、其他竞争者侵犯公司知识产权或相关竞争者寻求宣告公司知识产权无效的风险，并因此引致争议和纠纷，从而对公司的经营产生不利影响。

(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，公司认真按照《公司法》、《证券法》以及《上市公司治理准则》等国家有关法律法规和规范性文件的规定与要求，依法规范运作。目前，公司已经形成了权责分明、有效制衡、科学决策、协调运作的法人治理结构，公司治理实际状况符合相关法律、法规的要求，不存在监管部门要求限期整改的问题。公司三会运作合法合规，信息披露及时准确公平，内控规范有效，切实维护了公司和广大投资者的利益。公司董事会下设有战略委员会、审计委员会、提名委员会、薪酬与考核委员会四个专门委员会，为董事会的重大决策提供咨询、建议，以保证董事会议事、决策的专业化和高效化。自改制设立以来，公司已建立股东大会、董事会、监事会和管理层的运行机制，独立董事和董事会秘书能够有效增强董事会决策的公正性和合理性，公司治理架构能按照相关法律法规和《公司章程》的规定有效运作。

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
2021 年年度股东大会	2022/5/13	www.sse.com.cn	2022/5/14	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站披露的《2021 年年度股东大会决议公告》，公告编号：2022-044
2022 年第一次临时股东大会	2022/11/14	www.sse.com.cn	2022/11/15	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站披露的《2022 年第一次临时股东大会决议公告》，公告编号：2022-096

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(注)	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
钱东奇	董事长	男	64	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	546,600	546,600			282.36	否
David Cheng Qian	副董事长	男	32	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					251.56	否
庄建华	总经理	女	50	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					212.24	否
李雁	董事、副总经理、财务负责人	女	48	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	0	61,800	61,800	股权激励	194.32	否
马建军	董事、副总经理、董事会秘书	男	45	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					173.25	否
冷泠	董事	男	41	2022 年 5 月 13 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	3,005,000	3,112,800	107,800	股权激励、任职前增持及个人资金需求减持	294.74	否
王炜	董事	男	46	2022 年 5 月 13 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					100.24	否

任明武	独立董事	男	53	2019 年 5 月 22 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					14.00	否
桑海	独立董事	男	65	2020 年 9 月 11 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					14.00	否
浦军	独立董事	男	46	2022 年 5 月 13 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					8.90	否
秦洁	监事会主席	女	40	2022 年 5 月 13 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					154.20	否
周杨华	监事	男	42	2021 年 5 月 18 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日					56.52	否
于学东	职工代表监事	男	38	2022 年 5 月 13 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	1,000	1,000			109.49	否
MOUXIONG WU	副总经理	男	59	2019 年 5 月 22 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	80,925	80,925			159.36	否
刘朋海	副总经理	男	46	2019 年 5 月 22 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日	0	26,700	26,700	股权激励	162.04	否
王宏伟（离任）	董事	男	56	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2022 年 5 月 21 日	95,000	20,000	-75,000	个人资金需求减持	29.84	否
王秀丽（离任）	独立董事	女	57	2016 年 8 月 18 日	2022 年 5 月 21 日					5.10	否
合计	/	/	/	/	/	3,728,525	3,849,825	121,300	/	2,222.16	/

姓名	主要工作经历
钱东奇	男，1958 年 2 月出生，硕士学位，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1987 年 7 月，毕业于南京大学哲学系。1987 年 8 月至 1990 年 10 月，任海南省对外经贸发展有限公司经理助理；1990 年 11 月至 1995 年 5 月，任中国电子进出口公司深圳分公司业务经理；1995 年 5 月至 1998 年 2 月，任 TEK 香港有限公司总经理；1998 年 3 月至 2008 年 11 月，任科沃斯机器人董事长兼总经理；2008 年 11 月至 2016 年 6 月，任科沃斯机器人执行董事；2016 年 6 月至今，任科沃斯机器人董事长。现任本公司董事长。
David Cheng Qian	男，1990 年 8 月出生，学士学位，加拿大国籍。2012 年 5 月，毕业于英属哥伦比亚大学（University of British Columbia）。2012 年 7 月至 2015 年 4 月，任苏州捷尚电子科技有限公司（现更名为“添可电器有限公司”）电子商务经理；2016 年 8 月至 2016 年 9 月，任科沃斯机器人副总经理，分管国际事业部；2015 年 5 月至 2018 年 10 月，任科沃斯机器人国际事业部负责人；2016 年 9 月至今，任科沃斯机器人副董事长；2018 年 10 月至 2021 年 10 月，任家用机器人事业部总经理；2021 年 10 月至今任科沃斯服务机器人首席执行

	官，全面负责科沃斯服务机器人的战略及经营管理工作。现任本公司副董事长、服务机器人首席执行官。
庄建华	女，1972 年 8 月出生，学士学位，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1992 年 7 月，毕业于苏州广播电视大学外贸会计专业。1992 年 8 月至 1995 年 1 月，任苏州市沧浪区外贸公司会计（期间 1992 年 8 月至 1994 年 7 月在苏州大学外贸英语专业学习）；1995 年 1 月至 1998 年 2 月，任苏州爱普电器有限公司主办会计；1998 年 3 月至 2001 年 8 月，任科沃斯机器人财务部经理；2001 年 8 月至 2004 年 4 月，任科沃斯机器人财务部经理兼人力资源部经理；2004 年 5 月至 2006 年 9 月，任科沃斯机器人财务负责人兼采购部经理；2006 年 9 月至 2008 年 11 月，任科沃斯机器人副总经理；2008 年 11 月至今，任科沃斯机器人总经理。现任本公司董事、科沃斯集团总经理。
李雁	女，1974 年 2 月出生，学士学位，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。2011 年 1 月，毕业于东北财经大学财务管理专业。1993 年 7 月至 1995 年 6 月，任株洲硬质合金厂会计；1995 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月，任三株集团株洲分公司会计；1997 年 7 月至 1998 年 1 月，任沱牌曲酒海南分公司会计；1998 年 6 月至 2002 年 11 月，任泰怡凯电器（苏州）有限公司会计；2002 年 12 月至 2010 年 11 月，任泰怡凯苏州财务经理；2010 年 12 月至 2014 年 11 月，任科沃斯机器人科技财务负责人；2014 年 12 月至今，任科沃斯机器人财务负责人。现任本公司董事、首席运营官、财务负责人。
马建军	男，1977 年 8 月出生，硕士学位，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1999 年 6 月，毕业于上海交通大学安泰经济与管理学院，取得学士学位；2007 年 6 月，毕业于美国西北大学凯洛格商学院（Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University），取得 MBA 学位。1999 年 9 月至 2000 年 12 月，任智威汤逊国际广告有限公司媒介策划；2001 年 4 月至 2004 年 8 月，任普华永道咨询公司高级咨询顾问；2004 年 9 月至 2005 年 8 月，任罗兰贝格管理咨询公司高级咨询顾问；2007 年 7 月至 2016 年 3 月，分别就职于瑞士信贷（香港）投资银行部及瑞信证券投资银行部，历任企业融资部高级经理、副总裁、执行董事及科技、媒体和电信行业负责人；2016 年 4 月至今，任科沃斯机器人首席财务官、副总经理、董事会秘书。2020 年 9 月起至今担任公司董事。
冷泠	男，中国籍，1981 年 1 月出生，汉族，研究生学历，无境外永久居留权。2003 年 7 月至 2016 年 3 月，先后任职奥克斯家电集团研发工程师、国内营销大区总经理、大客户总监、供应链总监；2016 年 3 月至 2020 年 1 月，任奥克斯家电集团总裁；2020 年 1 月至 2020 年 6 月任奥克斯集团副总裁；2020 年 10 月至今，任添可品牌总经理。现任本公司董事。
王炜	男，1976 年 1 月出生，硕士学位（公共管理会计硕士），中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1996 年 8 月至 2002 年 9 月，任江苏非金属矿工业物资公司总经理助理；2002 年 9 月至 2007 年 4 月，任苏州立信会计师事务所审计项目经理；2007 年 4 月至 2008 年 9 月，任金螳螂装饰股份有限公司总账会计；2008 年 9 月至 2009 年 4 月，任江苏中科智担保有限公司风险经理；2009 年 4 月至 2011 年 4 月，任苏州工业园区物流中心有限公司内控部负责人；2011 年 4 月至 2017 年 8 月，任科沃斯机器人审计部经理；2017 年 8 月至 2018 年 11 月，任公司投资合作部资深投资经理；2018 年 11 月至 2022 年 5 月任公司风险控制部总监；2022 年 6 月至今任公司集团副总经理；2019 年 10 月起负责公司经营分析。2016 年 6 月至 2022 年 5 月，任科沃斯机器人监事、监事会主席。2022 年 5 月至今，任科沃斯机器人董事。现任本公司董事。
任明武	男，1969 年 6 月出生，博士学位，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。南京理工大学计算机科学与工程学院，博士，教授，博士生导师，南京理工大学国家重点学科“模式识别与智能系统”主要成员，2014.5~2020.9 南京理工大学智能科学与技术系主任。主要研究方向为无人驾驶、环境感知、图像处理与分析与机器视觉。获得省部级科技进步奖一等奖 3 项、二等奖 3 项、三等奖 1 项。从事无人驾驶研究 30 余年，作为课题负责人完成国家自然科学基金多个项目，出版《图像处理与图像分析基础》著作一部。现任本公司独立董事。

桑海	男，中国籍，1957 年 4 月出生，理学博士学位，无境外永久居留权。1982 年 7 月毕业于南京大学，获理学学士学位；1985 年 7 月毕业于南京大学，获理学硕士学位；1993 年 3 月至 1996 年 7 月在职读博士研究生，并获理学博士学位。1985 年 7 月 至 1987 年 7 月，南京大学物理系助教；1987 年 7 月至 1995 年 4 月，南京大学物理系讲师；1995 年 4 月至 2000 年 4 月，南京大学物理系副教授；2000 年 4 月至 2021 年 10 月，南京大学物理学院教授；2001 年 4 月至 2021 年 10 月，受聘为博士生导师。长期从事磁性物理、磁性薄膜制备、微结构及宏观电、磁性能的研究工作。2006 年至今，担任南京大学固体微结构物理国家重点实验室副主任。现任本公司独立董事。
浦军	男，中国籍，1976 年出生，无境外居留权。经济学博士，中共党员。2010 年 7 月取得独立董事资格证书（证书编号：04195）。2005 年至今，曾任对外经济贸易大学讲师，对外经济贸易大学国际商务汉语教学与资源开发基地副主任；现任对外经济贸易大学国际商学院教授，对外经济贸易大学北京企业国际化经营基地研究员，中国企业国际化经营研究中心研究员，中国商业会计学会常务理事，兼任北京百纳千成影视股份有限公司、恒康医疗股份有限公司、北京全聚德股份有限公司独立董事。现任本公司独立董事。
秦洁	女，中国籍，1982 年，汉族，本科学历，无境外永久居留权。2005 年至 2009 年任毕马威广州华振会计师事务所助理审计经理，2009 年至 2011 年任 UT 斯达康通讯有限公司财务经理，2011 年至 2016 年任职网易（杭州）网络有限公司财务经理，2016 年至 2018 年任职协鑫集团有限公司财经管理部财务规划总监，风控管理部助理总经理。2018 年 10 月至 2021 年 12 月任职科沃斯家用机器人财务管理中心总监，2021 年 12 月至 2022 年 6 月任科沃斯服务机器人财务管理中心资深总监，2022 年 6 月至今，任科沃斯服务机器人运营副总裁。现任本公司监事。
周杨华	男，中国籍，1980 年 12 月出生，汉族，本科学历，无境外永久居留权。2004 年 8 月至 2014 年 2 月任职建国亚洲有限公司财务副经理，2014 年 3 月至 2014 年 6 月任职同程网络科技股份有限公司景区财务经理，2014 年 7 月至 2015 年 12 月任职科沃斯机器人科技有限公司财务经理，2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月任职科沃斯机器人股份有限公司税务经理，2019 年 1 月至 2019 年 12 月任职科沃斯机器人股份有限公司会计部经理，2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月任职科沃斯机器人股份有限公司集团财务管理部资深资财经理。2023 年 1 月至今任科沃斯机器人股份有限公司集团经营管理副总监。现任本公司监事。
于学东	男，中国籍，1984 年 3 月出生，汉族，本科学历，无境外永久居留权。2006 年 7 月至 2009 年 3 月任职海尔集团成本主管，2009 年 3 月至 2019 年 8 月先后任职美的集团预算管理主管、审计经理、海外子公司财经部经理等，2019 年 9 月至 2021 年 3 月任职爱仕达股份有限公司经营管理部总监，2021 年 3 月至今任职添可智能科技有限公司财经管理中心总监。现任本公司监事。
MOUXIONG WU	男，美国籍，2019 年 3 月至 2021 年 10 月任科沃斯机器人股份有限公司研发副总裁及首席技术官，负责科沃斯家用系列机器人的研发；2021 年 10 月至今任科沃斯服务机器人副总裁，全面负责一点品牌研发管理。曾长期在微软，思科等世界 500 强企业担任要职，具有优秀的国际视野及丰富的工作经验。在美国和中国有多年的产品研发和团队管理经验，对新技术及其在新领域之应用具有强敏感力。是微软亚洲硬件研究院的创始人和总监，带领团队开发微软电脑外设产品及 Surface 产品开发。也担任过思科大中华区研发副总裁负责思科会议系统系列产品的开发。加入科沃斯前是优必选公司负责产品开发的高级副总裁。拥有美国西弗吉尼亚大学计算机科学硕士学位。现任本公司高级管理人员。
刘朋海	男，中国籍，毕业于西安电子科技大学（通信）信息工程专业，大学毕业后加入飞利浦，从研发设计师开始，先后从事了研发、工厂实验室、项目、产品工程、品质管理等岗位的工作，对产品开发流程改善、质量快速反馈机制建立做出了突出贡献，先后多次在亚洲区 M-E-D-I-C 改善项目评比中获得一等奖。随后加入 GE（通用电气）品牌授权管理部门，多维度开展品牌对外授权以及授权后的品牌保护工

	作。2011 年加入 TTI，先后负责亚洲区的 ODM/OEM 工厂品质管理和 ODM/OEM 供应商发展工作，深入开展了 TTI 内部与 ODM/OEM 工厂端产品实现过程的里程碑梳理，也建立健全了 BIQ(Built In Quality)的标准化的管理办法。在 20 余年的工作经历中，积累了坚实的产品研发和 IPD 管理经验，实操了丰富的工厂端运营管理技能。2015 年 9 月至 2022 年 7 月，历任科沃斯服务机器人品质总监、品质工程中心总监、副总经理、副总裁，负责工厂运营管理体系。2022 年 7 月至 2022 年 12 月，任凯航电机总经理。2019 年 5 月至 2023 年 1 月，任本公司高级管理人员。
王宏伟（离任）	男，1966 年 4 月出生，学士学位，高级工程师，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1990 年 7 月，毕业于武汉理工大学（原武汉工业大学）硅酸盐工程专业。1990 年 7 月至 2001 年 9 月，历任武汉染料厂生产办公室调度、仪表电气车间主任、机械修理分厂厂长、武汉化工设备密封技术服务站站长、武汉染料厂副厂长等职；2001 年 9 月至 2016 年 7 月，历任科沃斯机器人生产总监、物流总监、品质总监。2016 年 8 月至 2020 年 8 月，任怡润模具总经理。2016 年 8 月至 2022 年 10 月，任彤帆科技总经理。2019 年 10 月至 2022 年 10 月，任泰鼎智能科技执行董事兼总经理。2016 年 8 月至 2022 年 5 月任本公司董事。
王秀丽（离任）	女，1965 年 5 月出生，博士学位，对外经济贸易大学教授，中国注册会计师非执业会员，中国国籍，无境外永久居留权。1988 年，本科毕业于中国人民大学会计专业；1994 年，硕士毕业于对外经济贸易大学企业管理专业；2007 年 7 月，博士毕业于对外经济贸易大学国际贸易专业会计方向。1988 年 7 月至今，于对外经济贸易大学国际商学院历任会计系主任、财务管理系主任；2012 年 7 月至 2019 年 1 月，任中国全聚德（集团）股份有限公司独立董事；2016 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月，任五矿发展股份有限公司独立董事；2015 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 月，任三只松鼠股份有限公司独立董事；2016 年 10 月至 2022 年 8 月，任民生证券股份有限公司独立董事；2018 年 5 月至今任国新健康保障服务集团股份有限公司独立董事；2019 年 12 月至今任中科寒武纪科技有限公司独立董事。2016 年 8 月至 2022 年 5 月任本公司独立董事。

其它情况说明
√适用 □不适用

公司于 2022 年 5 月 13 日召开 2021 年年度股东大会，选举产生第三届董事会董事、监事会股东代表监事；于 2022 年 4 月 27 日召开职工代表大会，选举产生第三届职工代表监事。

(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
钱东奇	苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2016 年 5 月	
David Cheng Qian	Ever Group Corporation Limited（永协有限公司）	董事	2015 年 6 月	
David Cheng Qian	Sky Sure Limited（天致有限公司）	董事	2015 年 6 月	
庄建华	苏创智慧（上海）企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2016 年 5 月	
庄建华	上海科毓赢企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2015 年 6 月	
王宏伟（离任）	上海璟颂企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2016 年 5 月	
王炜	上海桓彬企业管理咨询中心（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2016 年 5 月	
王炜	上海旭羽企业管理咨询中心（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2016 年 5 月	
在股东单位任职情况的说明				

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
钱东奇	苏州凯航电机有限公司	执行董事	2007 年 8 月	2022 年 7 月
钱东奇	科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	执行董事	2014 年 12 月	
钱东奇	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	执行董事	2016 年 8 月	2022 年 10 月
钱东奇	科沃斯机器人(苏州)有限公司	执行董事	2004 年 6 月	
钱东奇	苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	执行董事	2014 年 10 月	
钱东奇	Ecovacs Robotics Group Limited	董事	2013 年 11 月	
David Cheng Qian	Wave Capital Limited（威赋资本有限公司）	董事	2016 年 5 月	
David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs Europe GmbH (德国公司)	授权代表	2016 年 2 月	
David Cheng Qian	エコバックスジャパン株式会社（日本公司）	董事	2016 年 1 月	
David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	首席执行官	2015 年 2 月	
David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs UK	董事总经理	2017 年 5 月	

David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs France	董事	2017 年 6 月	
David Cheng Qian	Ecovacs Holdings	总经理	2018 年 3 月	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS ROBOTICS ITALY S.R.L.	独任董事	2020 年 8 月	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS ROBOTICS SPAIN, S.L.U.	独任董事	2021 年 1 月	
David Cheng Qian	犀佑科技（上海）有限公司	执行董事	2021 年 6 月	
David Cheng Qian	苏州科沃斯软件科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2021 年 11 月	
David Cheng Qian	YEEDI TECHNOLOGY LIMITED（一点科技有限公司）	董事	2020 年 11 月	
David Cheng Qian	苏州凯航电机有限公司	执行董事	2022 年 7 月	
David Cheng Qian	ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.	董事	2022 年 12 月	
庄建华	科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	总经理	2014 年 12 月	
庄建华	苏州罗美泰材料科技有限公司	执行董事	2015 年 2 月	
庄建华	科沃斯机器人(苏州)有限公司	总经理	2014 年 11 月	
庄建华	科沃斯商用机器人有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2015 年 12 月	
庄建华	添可电器有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2017 年 3 月	
庄建华	添可智能科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2018 年 7 月	
庄建华	科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2016 年 5 月	
庄建华	上海科沃斯电子商务有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2016 年 7 月	
庄建华	深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	执行董事	2016 年 7 月	
庄建华	苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2022 年 7 月	
李雁	深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	总经理	2019 年 9 月	2022 年 9 月
李雁	科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	监事	2014 年 12 月	
李雁	科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	监事	2009 年 9 月	
李雁	上海科沃斯电子商务有限公司	监事	2016 年 7 月	
李雁	苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	总经理	2020 年 8 月	

马建军	上海馥霆企业管理咨询中心	投资人,股东	2021 年 6 月	
马建军	上海馥颖企业管理咨询中心	投资人,股东	2021 年 6 月	
马建军	北京朗镜科技有限责任公司	董事	2021 年 9 月	
马建军	EMOTIBOT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	董事	2021 年 10 月	
马建军	上海炬佑智能科技有限公司	董事	2021 年 10 月	
马建军	苏州狗尾草智能科技有限公司	董事	2021 年 10 月	
马建军	上海仙工智能科技有限公司	董事	2021 年 10 月	
马建军	ECOVACS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.	董事	2022 年 12 月	
冷泠	苏州添可信息科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2021 年 11 月	
冷泠	苏州食万生态有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2022 年 5 月	
冷泠	苏州悠尼科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2021 年 12 月	
冷泠	苏州食万美味科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2022 年 2 月	
冷泠	苏州添可电器有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2022 年 8 月	
冷泠	苏州添可电器科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2021 年 11 月	
冷泠	苏州科昂电子有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2021 年 11 月	
冷泠	Tineco International Co.,Ltd	董事	2022 年 8 月	
冷泠	TEK (HONG KONG) Science& Technology Limited	董事	2022 年 8 月	
冷泠	TINECO Intelligent, Inc.	董事	2022 年 8 月	
冷泠	TINECO Intelligent Japan K.K	代表取缔役/取缔役	2022 年 10 月	
冷泠	Tineco Intelligent Europe GmbH	全权代表	2021 年 9 月	
冷泠	TINECO INTELLIGENT UK CO., LTD	董事	2021 年 12 月	
冷泠	TINECO INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY LIFE USA INC	董事	2022 年 1 月	
冷泠	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	执行董事	2022 年 5 月	
冷泠	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan	代表取缔役/取缔役	2022 年 1 月	

	Inc.			
王炜	上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	执行董事	2016 年 11 月	
王炜	苏州凯航电机有限公司	监事	2016 年 9 月	2022 年 7 月
王炜	苏州科畅电子有限公司	监事	2013 年 8 月	
王炜	苏州科瀚电子有限公司	监事	2013 年 8 月	
王炜	苏州罗美泰材料科技有限公司	监事	2015 年 2 月	
王炜	苏州科妙电子有限公司	监事	2014 年 4 月	
王炜	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	监事	2016 年 8 月	2022 年 10 月
王炜	科沃斯机器人(苏州)有限公司	监事	2016 年 7 月	
王炜	深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	监事	2016 年 7 月	
王炜	科沃斯商用机器人有限公司	监事	2013 年 5 月	
王炜	苏州科享电子有限公司	监事	2014 年 4 月	
王炜	氪见（南京）科技有限公司	监事	2018 年 6 月	
王炜	安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	董事	2015 年 7 月	
王炜	苏州科昂电子有限公司	监事	2013 年 8 月	
王炜	苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	监事	2016 年 9 月	
王炜	苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	监事	2019 年 10 月	2022 年 10 月
任明武	南京理工大学计算机科学与工程学院	教授	1994 年 4 月	
任明武	南京信必达智能技术有限公司	执行董事	2019 年 5 月	
任明武	江苏中天智控智能系统有限公司	部门经理	2016 年 11 月	
任明武	浙江阳光照明电器集团股份有限公司	独立董事	2020 年 5 月	
任明武	江苏智行未来汽车研究院有限公司	董事	2018 年 4 月	
任明武	睿彦（南京）信息科技开发有限公司	执行董事	2022 年 6 月	2023 年 3 月
浦军	对外经济贸易大学	教师	2005 年 8 月	
浦军	北京百纳千成影视股份有限公司	独立董事	2016 年 11 月	
浦军	中国全聚德（集团）股份有限公司	独立董事	2019 年 1 月	
浦军	新里程健康科技集团股份有限公司	独立董事	2021 年 3 月	
浦军	中国科技出版传媒股份有限公司	独立董事	2022 年 1 月	
秦洁	苏州科畅电子有限公司	执行董事兼总	2021 年 5 月	

		经理		
秦洁	苏州科沃斯软件科技有限公司	监事	2021 年 11 月	
秦洁	苏州凯航电机有限公司	监事	2022 年 7 月	
周杨华	安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	监事	2021 年 11 月	
周杨华	泰鼎新能源（浙江）有限公司	监事	2021 年 12 月	
周杨华	苏州乐派特机器人有限公司	监事	2016 年 7 月	
周杨华	苏州添可信息科技有限公司	监事	2021 年 11 月	
周杨华	苏州悠尼科技有限公司	监事	2021 年 12 月	
周杨华	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	监事	2022 年 10 月	
周杨华	苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	监事	2022 年 10 月	
周杨华	苏州食万生态有限公司	监事	2022 年 5 月	
周杨华	苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	监事	2022 年 7 月	
周杨华	苏州食万美味科技有限公司	监事	2022 年 2 月	
于学东	TINECO INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY LIFE USA INC	董事	2022 年 1 月	
刘朋海	苏州市美锦塑化有限公司	执行董事	2019 年 5 月	
刘朋海	苏州凯航电机有限公司	总经理	2022 年 7 月	2023 年 1 月
王宏伟（离任）	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	总经理	2016 年 8 月	2022 年 10 月
王宏伟（离任）	苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	执行董事兼总经理	2019 年 10 月	2022 年 10 月
王秀丽（离任）	国新健康保障服务集团股份有限公司	独立董事	2018 年 5 月	
王秀丽（离任）	民生证券股份有限公司	独立董事	2016 年 10 月	2022 年 8 月
王秀丽（离任）	五矿发展股份有限公司	独立董事	2016 年 1 月	2022 年 1 月
王秀丽（离任）	五矿地产有限公司	独立董事	2022 年 7 月	
王秀丽（离任）	中科寒武纪科技股份有限公司	独立董事	2020 年 3 月	
王秀丽（离任）	对外经济贸易大学	教师	1988 年 7 月	
在其他单位任职情况的说明				

(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、监事的薪酬由薪酬与考核委员会提出，经董事会批准后，提交股东大会审议通过。高级管理人员的薪酬分配方案报董事会批准后实施。
董事、监事、高级管理人员报	根据董事、监事、高级管理人员岗位的主要范围、职责、重要性

酬确定依据	等对其进行年度绩效考评，本着有利于人员稳定及激励与约束相结合的原则来确定报酬。
董事、监事和高级管理人员报酬的实际支付情况	董事、监事及高级管理人员薪酬的实际支付情况与年报披露的数据相符，按规定发放。
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	2,222.16 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
冷泠	董事	选举	股东大会选举
王炜	董事	选举	股东大会选举
浦军	独立董事	选举	股东大会选举
于学东	监事	选举	职工代表大会选举
庄建华	董事	离任	任期届满离任
王宏伟	董事	离任	任期届满离任
王秀丽	独立董事	离任	任期届满离任
王炜	监事	离任	任期届满离任

(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
第二届董事会第二十三次会议	2022/4/22	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《第二届董事会第二十三次会议决议公告》，公告编号：2022-038
第三届董事会第一次会议	2022/5/13	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《第三届董事会第一次会议决议公告》，公告编号：2022-045
第三届董事会第二次会议	2022/8/26	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《第三届董事会第二次会议决议公告》，公告编号：2022-068
第三届董事会第三次会议	2022/9/23	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《关于向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的公告》，公告编号：2022-072
第三届董事会第四次会议	2022/10/28	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《第三届董事会第四次会议决议公告》，公告编号：2022-089
第三届董事会第五次会议	2022/12/26	详见公司于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《关于使用可转换公司债券部分闲置募集资金进行现金管理的公告》，公告编号：2022-102

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
钱东奇	否	6	6	0	0	0	否	2
David Cheng Qian	否	6	6	0	0	0	否	2
庄建华	否	1	1	0	0	0	否	1
李雁	否	6	6	0	0	0	否	2
马建军	否	6	6	3	0	0	否	2
冷泠	否	5	5	0	0	0	否	1
王炜	否	5	5	0	0	0	否	1
王宏伟	否	1	1	0	0	0	否	1
任明武	是	6	6	6	0	0	否	2
桑海	是	6	6	6	0	0	否	2
浦军	是	5	5	5	0	0	否	1
王秀丽	是	1	1	1	0	0	否	1

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	6
其中：现场会议次数	0
通讯方式召开会议次数	0
现场结合通讯方式召开会议次数	6

(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

(1).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
审计委员会	李雁、浦军、桑海
提名委员会	David Cheng Qian、浦军、桑海
薪酬与考核委员会	王炜、浦军、桑海
战略委员会	钱东奇、David Cheng Qian、马建军、冷泠、任明武

(2).报告期内审计委员会召开 4 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
2022/4/21	《2021 年报审计治理层沟通报告（完成阶段）》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无
2022/4/22	《2021 年度内部控制评价报告》《<2021 年年度报告>及摘要》《2021 年财务决算报告》等议案	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无
2022/8/26	《2022 年半年度报告及摘要》《关于 2022 年半年度募集资金存放与实际使用情况的专项报告》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无
2022/10/28	《2022 年第三季度报告》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无

(3).报告期内提名委员会召开 2 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
2022/4/22	《关于提名公司第三届董事会非独立董事候选人的议案》《关于提名公司第三届董事会独立董事候选人的议案》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无
2022/5/13	《关于聘任公司总经理的议案》《关于聘任公司副总经理的议案》《关于聘任公司董事会秘书的议案》《关于聘任公司财务总监的议案》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无

(4).报告期内薪酬与考核委员会召开 2 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
2022/4/22	《关于董事、监事薪酬的议案》《关于高级管理人员薪酬的议案》《关于实施 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解锁的议案》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无
2022/10/28	《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期条件成就的议案》《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期条件成就的议案》《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》	本次会议所有议案均获全票通过，并同意将议案提交公司董事会审议。	无

(5).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	2,131
主要子公司在职员工的数量	6,768
在职员工的数量合计	8,899
母公司及主要子公司需承担费用的离退休职工人数	47
专业构成	
专业构成类别	专业构成人数
生产人员	3,203
销售人员	2,939
技术人员	1,600
财务人员	239
行政人员	823
采购人员	95
合计	8,899
教育程度	
教育程度类别	数量（人）
博士	11
硕士	607
本科	3,089
大专	1,970
大专以下	3,222
合计	8,899

(二) 薪酬政策

√适用 □不适用

公司依据国家相关法律法规，兼顾市场竞争水平与激励效果，针对研发人员、销售人员、生产人员及职能部门人员，通过制定薪酬政策，推动员工与公司共同努力创造更多价值，共同发展。

公司实施薪酬福利预算管理，根据战略发展规划制定人员编制与人工成本预算，通过不断优化人员结构配置，提升人员效率，追求企业效益与员工收益双赢。

公司基于整体的薪酬福利框架，根据不同类别的人员设置不同的薪酬激励体系：

1、 技术人员：员工工资由固定薪、研发项目奖金和年度绩效奖金组成；

2、 销售人员：员工工资由固定薪、销售奖金和年度绩效奖金组成；

3、 生产人员：员工工资由固定薪、加班费、年资工资、岗位津补贴、奖励和年度绩效奖金组成；

4、 职能人员：员工工资由固定薪和年度绩效奖金组成。

(三) 培训计划

√适用 □不适用

以公司战略为导向，着眼未来制定培养人才的路线图，规划人才发展策略，构建差异化人才培养方案，制定人才储备计划。通过全方位的培训需求调研，制定培训计划及培训预算，明确培训目标和培训课程设计，严格把控培训组织与实施，及时追踪并评估培训效果，全面保障培训计划实施的有效性。提供丰富的培训课程和多元化的知识供给，基于公司战略人才需求和业务发展的规划，制定管培生计划，搭建领导力、通用力及专业力的课程体系，为公司培养后备人才、持续提升员工的工作能力与效率、强化人才力量、支持业绩指标的达成，全面实现战略落地。

(四) 劳务外包情况

√适用 □不适用

劳务外包的工时总数	10,293,061.6 小时
劳务外包支付的报酬总额	277,258,872.96 元

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

1、现金分红条件和比例确定原则

根据中国证监会《关于进一步落实上市公司现金分红有关事项的通知》、《上海证券交易所股票上市规则》、《上市公司监管指引第 3 号——上市公司现金分红》以及《公司章程》的有关规定，公司坚持优先采取现金分红的利润分配方式，采取现金、股票，现金与股票相结合或法律、法规允许的其他方式分配股利，如无重大投资计划或重大现金支出发生，每年现金分红不低于当期实现的可供分配利润的 10%。

董事会应当综合考虑公司所处行业特点、发展阶段、自身经营模式、盈利水平以及是否有重大资金支出安排等因素，区分下列情况，按照《公司章程》规定的程序，提出具体现金分红政策：

（1）公司发展阶段属成熟期且无重大资金支出安排的，进行利润分配时，现金分红在本次利润分配中所占比例最低应达到 80%；

（2）公司发展阶段属成熟期且有重大资金支出安排的，进行利润分配时，现金分红在本次利润分配中所占比例最低应达到 40%；

（3）公司发展阶段属成长期且有重大资金支出安排的，进行利润分配时，现金分红在本次利润分配中所占比例最低应达到 20%；

公司发展阶段不易区分但有重大资金支出安排的，可以按照前项规定处理。

重大资金支出或重大投资计划是指：公司未来十二个月内拟对外投资、收购资产或者购买设备累计支出达到或者超过公司最近一期经审计净资产的 20%，且绝对值达到 5,000 万元。

2、利润分配的实施

公司股东大会对利润分配方案作出决议后，公司董事会须在股东大会召开后 2 个月内完成利润分配事宜。

经公司第三届董事会第七次会议审议通过 2022 年度利润分配预案：以实施权益分派股权登记日登记的总股本为基数，向全体股东每 10 股派发现金红利 9.00 元（含税）。截至 2023 年 4 月 26 日，公司总股本 572,398,363 股，以 572,398,363 股为基数计算，共派发现金红利 515,158,526.70 元（含税），占公司 2022 年度归属于上市公司股东净利润 1,698,436,558.73 元的比例为 30.33%。本年度不进行资本公积金转增股本，不进行送股。

(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情况

√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）	9.00
每 10 股转增数（股）	0
现金分红金额（含税）	515,158,526.70
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	1,698,436,558.73
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（%）	30.33
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）	515,158,526.70
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（%）	30.33

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

事项概述	查询索引

中登公司于 2022 年 1 月 10 日完成对公司 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予权益的审核与登记工作，向 905 人授予合计 1,313.19 万份股票期权，首次授予价格：134.64 元/股，预留授予股票期权 239.78 万份；向 507 人授予合计 96.54 万股限制性股票，首次授予价格：84.15 元/股，预留授予限制性股票 18.14 万股。	《关于 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划之首次授予结果的公告》公告编号：2022-002
2021 年 1 月 15 日，部分 2021 年限制性股票预留授予部分激励对象因个人原因放弃全部激励权益，由此引起激励对象名单及限制性股票数量变化。	《关于调整向 2021 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的公告》公告编号：2022-006
中登公司于 2022 年 2 月 8 日完成对公司 2021 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予权益的审核与登记工作，向 34 人授予合计 93.26 万股限制性股票，限制性股票预留授予价格：87.23 元/股。	《关于 2021 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予结果公告》公告编号：2022-011
2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司召开第二届董事会第二十三次会议，审议通过《关于实施 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解锁的议案》，同意为符合条件的激励对象办理 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解除限售的相关手续；同时审议通过《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》和《关于注销部分已授予但尚未行权的股票期权的议案》，决定将已授予但尚未解除限售的限制性股票合计 200,130 股回购注销，并注销已授予但尚未行权的股票期权合计 287,600 份。	《关于 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解锁暨上市公告》公告编号：2022-019、《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的公告》公告编号：2022-035、《关于注销部分已授予但尚未行权的股票期权的公告》公告编号：2022-037
公司向中登公司申请办理已获授但尚未解除限售的 200,130 股限制性股票的回购注销手续，该部分股票已于 2022 年 7 月 5 日完成注销。	《股权激励限制性股票回购注销实施公告》公告编号：2022-053
公司向中登公司申请办理已授予但尚未行权的 287,600 份股票期权的注销业务，该部分期权已于 2022 年 7 月 6 日完成注销。	《关于部分股票期权注销完成的公告》公告编号：2022-057
2022 年 8 月 26 日，公司召开第三届董事会第二次会议和第三届监事会第二次会议，审议通过《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》和《关于注销部分已授予但尚未行权的股票期权的议案》，决定将已授予但尚未解除限售的限制性股票合计 222,660 股回购注销，并注销已授予但尚未行权的股票期权合计 351,900 份。	《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的公告》公告编号：2022-064、《关于注销部分已授予但尚未行权的股票期权的公告》公告编号：2022-066
公司向中登公司申请办理已授予但尚未行权的 351,900 份股票期权的注销业务，该部分期权已于 2022 年 9 月 16 日完成注销。	《关于部分股票期权注销完成的公告》公告编号：2022-071
2022 年 9 月 23 日，公司召开第三届董事会第三次会议和第三届监事会第三次会议，审议通过《关于向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的议案》。	《关于向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的公告》公告编号：2022-072

公司向中登公司申请办理已获授但尚未解除限售的 222,660 股限制性股票的回购注销手续，该部分股票已于 2022 年 10 月 24 日完成注销。	《股权激励限制性股票回购注销实施公告》公告编号：2022-078
2022 年 10 月 28 日，公司召开第三届董事会第四次会议及第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通过《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期条件成就的议案》和《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期条件成就的议案》。	《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期条件成就的公告》公告编号：2022-082、《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期条件成就的公告》公告编号：2022-083
2022 年 10 月 28 日，公司召开第三届董事会第四次会议及第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》，决定将已授予但尚未解除限售的限制性股票合计 182,080 股回购注销。	《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的公告》公告编号：2022-084
公司于 2022 年 10 月 28 日召开第三届董事会第四次会议及第三届监事会第四次会议，2022 年 11 月 14 日召开 2022 年第一次临时股东大会，审议通过《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》。	《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的公告》公告编号：2022-086
2022 年 11 月 4 日，公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期解锁暨上市，解除限售股票 844,600 股。	《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期解锁暨上市公告》公告编号：2022-093
2022 年 11 月 17 日，公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期解锁暨上市，解除限售股票 418,215 股。	《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期解锁暨上市公告》公告编号：2022-095
公司向中登公司申请办理已获授但尚未解除限售的 182,080 股限制性股票的回购注销手续，该部分股票已于 2023 年 1 月 17 日完成注销。	《股权激励限制性股票回购注销实施公告》公告编号：2023-003
公司向中登公司申请办理已授予但尚未行权的 12,492,400 份股票期权的注销业务，该部分期权已于 2023 年 2 月 6 日完成注销。	《关于部分股票期权注销完成的公告》公告编号：2023-007
公司向中登公司申请办理已获授但尚未解除限售的 920,100 股限制性股票的回购注销手续，该部分股票已于 2023 年 2 月 15 日完成注销。	《股权激励限制性股票回购注销实施公告》公告编号：2023-008

（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

公司高级管理人员的薪酬由董事会薪酬与考核委员会拟定，董事会审议确定。报告期内，公司根据高级管理人员薪酬方案，结合公司年度经营业绩达成情况以及个人绩效差异上下浮动。

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

公司按照中国证监会、上海证券交易所及《公司法》《公司章程》等法律法规要求建立严格的内控管理体系,并结合行业特征及企业经营实际，对内控制度进行完善与细化，并落实内部控制制度的有效执行，确保公司的规范运作。

公司第三届董事会第七次会议审议通过了公司《2022 年内部控制评价报告》，并与本报告同日披露在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）。

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

公司董事会坚持以风险防范为导向，以提升管理实效为目的，增强内控制度执行力和内控管理有效性。公司制定了《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司内部控制评价管理办法》《集团会计核算政策》等制度对子公司及事业部进行有效管控；同时，公司对核心子公司及事业部均任命了内控人员负责公司内部控制工作；此外，公司还制定了各子公司及事业部的财务事项授权表，规范审批程序。公司通过制度、内控、授权相结合的方式对子公司进行有效地内部管理控制与协同，持续提升全面风险管理能力。

十四、 内部控制审计报告的相关情况说明

√适用 □不适用

公司聘请的信永中和会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）已对公司财务报告相关内部控制有效性进行了审计，出具了标准无保留意见的内部控制审计报告。详见与本报告同日披露在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）的《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司 2022 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

根据证监会部署，2021 年公司组织开展上市公司治理专项行动自查工作。经自查，公司已经按照《公司法》《上市公司治理准则》等相关法律、法规建立较为完整、合规的治理结构和内部控制体系，但随着公司发展和内外部环境的变化，公司在原有制度和治理方式向新业务调整并延伸等内控管理方面仍有提升空间。

针对自查中发现的需要进一步优化的事项，公司积极开展多项举措：立足于公司实际业务需求，配合新制度的设计和落地，更新并优化对应的内部控制制度，并由法务部和内控团队等部门组织开展培训，进一步提高员工工作的规范性和自律意识；根据最新监管要求、加强内控团队和管理层的沟通桥梁，搭建起及时了解公司发展动向、经营策略，积极聆听专门委员会意见和建议的信息快车道，提高内控建设点的精度，加强内控发力点的力度，深化紧密联系业务的深度。公司治理专项行动自查工作发现的内部控制待优化事项均已及时完成跟踪改进。

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）	90.88

(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

(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

公司主营业务为各类家庭服务机器人、高端智能生活电器等智能家用设备及相关零部件的研发、设计、生产与销售。报告期内，公司遵守环保法律、法规，在生产经营中未发生环境污染事件，未发生因违反环保法律法规而受到相关行政主管部门处罚的情形。公司一贯注重企业的社会公民形象，将环境保护作为公司履行社会责任的一项重要内容来贯彻实施，确保工业固废按规定得到有效处置，各项污染物排放达到国家环保标准。

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

公司设有 EHS 管理委员会（E--环境 ENVIRONMENT、H--健康 HEALTH、S--安全 SAFETY），始终将公司的环保责任、安全生产、员工的健康安全放在重要位置。公司将绿色环保纳入企业决策要素中，将节能减排贯彻落实到产品全生命周期，从选材、产品设计、生产、销售和回收等全流程均贯彻落实环保理念。公司建立了完善的供应链评估体系，积极拉动上下游企业和行业整体可持续发展，树立行业绿色企业标杆。公司工艺原料优先使用环保材料，承诺不使用来自冲突矿区的金属，并采取相关措施以避免产品中使用该类冲突矿产。公司致力于打造节能、高效、绿色、稳定的产品，并通过技术创新提高产品效能。公司坚持绿色生产，以绿色节能高起点建设绿色厂区，并持续完善环境职业健康安全管理体系，不仅主动开辟智能制造产线，从技术条件上减少功耗，更全力确保设备符合相关的环保标准，加强员工相关权利的保护，双管齐下促进绿色制造水平不断提升，争创绿色示范工厂。公司实施绿色回收策略，连续六年推行以旧换新政策，并逐步推进至全球范围内实行。通过产品回收，进行无害化处理与翻新等，降低污染。六年来，旧机回收总量达 34,276 台。

公司严格遵循国家各项法律法规，确保废气物合规处理，并严格控制污染物排放。同时通过节能减排举措，清洁能源使用，降低能源和资源消耗和污染物排放；并倡导绿色办公，全面提倡无纸化办公，在工厂和办公区域设置开关灯规则，稳步推进照明节能改造，降低办公能耗。

公司倡导文明健康、节约适度、绿色低碳的生活方式和消费模式，鼓励并带动全体员工、产业链合作伙伴和广大消费者共同践行绿色环保理念。

(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）	500
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）	公司积极响应减少碳排放的政策，在公司内部投入光伏发电设施，年发电量 90 多万度，通过光伏这类可再生能源技术，在发电过程中不消耗额外的耗材，大大减少了二氧化碳的排放。

具体说明

√适用 □不适用

公司积极响应国家“碳中和”、“碳达峰”战略号召，推进绿色清洁能源项目，实施绿色生产，并通过节能改造举措降低碳排放。报告期内，公司运用光伏发电技术，减少二氧化碳排放 500 余吨。

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

(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）	57.47	
其中：资金（万元）	41.25	其中：向吴江东太湖度假区 2022 年重大病困家庭捐赠 20 万元；向吴江东太湖度假区 2023 年新春慈善募捐 20 万元
物资折款（万元）	16.22	
惠及人数（人）		

具体说明
√适用 □不适用

科沃斯积极承担企业社会责任，通过科沃斯机器人助学基金和添可文化艺术基金开展捐资助学行动，助力公益教育事业。同时，公司创始人钱东奇先生亦积极带头践行公益，于 2022 年 5 月捐赠 4 亿元人民币设立南京大学“雅辰科技教育发展基金”，帮扶高校优秀学子，支持高校科学研究、队伍建设以及基础教育事业等，通过实际行动带动更多的人关注和支持高等教育事业。

2022 年 7 月，科沃斯集团成立创新模式研究院，致力于打造以科沃斯和添可的创新模式为内核，以创想科技馆为硬件承载形式，面向企业家和内外部高管群体的差异化商学模式，进而对内沉淀创新路径继续指导企业发展，对外输出创新模式，打造科沃斯集团社会责任品牌。科沃斯集团创新模式研究院的前身是成立于 2016 年的国内第一家以机器人为主题的博物馆，于 2019 年更名为“创想机器人科技馆”，于 2022 年 10 月升级改造成以元宇宙为主题的展馆，正式更名为“创想科技馆”。自场馆成立以来，通过积极开展科技普及工作，打造科普教育实践，已将前沿科普覆盖 76,000 余名青少年群体，举办科技会展赛事，组织爱心活动，让科技普及走进千家万户；赋能创新发展，助力超过 30,000 人次的创新群体快速成长，联动长三角名企、行业资深高管、名校导师等资源共同打造标杆企业研学服务；打造创新实践专场，用企业创新辅导和专题培训帮助企业解决创新过程中的现实难题；以“科沃斯集团创新模式研究院”微信公众号为核心，视频号、抖音号等平台为辅的创新传播阵地，为创新群体提供了随时随地便捷学习的交流平台。此外，创想科技馆科普团队以前沿科技展项为核心，进行科技培育，研发超 100 项科普课程，并陆续开展“线上公益直播课”，报告期内，组织线上公益直播课共计 32 场，线下公益活动 10 场，覆盖超过 10,000 人次。

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

具体说明
√适用 □不适用

党的二十大报告提出全面推进乡村振兴，并指出全面建设社会主义现代化国家，最艰巨最繁重的任务仍然在农村，强调全面加快建设农业强国，要扎实推动乡村产业、人才、文化、生态、组织振兴。

公司积极响应国家号召，投身教育公益，助力乡村人才培养。公司秉承“学习改变命运、教育成就未来”的理念，设立科沃斯机器人助学基金，帮扶和培养家庭经济因难学子，使其获得更

好的教育机会，并持续关注其成长；为贫困地区的乡村小学捐赠图书，帮助他们拓宽视野；通过添可文化艺术基金，为家庭经济困难的青少年创造学习艺术文化的机会；通过助学金帮扶高校优秀学子，助力其成长成才。

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	承诺时间及期限	是否有履行期限	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
与首次公开发行相关的承诺	股份限售	控股股东创领投资，股东 Ever Group、创袖投资、Sky Sure	1、自公司股票上市交易之日起 36 个月内，不转让或者委托他人管理本单位在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的公司股份，也不要求本公司回购该部分股份。2、科沃斯股票上市后 6 个月内股票连续 20 个交易日的收盘价均低于股票发行价格，或者股票上市后 6 个月期末（如该日非交易日，则为该日后的第一个交易日）收盘价低于公司的股票发行价格，则本单位在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的科沃斯股份的锁定期将自动延长 6 个月。若科沃斯在 6 个月期间内已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则上述收盘价格指科沃斯股票经调整后的价格。	自公司上市之日起 36 个月	是	是	不适用	不适用
	股份限售	实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian	1、自公司股票上市交易之日起 36 个月内，本人不转让或者委托他人管理本人在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的公司股份，也不要求公司回购该部分股份。2、公司股票上市后 6 个月内如公司股票连续 20 个交易日的收盘价均低于公司的股票发行价格，或者公司股票上市后 6 个月期末（如该日非交易日，则为该日后的第一个交易日）收盘价低于公司的股票发行价格，则本人在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的公司股份的锁定期将自动延长 6 个月。若公司在	自公司上市之日起 36 个	是	是	不适用	不适用

			6 个月期间内已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则上述收盘价格指公司股票经调整后的价格。3、除遵守前述关于股份锁定的承诺外，本人在任职期间内（于本承诺中的所有股份锁定期结束后）每年转让的公司股份数量将不超过本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份总数的 25%。如本人出于任何原因离职，则在离职后半年内，亦不转让或者委托他人管理本人通过直接或间接方式持有的公司的股份。另，在本人任职期间，本人将向公司申报本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份数量及相应变动情况；本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份的持股变动申报工作将严格遵守《中华人民共和国公司法》、《上市公司董事、监事和高级管理人员所持本公司股份及其变动管理规则》、《上海证券交易所股票上市规则》等相关法律、法规、规范性文件的规定。4、自锁定期届满之日起 24 个月内，若本人试图通过任何途径或手段减持本人在本次发行及上市前通过直接或间接方式已持有的公司股份，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格。若在本人减持前述股份前，公司已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格经相应调整后的价格。减持方式包括集中竞价交易、大宗交易、协议转让及其他符合中国证监会及证券交易所相关规定的方式。本人任何时候拟减持发行人股份时，将提前 3 个交易日通知发行人并通过发行人予以公告，未履行公告程序前不进行减持。5、不论本人在公司处的职务是否发生变化或者本人是否从公司处离职，本人均会严格履行上述承诺。	月；锁定期满后 24 个月				
	股份限售	实际控制人近亲属钱岚	1、自公司股票上市交易之日起 36 个月内，本人不转让或者委托他人管理本人在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的公司股份，也不要求公司回购该部分股份。2、公司股票上市后 6 个月内如公司股票连续 20 个交易日的收盘价均低于公司的股票发行价格，或者公司股票上市后 6 个月期末（如该日非交易日，则为该日后的第一个交易日）收盘价低于公司的股票发行价格，则本人在本次发行及上市前直接或间接持有的公司股份的锁定期将自动延长 6 个月。若公司在 6 个月期间内已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则上述收盘价格指公司股票经调整后的价格。3、自锁定期届满之日起 24 个月内，若本人试图通过任何途径或手段减持本人在本次发行及上市前通过直接或间接方式已持有的公司股份，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格。若在本人减持前述股份前，公司已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格经相应调整后的价格。减	自公司上市之日起 36 个月；锁定期满后 24 个月	是	是	不适用	不适用

			持方式包括集中竞价交易、大宗交易、协议转让及其他符合中国证监会及证券交易所相关规定的方式。					
	股份限售	持有本公司股份的董事、高级管理人员庄建华、王宏伟（离任）、李雁、马建军、朱汝平（离任）、李文楷(离任)、王寿木（离任）	1、本人在任职期间内（于本承诺中的所有股份锁定期结束后）每年转让的公司股份数量将不超过本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份总数的 25%。如本人出于任何原因离职，则在离职后半年内，亦不转让或者委托他人管理本人通过直接或间接方式持有的公司的股份。另，在本人任职期间，本人将向公司申报本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份数量及相应变动情况；本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份的持股变动申报工作将严格遵守《中华人民共和国公司法》、《上市公司董事、监事和高级管理人员所持本公司股份及其变动管理规则》、《上海证券交易所股票上市规则》等相关法律、法规、规范性文件的规定。2、自锁定期届满之日起 24 个月内，若本人试图通过任何途径或手段减持本人在本次发行及上市前通过直接或间接方式已持有的公司股份，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格。若在本人减持前述股份前，公司已发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，则本人的减持价格应不低于公司的股票发行价格经相应调整后的价格。减持方式包括集中竞价交易、大宗交易、协议转让及其他符合中国证监会及证券交易所相关规定的方式。3、不论本人在公司处的职务是否发生变化或者本人是否从公司处离职，本人均会严格履行上述承诺。	锁定期满后 24 个月	是	是	不适用	不适用
	股份限售	持有本公司股份的监事王炜（离任）、吴亮（离任）、高翔（离任）	1、本人在任职期间内（于本承诺中的所有股份锁定期结束后）每年转让的公司股份数量将不超过本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份总数的 25%。如本人出于任何原因离职，则在离职后半年内，亦不转让或者委托他人管理本人通过直接或间接方式持有的公司的股份。另，在本人担任公司监事期间，本人将向公司申报本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份数量及相应变动情况；本人通过直接或间接方式持有公司股份的持股变动申报工作将严格遵守《中华人民共和国公司法》、《上市公司董事、监事和高级管理人员所持本公司股份及其变动管理规则》、《上海证券交易所股票上市规则》等相关法律、法规、规范性文件的规定。2、不论本人在公司处的职务是否发生变化或者本人是否从公司处离职，本人均会严格履行上述承诺。	长期	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	控股股东创领投资，持有公司 5%以上股份的股东	1、持续看好公司业务前景，全力支持公司发展，拟长期持有公司股票。2、在遵守本次发行其他各项承诺的前提下，本单位将现已持有的公司股票在锁定期满后两年内减持的，减持价格不低于本次发行价格（若公司在该期间内发生派息、	锁定期满后	是	是	不适用	不适用

		Ever Group、创袖投资、TEK Electrical（由 IDG 担任普通合伙人的两只投资私募股权基金所持有），David Cheng Qian 控制的股东 Sky Sure	送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项，发行价格应相应调整），每年减持数量不超过本单位在公司本次发行前所持股份总数的 30%，减持方式包括集中竞价交易、大宗交易、协议转让及其他符合中国证监会及证券交易所相关规定的方式。3、若拟减持公司股票，将在减持前 3 个交易日公告减持计划，未履行公告程序前不进行减持，且该等减持将于减持计划公告后 6 个月内通过相关证券交易所以大宗交易、竞价交易或中国证监会及证券交易所认可的其他方式依法进行。本单位减持公司股份将按照《中华人民共和国公司法》、《中华人民共和国证券法》、证券监督管理部门及证券交易所的相关规定办理。如未履行上述承诺，将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定媒体上公开说明未履行的具体原因，并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉，并暂不领取现金分红，直至实际履行承诺或违反承诺事项消除；因其未履行上述承诺而获得的收入将全部归公司所有，在获得该收入的五日内将该收入支付给公司指定账户；如因未履行上述承诺给公司或投资者造成损失的，将依法向公司或其他投资者赔偿相关损失。	24 个月内				
	其他	科沃斯	本公司承诺本次发行并上市的招股说明书不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏，本公司对其真实性、准确性和完整性承担个别和连带的法律责任。1、如招股说明书存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，致使投资者在买卖本公司股票的证券交易中遭受损失的，本公司将依法赔偿投资者的损失。具体措施为：在中国证监会对本公司作出正式的行政处罚决定书并认定本公司存在上述违法行为后，本公司将安排对提出索赔要求的公众投资者进行登记，并在查实其主体资格及损失金额后及时支付赔偿金。2、若中国证监会或其他有权部门认定招股说明书存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，且该情形对判断本公司是否符合法律、法规、规范性文件规定的首次公开发行股票并上市的发行条件构成重大、实质影响的，则本公司承诺将按如下方式依法回购本公司首次公开发行的全部新股，具体措施为：（1）在法律允许的情形下，若上述情形发生于本公司首次公开发行的新股已完成发行但未上市交易之阶段内，自中国证监会或其他有权机关认定本公司存在上述情形之日起 30 个工作日内，本公司将按照发行价并加算银行同期存款利息向网上中签投资者及网下配售投资者回购本公司首次公开发行的全部新股；（2）在法律允许的情形下，若上述情形发生于本公司首次公开发行的新股已完成上市交易之后，自中国证监会或其他有权机关认定本公司存在上述情形之日起 5 个工作日内制订股份回购方案并提交股东大会审议批准，通过上海证券交易所交易系统回购本公司首次公开发行的全部	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

			新股，回购价格将以发行价为基础并参考相关市场因素确定。本公司上市后发生派息、送股、资本公积转增股本等除权除息事项的，上述发行价格做相应调整。若违反本承诺，不及时进行回购或赔偿投资者损失的，本公司将在股东大会及中国证监会指定媒体上公开说明未履行承诺的具体原因，并向股东和社会投资者道歉；股东及社会公众投资者有权通过法律途径要求本公司履行承诺；同时因不履行承诺造成股东及社会公众投资者损失的，本公司将依法进行赔偿。					
	其他	控股股东创领投资	招股说明书所载内容不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏之情形，且本公司对招股说明书所载内容之真实性、准确性、完整性承担相应的法律责任。若中国证监会或其他有权部门认定招股说明书所载内容存在任何虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏之情形，且该等情形对判断公司是否符合法律规定的发行条件构成重大且实质影响的，则本公司承诺将极力促使公司依法回购其首次公开发行的全部新股，并购回已转让的原限售股份。若招股说明书所载内容存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，则本公司将依法赔偿投资者损失。如未履行上述承诺，本公司将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定媒体上公开说明其未履行的具体原因，并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉，并在前述认定发生之日起停止领取现金分红，同时持有的公司股份不得转让，直至依据上述承诺采取相应的赔偿措施并实施完毕时为止。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian	招股说明书所载内容不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏之情形，且对招股说明书所载内容之真实性、准确性、完整性承担相应的法律责任。若中国证监会或其他有权部门认定招股说明书所载内容存在任何虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏之情形，且该等情形对判断公司是否符合法律规定的发行条件构成重大且实质影响的，则本人承诺将极力促使公司依法回购其首次公开发行的全部新股。若招股说明书所载内容存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，则本人将依法赔偿投资者损失。如未履行上述承诺，本人将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定媒体上公开说明其未履行的具体原因，并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉，并在前述认定发生之日起停止领取薪酬，同时直接或间接持有的公司股份不得转让，直至依据上述承诺采取相应赔偿措施并实施完毕时为止。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	全体董事、监事及高级管理人员	招股说明书所载内容不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏之情形，且对招股说明书所载内容之真实性、准确性、完整性承担相应的法律责任。若中国证监会或其他有权部门认定招股说明书所载内容存在任何虚假记载、误导性陈述或	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

			者重大遗漏之情形，且该等情形对判断公司是否符合法律规定的发行条件构成重大且实质影响的，将促使公司依法回购其首次公开发行的全部新股。若招股说明书所载内容存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，则将依法赔偿投资者损失。如未履行上述承诺，公司董事、监事、高级管理人员将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定媒体上公开说明其未履行的具体原因，并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉，并在前述认定发生之日起停止领取薪酬及现金分红（如有），同时直接或间接持有的公司股份将不得转让，直至依据上述承诺采取相应的赔偿措施并实施完毕时为止。					
	其他	控股股东创领投资	1、本公司将不会越权干预公司的经营管理活动，不侵占公司利益，前述承诺是无条件且不可撤销的；2、若本公司违反前述承诺或拒不履行前述承诺的，本公司将在股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊公开作出解释并道歉，并接受中国证监会和证券交易所对本公司作出相关处罚或采取相关管理措施；对公司或股东造成损失的，本公司将给予充分、及时而有效的补偿。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian	1、本人承诺，不会越权干预公司经营管理活动，不侵占公司利益，前述承诺是无条件且不可撤销的；2、若本人违反前述承诺或拒不履行前述承诺的，本人将在股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊公开作出解释并道歉，并接受中国证监会和证券交易所对本公司作出相关处罚或采取相关管理措施；对公司或股东造成损失的，本人将给予充分、及时而有效的补偿。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	全体董事及高级管理人员	1、本人承诺，不无偿或以不公平条件向其他单位或者个人输送利益，也不采用其他方式损害公司利益；2、本人承诺，对本人的职务消费行为进行约束；3、本人承诺，不动用公司资产从事与本人履行职责无关的投资、消费活动；4、本人承诺，由董事会或薪酬委员会制定的薪酬制度与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩；5、本人承诺，未来如公布的公司股权激励的行权条件，将与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩；6、本人同意，将根据未来中国证监会、证券交易所等监管机构出台的规定，积极采取一切必要、合理措施，使公司填补回报措施能够得到有效的实施。本人承诺切实履行公司制定的有关填补回报措施以及本人对此作出的任何有关填补回报措施的承诺，若本人违反前述承诺或拒不履行前述承诺的，本人将在股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊公开作出解释并道歉，并接受中国证监会和证券交易所对本人作出相关处罚或采取相关管理措施；对公司或股东造成损失的，本人将给予充分、及时而有效的补偿。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

	解决同业竞争	实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian及钱东奇近亲属钱岚	1、本人及所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，目前均未以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动。2、在公司本次发行及上市后，本人及其本人所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，也不会：（1）以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动；（2）以任何形式支持公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或可能构成竞争的业务或活动；（3）以其它方式介入任何与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或者可能构成竞争的业务或活动。3、如本人及本人所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业将来不可避免地从事与公司及其控股企业构成或可能构成竞争的业务或活动，本人将主动或在公司提出异议后及时转让或终止前述业务，或促使本人所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业及时转让或终止前述业务，公司及其控股企业享有优先受让权。4、除前述承诺之外，本人进一步保证：（1）将根据有关法律法规的规定确保公司在资产、业务、人员、财务、机构方面的独立性；（2）将采取合法、有效的措施，促使本人拥有控制权的公司、企业与其他经济组织不直接或间接从事与公司相同或相似的业务；（3）将不利用公司实际控制人/实际控制人直系亲属/实际控制人近亲属的地位，进行其他任何损害公司及其他股东权益的活动。本人愿意对违反上述承诺及保证而给公司造成的经济损失承担赔偿责任。本人谨此确认：除非法律另有规定，自本函出具之日起，本函及本函项下之承诺均不可撤销；如法律另有规定，造成上述承诺的某些部分无效或不可执行时，不影响本人在本函项下的其它承诺。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	解决同业竞争	控股股东创领投资	1、本公司及本公司所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，目前均未以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动。2、在公司本次发行及上市后，本公司及本公司所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，也不会：（1）以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动；（2）以任何形式支持公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或可能构成竞争的业务或活动；（3）以其它方式介入任何与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或者可能构成竞争的业务或活动。3、如本公司及本公司所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业将来不可避免地从事与公司及其控股企业	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

			构成或可能构成竞争的业务或活动，本公司将主动或在公司提出异议后及时转让或终止前述业务，或促使本公司所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业及时转让或终止前述业务，公司及其控股企业享有优先受让权。4、除前述承诺之外，本公司进一步保证：（1）将根据有关法律法规的规定确保公司在资产、业务、人员、财务、机构方面的独立性；（2）将采取合法、有效的措施，促使本公司拥有控制权的公司、企业与其他经济组织不直接或间接从事与公司相同或相似的业务；（3）将不利用公司控股股东的地位，进行其他任何损害公司及其他股东权益的活动。本公司愿意对违反上述承诺及保证而给公司造成的经济损失承担赔偿责任。本公司谨此确认：除非法律另有规定，自本函出具之日起，本函及本函项下之承诺均不可撤销；如法律另有规定，造成上述承诺的某些部分无效或不可执行时，不影响本公司在本函项下的其它承诺。					
	解决同业竞争	持有公司 5%以上股份的股东 Ever Group、创袖投资、 TEK Electrical（由 IDG 担任普通合伙人的两只投资私募股权基金所持有），David Cheng Qian 控制的股东 Sky Sure	1、本公司/本单位及本公司/本单位所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，目前均未以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动。2、在公司本次发行及上市后，本公司/本单位及本公司/本单位所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业，也不会：（1）以任何形式从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成或可能构成直接或间接竞争关系的业务或活动；（2）以任何形式支持公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业从事与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或可能构成竞争的业务或活动；（3）以其它方式介入任何与公司及其控股企业目前或今后从事的主营业务构成竞争或者可能构成竞争的业务或活动。3、如本公司/本单位及本公司/本单位所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业将来不可避免地从事与公司及其控股企业构成或可能构成竞争的业务或活动，本公司/本单位将主动或在公司提出异议后及时转让或终止前述业务，或促使本公司/本单位所控股的、除公司及其控股企业以外的其它企业及时转让或终止前述业务，公司及其控股企业享有优先受让权。4、除前述承诺之外，本公司/本单位进一步保证：（1）将根据有关法律法规的规定确保公司在资产、业务、人员、财务、机构方面的独立性；（2）将采取合法、有效的措施，促使本公司/本单位拥有控制权的公司、企业与其他经济组织不直接或间接从事与公司相同或相似的业务；本公司/本单位愿意对违反上述承诺及保证而给公司造成的经济损失承担赔偿责任。本公司/本单位谨此确认：除非法律另有规定，自本函出具	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

			之日起，本函及本函项下之承诺均不可撤销；如法律另有规定，造成上述承诺的某些部分无效或不可执行时，不影响本公司/本单位在本函项下的其它承诺。					
	其他	控股股东创领投资	在不迟于公司股东大会审议通过稳定股价具体方案后的 10 个交易日内，根据公司股东大会审议通过的稳定股价具体方案，积极采取下述措施以稳定公司股价，并保证股价稳定措施实施后，公司的股权分布仍符合上市条件：（1）在符合股票交易相关规定的前提下，按照公司关于稳定股价具体方案中确定的增持金额和期间，通过交易所集中竞价交易方式增持公司股票；购买所增持股票的总金额，不高于自公司上市后累计从公司所获得现金分红金额的 30%。增持公司股份方案公告后，如果公司股价已经不满足启动稳定公司股价措施条件的，可以终止增持股份；（2）除因被强制执行或上市公司重组等情形必须转股或触发前述股价稳定措施的停止条件外，在公司股东大会审议稳定股价具体方案及方案实施期间，不转让本公司持有的公司股份；除经公司股东大会非关联股东同意外，不由公司回购本公司持有的股份；（3）法律、行政法规、规范性文件规定以及中国证监会认可的其他方式。触发股价稳定措施的启动条件时，不因在公司股东大会审议稳定股价具体方案及方案实施期间内不再作为公司控股股东而拒绝实施上述稳定股价的措施。本公司同意就上述稳定股价措施接受以下约束：（1）将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊上公开说明未采取上述稳定股价措施的具体原因并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉。（2）向投资者提出补充承诺或替代承诺，以尽可能保护投资者的权益。（3）如未履行上述承诺事项，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，将依法赔偿投资者损失。（4）如未履行增持公司股份的义务，公司有权将应履行其增持义务相等金额的应付现金分红予以扣留，直至履行其增持义务。公司可将与履行其增持义务相等金额的应付现金分红予以扣减用于公司回购股份，承诺人丧失对相应金额现金分红的追索权。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	全体董事和高级管理人员	在不迟于公司股东大会审议通过稳定股价具体方案后的 10 个交易日内，根据股东大会审议通过的稳定股价具体方案，积极采取下述措施以稳定公司股价，并保证股价稳定措施实施后，公司的股权分布仍符合上市条件：（1）在符合股票交易相关规定的前提下，按照公司关于稳定股价具体方案中确定的增持金额和期间，通过交易所集中竞价交易方式增持公司股票；购买所增持股票的总金额，不高于其上年度初至董事会审议通过稳定股价具体方案日期间从公司获取的税后薪酬及税后现金分红总额的 30%。增持公司股份方案公告后，如果公司股价已经不满足启动稳定公司股价措施条件的，可以终止增持股份。（2）除因继承、	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用

			被强制执行或上市公司重组等情形必须转股或触发前述股价稳定措施的停止条件外，在股东大会审议稳定股价具体方案及方案实施期间，不转让本人持有的公司股份；除经公司股东大会非关联股东同意外，不由公司回购本人持有的股份。（3）法律、行政法规、规范性文件规定以及中国证监会认可的其他方式。触发股价稳定措施的启动条件时，不因在公司股东大会审议稳定股价具体方案及方案实施期间内职务变更、离职等情形而拒绝实施上述稳定股价的措施。就上述稳定股价措施接受以下约束：（1）将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊上公开说明未采取上述稳定股价措施的具体原因并向公司股东和社会公众投资者道歉。（2）向投资者提出补充承诺或替代承诺，以尽可能保护投资者的权益。（3）如未履行上述承诺事项，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，将依法赔偿投资者损失。（4）如未履行增持公司股份的义务，公司有权将应付承诺人的薪酬及现金分红予以扣留，直至承诺人履行其增持义务。公司可将应付承诺人的薪酬与现金分红予以扣减用于公司回购股份，承诺人丧失对相应金额现金分红的追索权。					
	解决关联交易	控股股东创领投资	1、除科沃斯发行及上市申报的经审计财务报告披露的关联交易（如有）以外，本公司以及本公司所控制的其他企业与科沃斯之间现时不存在其他任何依照法律法规和中国证监会有关规定应披露而未披露的关联交易。2、本公司将尽量避免本公司以及本公司所控制的其他企业与科沃斯发生关联交易事项，对于不可避免发生的关联业务往来或交易将在平等、自愿的基础上，按照公平、公允原则进行，交易价格将按照市场公认的合理价格确定。3、本公司及关联方将严格遵守科沃斯《公司章程》等规范性文件中关于关联交易事项的回避规定，所涉及的关联交易均将按照规定的决策程序进行，并将履行合法程序，及时对关联交易事项进行信息披露。本公司承诺不会利用关联交易转移、输送利润，不会通过对科沃斯行使不正当股东权利损害科沃斯及其他股东的合法权益。4、如违反上述承诺给科沃斯造成损失的，本公司承担全额赔偿责任。5、本承诺函在本公司直接或间接持有科沃斯 5%及以上股份的期间内持续有效，并不可撤销。	在本公司构成科沃斯关联方期间	是	是	不适用	不适用
	解决关联	实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian	1、除科沃斯发行及上市申报的经审计财务报告披露的关联交易（如有）以外，本人以及本人所控制的其他企业与科沃斯之间现时不存在其他任何依照法律法规和中国证监会有关规定应披露而未披露的关联交易。2、本人将尽量避免本人以及本人所控制的其他企业与科沃斯发生关联交易事项，对于不可避免发生的关联业务往来或交易将在平等、自愿的基础上，按照公平、公允原则进行，交易	在本人作为科沃斯实际	是	是	不适用	不适用

	交易		价格将按照市场公认的合理价格确定。3、本人及关联方将严格遵守科沃斯《公司章程》等规范性文件中关于关联交易事项的回避规定，所涉及的关联交易均将按照规定的决策程序进行，并将履行合法程序，及时对关联交易事项进行信息披露。本人承诺不会利用关联交易转移、输送利润，不会通过对科沃斯行使不正当股东权利损害科沃斯及其他股东的合法权益。4、如违反上述承诺给科沃斯造成损失的，本人承担全额赔偿责任。5、本承诺函在本人直接或间接持有科沃斯 5%及以上股份的期间内持续有效，并不可撤销。	控制人期间				
与再融资相关的承诺	其他	控股股东创领投资、实际控制人钱东奇、David Cheng Qian	1、本公司/本人保证不越权干预上市公司的经营管理活动，不侵占上市公司的利益。2、如因本公司/本人违反上述承诺致使上市公司或股东遭受损失的，本公司/本人将依法承担补偿责任。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	全体董事、高级管理人员	1、本人承诺不无偿或以不公平条件向其他单位或者个人输送利益，也不采用其他方式损害公司利益；2、本人承诺对本人的职务消费行为进行约束；3、本人承诺不动用公司资产从事与其履行职责无关的投资、消费活动；4、本人承诺由董事会或薪酬与考核委员会制定的薪酬制度与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩；5、本人承诺拟公布的公司股权激励的行权条件与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩（如适用）；如因本人违反上述承诺致使上市公司或股东遭受损失的，本人将依法承担补偿责任。	长期	否	是	不适用	不适用
其他承诺	其他	实际控制人钱东奇	本人于 2020 年 4 月 14 日通过本人个人账户增持科沃斯机器人股份有限公司 300,000 股股票，未来如本人出售该部分股票，所得收益归公司所有。	长期	是	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

（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）其他说明

□适用 √不适用

六、聘任、解聘会计师事务所情况

单位：元 币种：人民币

	现聘任
境内会计师事务所名称	信永中和会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
境内会计师事务所报酬	1,908,000
境内会计师事务所审计年限	7 年
境内会计师事务所注册会计师姓名	薛燕、张东鹤
境内会计师事务所注册会计师审计服务的连续年限	薛燕 1 年、张东鹤 3 年
境外会计师事务所名称	
境外会计师事务所报酬	
境外会计师事务所审计年限	

	名称	报酬
内部控制审计会计师事务所	信永中和会计师事务所（特殊	477,000

	普通合伙）	
财务顾问		
保荐人	中国国际金融股份有限公司	

聘任、解聘会计师事务所的情况说明
√适用 □不适用

2022 年 5 月 13 日，公司召开 2021 年年度股东大会，审议通过《关于续聘公司 2022 年度审计机构的议案》，决定续聘信永中和会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为公司 2022 年度审计机构，有效期一年。

审计期间改聘会计师事务所的情况说明
□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

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

报告期内公司及其控股股东、实际控制人诚信状况良好，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等情况。

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

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

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

(六)其他

□适用 √不适用

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

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：万元　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
科沃斯机器人科技有限公司苏州中心第一分公司	全资子公司	公司员工	100	2022/5/6	2022/5/19	2023/5/18	连带责任担保	/	否	否	/	是，造成公司损失的，员工全额赔偿	否	/
报告期内担保发生额合计（不包括对子公司的担保）														100
报告期末担保余额合计（A）（不包括对子公司的担保）														100
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														1,392.92
报告期末对子公司担保余额合计（B）														1,392.92
公司担保总额情况（包括对子公司的担保）														
担保总额（A+B）														1,492.92
担保总额占公司净资产的比例(%)														0.23
其中：														
为股东、实际控制人及其关联方提供担保的金额（C）														
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）														
担保总额超过净资产50%部分的金额（E）														

上述三项担保金额合计（C+D+E）	
未到期担保可能承担连带清偿责任说明	
担保情况说明	（1）公司2021年年度股东大会审议通过《关于控股子公司之间互相担保的议案》：因公司业务发展需要，公司控股子公司科沃斯机器人科技有限公司、苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司、深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司、苏州科畅电子有限公司、苏州科瀚电子有限公司、苏州科享电子有限公司、苏州科妙电子有限公司、添可电器有限公司、苏州悠尼科技有限公司、添可智能科技有限公司、苏州食万美味科技有限公司（以下简称“十一家子公司”）计划在北京空间变换科技有限公司（以下简称“北京空间变换”）平台开设抖音小店铺，十一家子公司同意为其店铺的经营行为互相承担连带保证责任,同时，如十一家子公司在北京空间变换平台经营期间发生违法、违约或违反北京空间变换平台规则情形时，北京空间变换有权冻结或扣除十一家子公司的货款、保证金且限制十一家子公司退店，有权根据平台规则的规定采取相应措施。报告期内，科沃斯机器人科技有限公司、苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司、深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司、苏州科畅电子有限公司、添可电器有限公司、苏州悠尼科技有限公司、苏州食万美味科技有限公司已签订协议。 （2）公司第二届董事会第二十三次会议审议通过《关于为员工提供担保的议案》，同意为员工租赁公租房提供担保，担保合计金额不超过人民币100万元；为员工入驻商场专柜/品牌促销提供担保，担保合计金额不超过人民币100万元。报告期内，公司签订担保合同，为公司员工在租赁公租房期间产生的欠款承担连带责任，同时员工签订反担保合同，造成公司损失的，员工全额赔偿。

(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

单位：万元 币种：人民币

类型	资金来源	发生额	未到期余额	逾期未收回金额
银行理财	自有资金	136,000	95,000	0
银行理财	首次公开发行募集资金	4,000	0	0
银行理财	可转换公司债券募集资金	80,000	50,000	0

注：表格中的发生额是指报告期内的单日最高余额。

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、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

单位：股

	本次变动前		本次变动增减（＋，－）					本次变动后	
	数量	比例(%)	发行新股	送股	公积金转股	其他	小计	数量	比例(%)
一、有限售条件股份	10,628,200	1.86	1,898,000			-4,071,055	-2,173,055	8,455,145	1.47
1、国家持股									
2、国有法人持股									
3、其他内资持股	10,460,430	1.83	1,868,200			-4,007,170	-2,138,970	8,321,460	1.45
其中：境内非国有法人持股									
境内自然人持股	10,460,430	1.83	1,868,200			-4,007,170	-2,138,970	8,321,460	1.45
4、外资持股	167,770	0.03	29,800			-63,885	-34,085	133,685	0.02
其中：境外法人持股									
境外自然人持股	167,770	0.03	29,800			-63,885	-34,085	133,685	0.02
二、无限售条件流通股份	561,395,675	98.14				3,649,254	3,649,254	565,044,929	98.53
1、人民币普通股	561,395,675	98.14				3,649,254	3,649,254	565,044,929	98.53
2、境内上市的外资股									
3、境外上市的外资股									
4、其他									
三、股份总数	572,023,875	100.00	1,898,000			-421,801	1,476,199	573,500,074	100.00

2、 股份变动情况说明

√适用 □不适用

（1）2022 年 1 月 10 日，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司完成了对公司 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予权益的审核与登记工作，向 507 人授予合计 965,400 股限制性股票。具体内容详见公司于 2022 年 1 月 12 日披露于上海证券交易所网站的《关于 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划之首次授予结果的公告》，公告编号：2022-002；

（2）2022 年 2 月 8 日，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司完成了对公司 2021 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予权益的审核与登记工作，向 34 人授予合计 932,600 股限制性股票。具体内容详见公司于 2022 年 2 月 10 日披露于上海证券交易所网站的《关于向 2021 年限制性股票激励计划之预留授予结果的公告》，公告编号：2022-011；

（3）2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司第二届董事会第二十三次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》。2022 年 7 月 5 日，在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司办理完毕相关回购注销手续，回购注销已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票 200,130 股；

（4）2022 年 8 月 26 日，公司第三届董事会第二次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》。2022 年 10 月 24 日，在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司办理完毕相关回购注销手续，回购注销已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票 222,660 股；

（5）因可转换公司债券转股，报告期内合计新增 989 股 A 股无限售流通股股份；

（6）2022 年 12 月 31 日，公司总股本为 573,500,074 股。

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

2022 年，公司向激励对象授予限制性股票合计 1,898,000 股，回购注销限制性股票合计 422,790 股，可转债转股合计 989 股，期末总股本变更至 573,500,074 股。2022 年实现基本每股收益 3.02 元，每股净资产 11.21 元。

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

单位：股

股东名称	年初限售股数	本年解除限售股数	本年增加限售股数	年末限售股数	限售原因	解除限售日期
2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予对象	1,759,250	914,650		844,600	股权激励限售	2022/11/4
2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予对象	877,450	456,155		421,295	股权激励限售	2022/11/17
2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予对象	7,991,500	2,540,950		5,450,550	股权激励限售	2022/5/5
2021 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予对象		114,000	932,600	818,600	股权激励限售	
2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予对象		45,300	965,400	920,100	股权激励限售	
合计	10,628,200	4,071,055	1,898,000	8,455,145	/	/

注：报告期内，2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次和预留授予部分分别回购注销 70,050 股和 37,940 股，2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次和预留授予部分分别回购注销 155,500 股和 114,000 股，2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分回购注销 45,300 股，合计回购注销限制性股票 422,790 股，已计入本年解除限售股数中。

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

2022 年 9 月 23 日，公司向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励对象授予预留部分股票期权 218.09 万份和限制性股票 16.84 万股。2022 年 11 月 14 日，公司 2022 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》，因此取消向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的登记工作。

(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

2022 年，公司向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励对象首次授予限制性股票 965,400 股，向 2021 年限制性股票激励对象预留授予限制性股票 932,600 股，可转债转股 989 股，回购注销已

获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票合计 422,790 股。2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分解除限售 2,385,450 股，2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分解除限售 844,600 股，2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分解除限售 418,215 股。公司有限售条件股份由 10,628,200 股变更为 8,455,145 股，总股本由 572,023,875 股变更为 573,500,074 股。

2022 年末，公司资产负债率为 51.69%，较年初下降 0.68 个百分点。

(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)	40,272
年度报告披露日前上一月末的普通股股东总数(户)	39,782
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							
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	
苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司	0	239,198,209	41.71	0	无	0	境内非国有法人
EVER GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED	0	70,480,000	12.29	0	无	0	境外法人
苏州创袖投资中心(有限合伙)	0	59,645,808	10.40	0	无	0	境内非国有法人
香港中央结算有限公司	-9,472,645	20,900,587	3.64	0	无	0	未知
苏创智慧（上海）企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	-1,972,300	16,113,610	2.81	0	无	0	境内非国有法人

SKY SURE LIMITED	0	12,600,000	2.20	0	无	0	境外法人
交通银行股份有限公司－易方达上证 50 指数增强型证券投资基金	9,046,755	9,046,755	1.58	0	无	0	未知
易方达基金－中央汇金资产管理有限责任公司－易方达基金－汇金资管单一资产管理计划	4,100,085	4,100,085	0.71	0	无	0	未知
上海科毓赢企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	0	3,830,400	0.67	0	无	0	境内非国有法人
上海桓彬企业管理咨询中心（有限合伙）	-93,300	3,275,351	0.57	0	无	0	境内非国有法人

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
苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司	239,198,209	人民币普通股	239,198,209
EVER GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED	70,480,000	人民币普通股	70,480,000
苏州创袖投资中心(有限合伙)	59,645,808	人民币普通股	59,645,808
香港中央结算有限公司	20,900,587	人民币普通股	20,900,587
苏创智慧（上海）企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	16,113,610	人民币普通股	16,113,610
SKY SURE LIMITED	12,600,000	人民币普通股	12,600,000
交通银行股份有限公司－易方达上证 50 指数增强型证券投资基金	9,046,755	人民币普通股	9,046,755
易方达基金－中央汇金资产管理有限责任公司－易方达基金－汇金资管单一资产管理计划	4,100,085	人民币普通股	4,100,085
上海科毓赢企业管理合伙企业（有限合伙）	3,830,400	人民币普通股	3,830,400
上海桓彬企业管理咨询中心（有限合伙）	3,275,351	人民币普通股	3,275,351

前十名股东中回购专户情况说明	不适用
上述股东委托表决权、受托表决权、放弃表决权的说明	不适用
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明	1、公司控股股东创领投资的股东钱东奇在创袖投资出资份额为 99.99%，同时与创袖投资出资份额 0.01%的合伙人钱岚是兄妹关系； 2、公司控股股东创领投资的股东钱东奇与 Ever Group、Sky Sure 股东 David Cheng Qian 是父子关系。
表决权恢复的优先股股东及持股数量的说明	不适用

前十名有限售条件股东持股数量及限售条件

√适用 □不适用

单位：股

序号	有限售条件股东名称	持有的有限售条件股份数量	有限售条件股份可上市交易情况		限售条件
			可上市交易时间	新增可上市交易股份数量	
1	冷泠	2,691,600			股权激励限售
2	徐锡胜	175,000			股权激励限售
3	王寿木	140,000			股权激励限售
4	任怀强	126,000			股权激励限售
5	施菁	117,600			股权激励限售
6	何吾佳	105,000			股权激励限售
7	RUAN JIAYANG	70,000			股权激励限售
8	陈涛	70,000			股权激励限售
9	刘焱南	70,000			股权激励限售
10	殷鹏	70,000			股权激励限售
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明		公司未知前十名有限售条件股东之间是否存在关联关系，也未知是否属于《上市公司收购管理办法》规定的一致行动人。			

(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	苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司
单位负责人或法定代表人	钱东奇

成立日期	2016 年 5 月 27 日
主要经营业务	企业管理服务，企业管理咨询。
报告期内控股和参股的其他境内外上市公司的股权情况	无
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

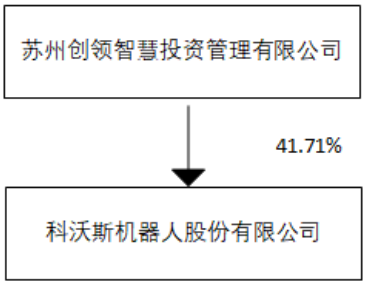
□适用 √不适用

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

2 自然人

√适用 □不适用

姓名	钱东奇、David Cheng Qian
国籍	钱东奇中国国籍；David Cheng Qian 加拿大国籍
是否取得其他国家或地区居留权	否
主要职业及职务	钱东奇任公司董事长；David Cheng Qian 任公司副董事长、服务机器人事业部首席执行官
过去 10 年曾控股的境内外上市公	无

司情况	

3 公司不存在实际控制人情况的特别说明

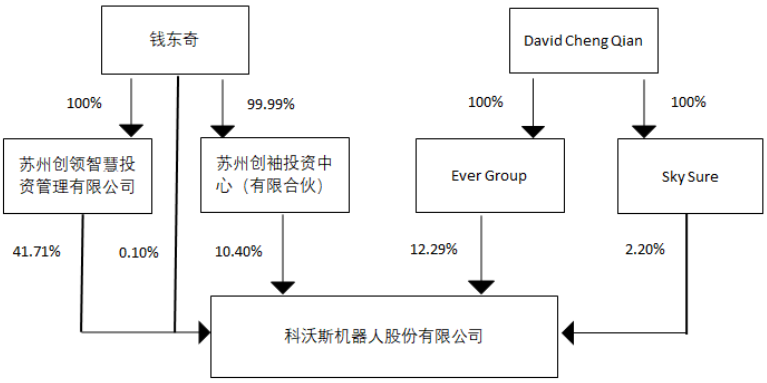
□适用 √不适用

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：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
EVER GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED	David Cheng Qian	2015-06-12	注册号：2249922	1 港币	投资控股

苏州创袖投资中心(有限合伙)	钱岚	2015-07-07	91320500MA1MKEFQ4U	20,000 人民币	项目投资、股权投资
情况说明	David Cheng Qian 持有 Ever Group 100%股权；钱东奇持有创袖投资 99.99%股权				

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

(一) 转债发行情况

√适用 □不适用

经中国证券监督管理委员会《关于核准科沃斯机器人股份有限公司公开发行可转换公司债券的批复》（证监许可[2021]3493 号）的核准，公司于 2021 年 11 月 30 日公开发行了 10,400,000 张可转换公司债券，每张面值 100 元，发行总额 104,000 万元。具体内容详见公司于 2021 年 11 月 26 日在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司公开发行可转换公司债券发行公告》，公告编号：2021-104。

经上海证券交易所自律监管决定书[2021]488 号文同意，公司 104,000 万元可转换公司债券将于 2021 年 12 月 29 日起在上海证券交易所挂牌交易，债券简称“科沃转债”，债券代码“113633”。具体内容详见公司于 2021 年 12 月 25 日在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）披露的《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司公开发行可转换公司债券上市公告书》,公告编号:2021-118。

(二) 报告期转债持有人及担保人情况

√适用 □不适用

可转换公司债券名称		科沃转债
期末转债持有人数		44,127
本公司转债的担保人		无
前十名转债持有人情况如下：		
可转换公司债券持有人名称	期末持债数量（元）	持有比例(%)
北京银行股份有限公司－景顺长城景颐双利债券型证券投资基金	52,467,000	5.05
工银瑞信添丰可转债固定收益型养老金产品－中国银行股份有限公司	50,344,000	4.84
中国民生银行股份有限公司－工银瑞信添颐债券型证券投资基金	48,920,000	4.70
中信建投证券股份有限公司	40,180,000	3.86
中国建设银行股份有限公司－中欧新蓝筹灵活配置混合型证券投资基金	28,426,000	2.73
中国民生银行股份有限公司－东方双债添利债券型证券投资基金	18,346,000	1.76

华夏基金延年益寿 5 号纯债固定收益型养老金产品－中国农业银行股份有限公司	16,699,000	1.61
华夏基金延年益寿 7 号固定收益型养老金产品－中信银行股份有限公司	16,184,000	1.56
工银瑞信添祥混合型养老金产品－中国工商银行股份有限公司	16,030,000	1.54
中信银行股份有限公司－工银瑞信产业债债券型证券投资基金	13,964,000	1.34

(三) 报告期转债变动情况

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

可转换公司债券名称	本次变动前	本次变动增减			本次变动后
		转股	赎回	回售	
科沃转债	1,040,000,000	189,000	0	0	1,039,811,000

报告期转债累计转股情况

√适用 □不适用

可转换公司债券名称	科沃转债
报告期转股额（元）	189,000
报告期转股数（股）	989
累计转股数（股）	989
累计转股数占转股前公司已发行股份总数（%）	0.0002
尚未转股额（元）	1,039,811,000
未转股转债占转债发行总量比例（%）	99.98

(四) 转股价格历次调整情况

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

可转换公司债券名称		科沃转债		
转股价格调整日	调整后转股价格	披露时间	披露媒体	转股价格调整说明
2022/1/14	178.28	2022/1/13	上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》	2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象首次授予的限制性股票 96.54 万股登记完成，股本发生变化，相应调整转股价
2022/2/11	178.13	2022/2/10	上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》	2021 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票 93.26 万股登记完成，股本发生变化，相应调整转股价
2022/6/2	177.03	2022/5/27	上海证券交易所网站	公司 2021 年年度利润分配，

			（www.sse.com.cn）《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》	向全体股东每 10 股派发现金红利 11.00 元（含税），权益分派导致转股价格调整
2022/7/26	177.08	2022/7/23	上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》	公司回购注销 200,130 股限制性股票已办理完毕，股本发生变化，相应调整转股价
2022/10/27	177.13	2022/10/26	上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）《上海证券报》《中国证券报》《证券时报》	公司回购注销 222,660 股限制性股票已办理完毕，股本发生变化，相应调整转股价
截至本报告期末最新转股价格		177.13		

(五) 公司的负债情况、资信变化情况及在未来年度还债的现金安排

√适用 □不适用

报告期末，公司负债合计 68.79 亿元，其中流动负债 58.05 亿元，非流动负债 10.74 亿元，资产负债率为 51.69%。

2022 年 6 月 17 日，中诚信国际信用评级有限责任公司在对公司经营状况及相关行业进行综合分析与评估的基础上，出具了《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司公开发行可转换公司债券 2022 年度跟踪评级报告》（信评委函字[2022]跟踪 0672 号），本次公司主体信用等级为“AA”，评级展望为“稳定”，“科沃转债”信用等级为“AA”。本次评级结果较前次没有变化。

公司各方面经营情况稳定，资产结构合理，资信情况良好，可为未来年度支付可转换公司债券利息、偿付债券提供稳定、充足的运营资金。

(六) 转债其他情况说明

□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

XYZH/2023XAAA2B0052

科沃斯机器人股份有限公司全体股东：

一、 审计意见

我们审计了科沃斯机器人股份有限公司（以下简称科沃斯）财务报表，包括 2022 年 12 月 31 日的合并及母公司资产负债表，2022 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相关财务报表附注。

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，公允反映了科沃斯 2022 年 12 月 31 日的合并及母公司财务状况以及 2022 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，我们独立于科沃斯，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。

1. 营业收入确认和计量	
关键审计事项	**审计中的应对**
如附注“五、38”所述，科沃斯的营业收入主要由线上 B2C 模式、电商平台入仓模式、线上、线下分销模式、OEM/ODM 模式构成，如附注七、61 营业收入和营业成本”所述，科沃斯 2022 年度营业收入 1,532,476.28 万元，较 2021 年度营业收入 1,308,600.74 万元	我们执行的主要审计程序： ➢了解、评估管理层对销售与收款循环的内部控制的设计，并测试了关键控制执行的有效性； ➢通过抽样检查销售合同及与管理层的访谈，了解和评估收入确认政策； ➢对营业收入实施分析程序，分析毛利率异

增长了 17.11%。由于营业收入是科沃斯的关键业绩指标之一，我们将收入确认和计量的真实性及准确性作为关键审计事项。	常变动，复核收入的合理性，与同行业毛利率进行对比； ➢根据客户交易的特点和性质抽取足够的样本量执行函证程序以确认应收账款余额和销售收入金额，对未回函的样本进行替代测试； ➢检查收入确认相关合同、发票、出库单（客户签收单）等单据； ➢针对线上销售模式，我们进行了 IT 专项审计，通过实地访谈、从业务平台和第三方销售平台提取订单数据，和账面数据进行核对，并对订单数据的合理性进行分析； ➢针对外销收入，除执行上述程序外，还检查报关单，并和账面数据进行核对，对差异进行合理性分析； ➢对收入进行截止测试，以评估销售收入是否在恰当的期间确认； ➢对本年新增的大客户进行背景了解，关注是否存在关联交易。
2. 销售费用广告营销及平台服务费的确认	
关键审计事项	**审计中的应对**
如附注“七、63 销售费用”所示，科沃斯 2022 年度销售费用 462,253.78 万元，较 2021 年度销售费用 323,674.54 万元增长了 42.81%，其中：广告营销及平台服务费 360,612.20 万元，占销售费用总额的比重为 78.01%，较 2021 年度 248,173.33 万元增长了 45.31%。由于销售费用广告营销及平台服务费 2022 年度发生额较大，且增长幅度高于营业收入增长幅度，故我们将销售费用广告营销及平台服务费的确认作为关键审计事项。	我们执行的主要审计程序： ➢了解、评估与广告营销及平台服务费相关的关键内部控制，评价这些控制的设计并测试相关内部控制的运行有效性； ➢对广告营销及平台服务费实施分析程序，分析占收入比例及增长趋势，并与收入增长趋势进行对比分析，识别是否存在重大或异常波动，并查明波动原因； ➢检查与广告营销及平台服务费确认相关的支持性文件，包括合同、结算单、平台消耗明细、投放效果等，检查费用发生的真实性、完整性、准确性、合理性； ➢抽取足够的样本量执行函证程序，以确认广告营销及平台服务费发生额，对未回函的样本进行替代测试； ➢执行截止性测试程序，对资产负债表日前后确认的广告营销及平台服务费核对相应结算单、发票、合同等支持性文件，评价广告营

	销及平台服务费是否在恰当期间确认； ➢检查与销售费用相关的信息是否已在财务报表中作出恰当列报。

四、 其他信息

科沃斯管理层(以下简称“管理层”)对其他信息负责。其他信息包括科沃斯 2022 年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，管理层负责评估科沃斯的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非管理层计划清算科沃斯、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督科沃斯的财务报告过程。

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，就可能导致对科沃斯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科沃斯不能持续经营。

（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） 就科沃斯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。

信永中和会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙) 中国注册会计师：薛燕
（项目合伙人）

中国注册会计师：张东鹤

中国 北京 二〇二三年四月二十七日

二、财务报表

合并资产负债表

2022 年 12 月 31 日

编制单位：科沃斯机器人股份有限公司

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2022 年 12 月 31 日	2021 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产：			
货币资金	七、1	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70

结算备付金			
拆出资金			
交易性金融资产	七、2	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86
衍生金融资产			
应收票据	七、4		
应收账款	七、5	1,953,441,486.43	1,784,411,747.65
应收款项融资	七、6	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46
预付款项	七、7	339,826,236.98	196,166,832.30
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、8	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27
其中：应收利息			
应收股利			
买入返售金融资产			
存货	七、9	2,906,269,485.39	2,417,305,973.69
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	七、13	258,259,559.08	160,250,862.41
流动资产合计		11,126,160,191.12	9,065,811,061.34
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			
长期股权投资	七、17	144,245,936.84	152,376,462.63
其他权益工具投资	七、18	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00
其他非流动金融资产	七、19	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07
投资性房地产	七、20	271,869.80	283,163.07
固定资产	七、21	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49
在建工程	七、22	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产	七、25	78,430,885.33	36,554,118.52
无形资产	七、26	158,448,569.50	88,037,355.45
开发支出			
商誉	七、28		
长期待摊费用	七、29	31,938,218.35	27,799,386.33
递延所得税资产	七、30	210,037,554.26	159,681,617.07
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计		2,183,411,864.92	1,654,203,145.92
资产总计		13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26
流动负债：			
短期借款	七、32	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
向中央银行借款			
拆入资金			
交易性金融负债	七、33	9,847,800.00	

衍生金融负债			
应付票据	七、35	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35
应付账款	七、36	3,058,229,541.79	2,464,891,368.51
预收款项			
合同负债	七、38	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19
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	213,754,584.23	171,017,226.31
应交税费	七、40	147,450,803.18	298,440,457.40
其他应付款	七、41	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54
其中：应付利息			
应付股利			
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	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74
其他流动负债	七、44	148,723,097.73	131,591,621.28
流动负债合计		5,804,791,809.52	4,649,089,393.99
非流动负债：			
保险合同准备金			
长期借款			
应付债券	七、46	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债	七、47	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益	七、51	23,090,886.71	1,619,251.91
递延所得税负债	七、30	52,450,943.56	28,441,416.67
其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计		1,074,266,915.14	964,425,292.34
负债合计		6,879,058,724.66	5,613,514,686.33
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）	七、53	573,500,074.00	572,023,875.00
其他权益工具	七、54	117,942,096.95	117,963,750.28
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积	七、55	1,720,620,384.92	1,518,833,808.53
减：库存股	七、56	411,738,054.06	398,053,331.46
其他综合收益	七、57	8,575,789.26	-70,211,520.06
专项储备			
盈余公积	七、59	225,333,101.75	171,728,112.99
一般风险准备			
未分配利润	七、60	4,195,245,989.12	3,182,009,097.38

归属于母公司所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		6,429,479,381.94	5,094,293,792.66
少数股东权益		1,033,949.44	12,205,728.27
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		6,430,513,331.38	5,106,499,520.93
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		13,309,572,056.04	10,720,014,207.26

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

母公司资产负债表

2022 年 12 月 31 日

编制单位:科沃斯机器人股份有限公司

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2022 年 12 月 31 日	2021 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产：			
货币资金		836,920,962.60	1,194,831,192.53
交易性金融资产		610,000,000.00	93,227,500.00
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			
应收账款	十七、1	2,712,255,501.67	1,369,990,289.98
应收款项融资			
预付款项		29,025,809.18	32,312,338.16
其他应收款	十七、2	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90
其中：应收利息			
应收股利			
存货		562,649,165.83	673,006,503.41
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		23,191,337.00	33,641,799.66
流动资产合计		6,485,618,045.06	4,712,076,215.64
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	十七、3	1,436,503,916.81	1,325,012,129.88
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产		97,418,665.00	94,276,360.00
投资性房地产		9,397,486.01	10,131,665.22
固定资产		143,322,610.84	88,205,843.18
在建工程			
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产		15,275,603.49	18,617,957.21
无形资产		11,887,034.06	11,748,751.73
开发支出			

商誉			
长期待摊费用		4,346,213.99	1,933,290.02
递延所得税资产		5,466,465.07	6,182,497.88
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计		1,723,617,995.27	1,556,108,495.12
资产总计		8,209,236,040.33	6,268,184,710.76
流动负债：			
短期借款		420,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据		43,780,148.79	83,791,689.54
应付账款		2,844,705,174.57	1,446,355,858.07
预收款项			
合同负债		13,556,940.60	23,967.30
应付职工薪酬		65,739,764.40	55,876,334.04
应交税费		15,253,041.28	6,478,234.66
其他应付款		624,518,893.03	590,065,597.96
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		5,676,428.57	5,558,364.00
其他流动负债		775,578.20	58,812.35
流动负债合计		4,034,297,202.31	2,228,347,524.59
非流动负债：			
长期借款			
应付债券		955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债		8,758,176.27	12,767,314.19
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益		430,614.15	585,923.15
递延所得税负债		18,091,253.92	13,593,312.90
其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计		982,433,239.67	942,139,215.00
负债合计		5,016,730,441.98	3,170,486,739.59
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）		573,500,074.00	572,023,875.00
其他权益工具		117,942,096.95	117,963,750.28
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积		1,713,771,307.20	1,511,425,486.34
减：库存股		411,738,054.06	398,053,331.46
其他综合收益			
专项储备			
盈余公积		225,333,101.74	171,728,112.98
未分配利润		973,697,072.52	1,122,610,078.03

所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		3,192,505,598.35	3,097,697,971.17
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		8,209,236,040.33	6,268,184,710.76

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

合并利润表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2022 年度	2021 年度
一、营业总收入		15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30
其中：营业收入	七、61	15,324,762,800.45	13,086,007,405.30
利息收入			
已赚保费			
手续费及佣金收入			
二、营业总成本		13,405,108,369.11	10,816,445,846.36
其中：营业成本	七、61	7,415,100,260.20	6,358,860,217.58
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	88,989,576.75	71,851,249.34
销售费用	七、63	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69
管理费用	七、64	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90
研发费用	七、65	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63
财务费用	七、66	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22
其中：利息费用		56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
利息收入		32,335,572.88	19,940,051.24
加：其他收益	七、67	106,079,040.30	55,446,248.10
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）	七、68	-22,386,282.35	12,280,303.69
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益		-10,893,912.46	-13,009,445.41
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	37,323,490.90	106,759,548.25
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	七、71	-98,825,787.83	-14,772,450.22
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	七、72	-125,236,616.94	-174,437,722.96

资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）	七、73	726,303.58	1,034,233.84
三、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		1,817,334,579.00	2,255,871,719.64
加：营业外收入	七、74	14,332,106.72	8,066,447.17
减：营业外支出	七、75	4,952,806.46	11,276,870.98
四、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		1,826,713,879.26	2,252,661,295.83
减：所得税费用	七、76	126,298,343.80	239,123,006.15
五、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
（一）按经营持续性分类			
1.持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
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）		1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48
2.少数股东损益（净亏损以“-”号填列）		1,978,976.73	3,277,636.20
六、其他综合收益的税后净额		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
（一）归属母公司所有者的其他综合收益的税后净额		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
1．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			
2．将重分类进损益的其他综合收益		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
（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		78,787,309.32	-37,556,406.87
（7）其他			
（二）归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额			

七、综合收益总额		1,779,202,844.78	1,975,981,882.81
（一）归属于母公司所有者的综合收益总额		1,777,223,868.05	1,972,704,246.61
（二）归属于少数股东的综合收益总额		1,978,976.73	3,277,636.20
八、每股收益：			
（一）基本每股收益(元/股)		3.02	3.59
（二）稀释每股收益(元/股)		2.96	3.53

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：0 元，上期被合并方实现的净利润为： 0 元。
公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

母公司利润表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2022 年度	2021 年度
一、营业收入	十七、4	5,302,568,630.41	4,254,710,307.82
减：营业成本	十七、4	4,537,703,061.98	3,372,266,991.28
税金及附加		16,400,432.38	4,702,029.63
销售费用		176,664,949.13	146,357,104.78
管理费用		109,826,811.24	101,913,179.50
研发费用		335,634,863.69	206,184,530.13
财务费用		-33,390,557.24	11,793,978.75
其中：利息费用		49,700,812.82	6,220,688.26
利息收入		9,939,028.41	15,525,936.03
加：其他收益		39,017,483.31	32,738,773.34
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）	十七、5	347,575,833.21	-66,563,280.98
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益		1,342,478.89	2,757,495.56
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）		5,934,505.51	63,129,058.00
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）		-166,135.51	391,677.68
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）		-12,119,317.93	-4,264,225.18
资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）		34,486.12	462,193.16
二、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		540,005,923.94	437,386,689.77
加：营业外收入		2,259,952.54	1,518,624.46
减：营业外支出		1,052,004.00	110,928.80

三、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		541,213,872.48	438,794,385.43
减：所得税费用		5,163,984.88	22,867,160.14
四、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
（一）持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
（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		536,049,887.60	415,927,225.29
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：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

合并现金流量表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	附注	2022年度	2021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		15,326,511,052.95	13,219,578,775.10
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		362,161,546.64	301,449,954.32
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	七、78	143,802,023.03	83,753,605.75
经营活动现金流入小计		15,832,474,622.62	13,604,782,335.17
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		7,613,410,612.98	7,098,476,153.26
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		1,931,922,683.81	1,503,839,371.91
支付的各项税费		1,048,154,098.67	764,801,214.20
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	七、78	3,511,654,357.96	2,480,373,568.25
经营活动现金流出小计		14,105,141,753.42	11,847,490,307.62
经营活动产生的现金流量净额		1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金		197,270.18	
取得投资收益收到的现金		50,964,586.63	57,155,029.09
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额		801,867.66	738,848.02
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	七、78	830,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
投资活动现金流入小计		881,963,724.47	117,893,877.11
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		676,697,284.23	376,311,356.67
投资支付的现金			122,237,100.00

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			
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金	七、78	1,501,977,690.41	830,000,000.00
投资活动现金流出小计		2,178,674,974.64	1,328,548,456.67
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		-1,296,711,250.17	-1,210,654,579.56
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金		69,923,568.00	456,527,005.00
其中：子公司吸收少数股东投资收到的现金			
取得借款收到的现金		880,000,000.00	1,207,764,000.00
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流入小计		949,923,568.00	1,664,291,005.00
偿还债务支付的现金		380,000,000.00	237,821,724.50
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		642,605,169.75	291,108,448.37
其中：子公司支付给少数股东的股利、利润			2,736,883.72
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	七、78	78,384,206.37	22,558,302.50
筹资活动现金流出小计		1,100,989,376.12	551,488,475.37
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-151,065,808.12	1,112,802,529.63
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		135,189,302.47	-48,064,514.39
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		414,745,113.38	1,611,375,463.23
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		3,576,582,335.70	1,965,206,872.47
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额		3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

母公司现金流量表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	附注	2022年度	2021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		3,826,495,015.46	4,872,551,766.54
收到的税费返还		152,636,418.81	146,818,472.41
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		2,153,587,161.53	236,737,849.08
经营活动现金流入小计		6,132,718,595.80	5,256,108,088.03

购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		3,865,867,008.91	3,748,972,646.37
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金		602,120,768.40	420,437,212.82
支付的各项税费		93,469,196.38	170,574,854.91
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		1,374,542,236.22	451,267,737.52
经营活动现金流出小计		5,935,999,209.91	4,791,252,451.62
经营活动产生的现金流量净额		196,719,385.89	464,855,636.41
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金		197,270.18	1.00
取得投资收益收到的现金		352,055,784.65	201,168,616.85
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额			542.17
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		90,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
投资活动现金流入小计		442,253,054.83	261,169,160.02
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		127,269,281.40	72,085,837.09
投资支付的现金		28,614,769.42	984,399,614.44
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		610,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
投资活动现金流出小计		765,884,050.82	1,146,485,451.53
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		-323,630,995.99	-885,316,291.51
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金		69,923,568.00	456,527,005.00
取得借款收到的现金		760,000,000.00	1,207,764,000.00
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金			
筹资活动现金流入小计		829,923,568.00	1,664,291,005.00
偿还债务支付的现金		380,000,000.00	235,821,724.50
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		639,655,799.11	288,346,914.65
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金		39,746,955.69	22,558,302.50
筹资活动现金流出小计		1,059,402,754.80	546,726,941.65
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-229,479,186.80	1,117,564,063.35
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		-1,519,433.03	-22,422,819.10
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		-357,910,229.93	674,680,589.15

加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		1,194,831,192.53	520,150,603.38
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额		836,920,962.60	1,194,831,192.53

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

合并所有者权益变动表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

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	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,518,833,808.53	398,053,331.46	-70,211,520.06		171,728,112.99		3,182,009,097.38		5,094,293,792.66	12,205,728.27	5,106,499,520.93
加：会计政策变更											-280,615.73		-280,615.73		-280,615.73
前期差错更正															
同一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,518,833,808.53	398,053,331.46	-70,211,520.06		171,728,112.99		3,181,728,481.65		5,094,013,176.93	12,205,728.27	5,106,218,905.20

三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	201,786,576.39	13,684,722.60	78,787,309.32		53,604,988.76		1,013,517,507.47		1,335,466,205.01	-11,171,778.83	1,324,294,426.18
（一）综合收益总额							78,787,309.32				1,698,436,558.73		1,777,223,868.05	1,978,976.73	1,779,202,844.78
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	201,786,576.39	13,684,722.60							189,556,399.46	-13,150,755.56	176,405,643.90
1.所有者投入的普通股	1,475,210.00				139,125,743.33	13,684,722.60							126,916,230.73		126,916,230.73
2.其他权益工具持有者投入资本	989.00			-21,653.33	174,192.57								153,528.24		153,528.24

3.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额					62,486,640.49								62,486,640.49	-13,150,755.56	49,335,884.93
4.其他															
（三）利润分配									53,604,988.76		-684,919,051.26		-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50
1.提取盈余公积									53,604,988.76		-53,604,988.76				
2.提取一般风险准备															
3.对所有者（或股东）的分配											-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50		-631,314,062.50
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															
1.本期提取															
2.本期使用															
（六）其他															
四、本期期末余额	573,500,074.00			117,942,096.95	1,720,620,384.92	411,738,054.06	8,575,789.26		225,333,101.75		4,195,245,989.12		6,429,479,381.94	1,033,949.44	6,430,513,331.38

项目	2021 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	564,365,525.00				1,007,347,914.05	67,709,377.96	-32,655,113.19		130,135,390.46		1,499,613,178.93		3,101,097,517.29	11,866,786.07	3,112,964,303.36

加：会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
同一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	564,365,525.00				1,007,347,914.05	67,709,377.96	-32,655,113.19		130,135,390.46		1,499,613,178.93		3,101,097,517.29	11,866,786.07	3,112,964,303.36
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,485,894.48	330,343,953.50	-37,556,406.87		41,592,722.53		1,682,395,918.45		1,993,196,275.37	338,942.20	1,993,535,217.57
（一）综合收益总额							-37,556,406.87				2,010,260,653.48		1,972,704,246.61	3,277,636.20	1,975,981,882.81

（二）所有者投入和减少资本	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,485,894.48	330,343,953.50						306,764,041.26	-201,810.28	306,562,230.98
1.所有者投入的普通股	7,658,350.00				342,703,310.28	330,343,953.50						20,017,706.78		20,017,706.78
2.其他权益工具持有者投入资本				117,963,750.28								117,963,750.28		117,963,750.28
3.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额					168,782,584.20							168,782,584.20		168,782,584.20
4.其他													-201,810.28	-201,810.28
（三）利润分配								41,592,722.53		-327,864,735.03		-286,272,012.50	-2,736,883.72	-289,008,896.22

1.提取盈余公积									41,592,722.53		-41,592,722.53				
2.提取一般风险准备															
3.对所有者（或股东）的分配											-286,272,012.50		-286,272,012.50	-2,736,883.72	-289,008,896.22
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															
1.本期提取															
2.本期使用															

（六）其他															
四、本期期末余额	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,518,833,808.53	398,053,331.46	-70,211,520.06		171,728,112.99		3,182,009,097.38		5,094,293,792.66	12,205,728.27	5,106,499,520.93

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

母公司所有者权益变动表

2022 年 1—12 月

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	2022 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	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728,112.98	1,122,610,078.03	3,097,697,971.17
加：会计政策变更										-43,841.85	-43,841.85
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728,112.98	1,122,566,236.18	3,097,654,129.32
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	202,345,820.86	13,684,722.60			53,604,988.76	-148,869,163.66	94,851,469.03
（一）综合收益总额										536,049,887.60	536,049,887.60
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	1,476,199.00			-21,653.33	202,345,820.86	13,684,722.60					190,115,643.93
1．所有者投入的普通股	1,475,210.00				220,219,526.42						221,694,736.42

2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本	989.00			-21,653.33	174,192.57						153,528.24
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额					-18,047,898.13	13,684,722.60					-31,732,620.73
4．其他											
（三）利润分配									53,604,988.76	-684,919,051.26	-631,314,062.50
1．提取盈余公积									53,604,988.76	-53,604,988.76	
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-631,314,062.50	-631,314,062.50
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	573,500,074.00			117,942,096.95	1,713,771,307.20	411,738,054.06			225,333,101.74	973,697,072.52	3,192,505,598.35

项目	2021 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	564,365,525.00				999,991,402.14	67,709,377.96			130,135,390.45	1,034,547,587.77	2,661,330,527.40
加：会计政策变更											
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	564,365,525.00				999,991,402.14	67,709,377.96			130,135,390.45	1,034,547,587.77	2,661,330,527.40
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,434,084.20	330,343,953.50			41,592,722.53	88,062,490.26	436,367,443.77
（一）综合收益总额										415,927,225.29	415,927,225.29
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	7,658,350.00			117,963,750.28	511,434,084.20	330,343,953.50					306,712,230.98
1．所有者投入的普通股	7,658,350.00				342,651,500.00	330,343,953.50					19,965,896.50
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本				117,963,750.28							117,963,750.28
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额					168,782,584.20						168,782,584.20
4．其他											
（三）利润分配									41,592,722.53	-327,864,735.03	-286,272,012.50
1．提取盈余公积									41,592,722.53	-41,592,722.53	
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-286,272,012.50	-286,272,012.50
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	572,023,875.00			117,963,750.28	1,511,425,486.34	398,053,331.46			171,728,112.98	1,122,610,078.03	3,097,697,971.17

公司负责人：庄建华 主管会计工作负责人：李雁 会计机构负责人：李雁

三、公司基本情况

1. 公司概况

√适用 □不适用

2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司召开第二届董事会第二十三次会议与第二届监事会第十九次会议，审议通过了《关于实施 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解锁的议案》，2021 年度公司业绩已达成及激励对象个人层面绩效考核均满足解除限售条件，同意为符合条件的激励对象办理限制性股票第一个解除限售期解除限售的相关手续，本次符合解除限售条件的激励对象共 136 名，申请解除限售并上市流通的限制性股票数量为 2,385,450 股，占公司总股本的 0.4156%，于 2022 年 5 月 5 日上市流通，本次限售股上市流通后，公司总股本为 573,921,875 股，其中有限售条件流通股为 10,140,750 股，占股份总数的 1.77%；无限售条件流通股为 563,781,125 股，占股份总数的 98.23%。

2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司第二届董事会第二十三次会议及第二届监事会第十九次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》。公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予和预留授予、2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予、2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予的 34 名激励对象因离职已不再符合激励条件。根据公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划（草案修订稿）《2021 年限制性股票激励计划（草案）》《2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划（草案）》的规定，回购注销上述激励对象全部未解锁限制性股票合计 140,130 股。同时，于学东先生因被职工代表大会推荐为第三届监事会职工监事候选人，根据公司《2021 年限制性股票激励计划（草案）》的规定，公司监事不得成为激励对象，公司拟将其已获授但尚未解除限售的 2021 年限制性股票激励计划预留予的合计 60,000 股限制性股票进行回购注销。本次回购有限售条件股份 200,130 股后予以注销。本次变更后公司总股本 573,721,745 股。

2022 年 8 月 26 日，公司第三届董事会第二次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》。鉴于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予和预留授予、2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予和预留授予、2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划首次授予的 32 名激励对象因离职已不再符合激励条件。根据公司《2019 年限制性股票激励计划（草案修订稿）》《2021 年限制性股票激励计划（草案）》《2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划（草案）》的规定，公司拟回购注销上述激励对象全部未解锁限制性股票合计 222,660 股，期间因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数量为 823 股。本次变更后公司总股本为 573,499,908 股。

2022 年 9 月 23 日，公司召开第三届董事会第三次会议和第三届监事会第三次会议，审议通过了《关于向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的议案》，公司以 2022 年 9 月 23 日为预留授予日，以 60.41 元/股为行权价格，向 131 名激励对象授予 218.09 万份股票期权，以 37.76 元/股为授予价格，向 29 名激励对象授予 16.84 万股限制性股票。

公司 2022 年 11 月 14 日召开 2022 年第一次临时股东大会审议通过了《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》，2022 年 10 月 28 日召开第三届董事会第四次会议和第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通

过了《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》。公司经审慎研究决定终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划，同时一并终止与本激励计划配套的公司《2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划实施考核管理办法》等文件，同时取消向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的登记工作，取消授予限制性股票激励对象 29 名。

2022 年 11 月 1 日公告的《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期解锁暨上市公告》（公告编号：2022-093），公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予的登记日为 2019 年 10 月 23 日，首次授予的第三个限售期于 2022 年 10 月 23 日届满，共计 216 名激励对象符合解除限售条件，符合条件的限制性股票解除限售数量为 844,600 股于 2022 年 11 月 4 日上市流通。期间因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数量为 25 股。本次限售股上市流通后，公司总股本为 573,499,933 股，其中有限售条件流通股为 8,873,360 股，占股份总数的 1.55%；无限售条件流通股为 564,626,573 股，占股份总数的 98.45%。

2022 年 11 月 12 日公告的《科沃斯机器人股份有限公司关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期解锁暨上市公告》（公告编号：2022-095），公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予的登记日为 2020 年 11 月 6 日，预留授予的第二个限售期于 2022 年 11 月 6 日届满，共计 144 名激励对象符合解除限售条件，符合条件的限制性股票解除限售数量为 418,215 股于 2022 年 11 月 17 日上市流通。期间因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数量为 83 股。本次限售股上市流通后，公司总股本为 573,500,016 股，其中有限售条件流通股为 8,455,145 股，占股份总数的 1.47%；无限售条件流通股为 565,044,871 股，占股份总数的 98.53%。

2022 年 11 月 23 日至 2022 年 12 月 8 日期间，因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数量为 58 股。

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司 2021 年 12 月 29 日发行的可转换公司债券“科沃转债”累计转股面值为 189,000.00 元，累计增加的股份数量为 989 股。

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司总股本为 573,500,074 股，其中有限售条件股份 8,455,145 股，占总股本的 1.47%；无限售条件股份 565,044,929 股，占总股本的 98.53%。

本公司统一社会信用代码：91320500628396530U。公司经营范围：研发、设计、制造家庭服务机器人、智能化清洁机械及设备、电子产品及相关零部件、机电产品、非金属模具，货物和技术的进出口（不含分销业务），销售公司自产产品。（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）。

许可项目：消毒器械生产；消毒器械销售（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，具体经营项目以审批结果为准）。

一般项目：集成电路芯片及产品销售；电力电子元器件销售；电池销售（除依法须经批准的项目外，凭营业执照依法自主开展经营活动）。

法定代表人：庄建华。

公司住所：苏州市吴中区郭巷街道吴淞江产业园淞苇路 518 号。

2. 合并财务报表范围

√适用 □不适用

本公司合并财务报表范围包括本公司及科沃斯机器人科技有限公司、苏州凯航电机有限公司和苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司等 50 家子公司,与上年相比新增苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司、苏州食万美味科技有限公司、苏州食万生态有限公司、Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH、Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.、Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.、Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.7 家公司。

本公司合并范围的子公司如下：

序号	公司名称	公司级次	持股比例	简称
1	科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	三级	100%	机器人科技
2	苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	二级	100%	彤帆智能
3	苏州凯航电机有限公司	二级	100%	凯航电机
4	科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	二级	100%	家用机器人
5	苏州科畅电子有限公司	三级	100%	科畅电子
6	苏州科瀚电子有限公司	三级	100%	科瀚电子
7	苏州科享电子有限公司	三级	100%	科享电子
8	苏州科妙电子有限公司	三级	100%	科妙电子
9	苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	三级	100%	科沃斯电子商务
10	苏州科沃斯软件科技有限公司	三级	100%	科沃斯软件科技
11	科沃斯商用机器人有限公司	三级	100%	商用机器人
12	犀佑科技（上海）有限公司	四级	100%	犀佑科技
13	科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司	二级	100%	机器人（苏州）
14	上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	三级	70%	上海斯蒲
15	深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	二级	100%	深圳瑞科
16	上海科沃斯电子商务有限公司	二级	100%	上海电子商务
17	氪见（南京）科技有限公司	二级	100%	氪见（南京）
18	Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	二级	100%	科沃斯香港
19	Ecovacs Europe GmbH	三级	100%	科沃斯德国
20	Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	四级	100%	科沃斯美国
21	エコバックスジャパン株式会社	四级	100%	科沃斯日本
22	Ecovacs UK	四级	100%	科沃斯英国
23	Ecovacs France	四级	100%	科沃斯法国
24	Ecovacs Spain	四级	100%	科沃斯西班牙
25	Ecovacs Italy	四级	100%	科沃斯意大利
26	Yeedi Technology Limited	三级	100%	一點科技
27	Neat Technology Limited	三级	100%	Neat
28	苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	二级	87%	苏州泰鼎

序号	公司名称	公司级次	持股比例	简称
29	泰鼎新能源（浙江）有限公司	三级	87%	泰鼎新能源
30	苏州罗美泰材料科技有限公司	三级	100%	罗美泰材料
31	添可智能科技有限公司	二级	100%	添可智能
32	添可电器有限公司	三级	100%	添可电器
33	苏州添可电器有限公司	四级	100%	苏州添可
34	苏州添可电器科技有限公司	四级	100%	添可电器科技
35	苏州科昂电子有限公司	三级	100%	科昂电子
36	苏州添可信息科技有限公司	三级	100%	添可信息科技
37	苏州悠尼科技有限公司	三级	100%	悠尼科技
38	Tineco International	三级	100%	添可国际
39	TEK(HONGKONG) SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	四级	100%	TEK（HK）
40	Tineco Intelligent, Inc	五级	100%	添可美国
41	ティネコインテリジェント株式会社	五级	100%	Tineco Japan
42	Tineco Intelligent Europe	五级	100%	添可德国
43	苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	二级	100%	机器人技术
44	苏州食万美味科技有限公司	三级	100%	食万美味
45	苏州食万生态有限公司	四级	100%	食万生态
46	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	四级	100%	Tineco GmbH
47	Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	四级	100%	添可英国
48	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	四级	100%	Tineco USA
49	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	四级	100%	添可日本
50	Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	三级	100%	科沃斯新加坡

四、财务报表的编制基础

1. 编制基础

本公司财务报表以持续经营为基础，根据实际发生的交易和事项，按照财政部颁布的《企业会计准则》及相关规定，并基于本附注“五、重要会计政策及会计估计”所述会计政策和会计估计编制。

2. 持续经营

√适用 □不适用

本公司自本报告期末至少 12 个月内具备持续经营能力，无影响持续经营能力的重大事项。

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

本公司根据实际生产经营特点制定的具体会计政策和会计估计包括营业周期、应收款项坏账准备的确认和计量、发出存货计量、固定资产分类及折旧方法、无形资产摊销、收入确认和计量等。

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

本公司营业周期为 12 个月。

4. 记账本位币

本公司的记账本位币为人民币。

5. 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

本公司作为合并方，在同一控制下企业合并中取得的资产和负债，在合并日按被合并方在最终控制方合并报表中的账面价值计量。取得的净资产账面价值与支付的合并对价账面价值的差额，调整资本公积；资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

在非同一控制下企业合并中取得的被购买方可辨认资产、负债及或有负债在收购日以公允价值计量。合并成本为本公司在购买日为取得对被购买方的控制权而支付的现金或非现金资产、发行或承担的负债、发行的权益性证券等的公允价值以及在企业合并中发生的各项直接相关费用之和（通过多次交易分步实现的企业合并，其合并成本为每一单项交易的成本之和）。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；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的，首先对合并中取得的各项可辨认资产、负债及或有负债的公允价值、以及合并对价的非现金资产或发行的权益性证券等的公允价值进行复核，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，将其差额计入合并当期营业外收入。

6. 合并财务报表的编制方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司将所有控制的子公司纳入合并财务报表范围。

在编制合并财务报表时，子公司与本公司采用的会计政策或会计期间不一致的，按照本公司的会计政策或会计期间对子公司财务报表进行必要的调整。

合并范围内的所有重大内部交易、往来余额及未实现利润在合并报表编制时予以抵销。子公司的所有者权益中不属于母公司的份额以及当期净损益、其他综合收益及综合收益总额中属于少数股东权益的份额，分别在合并财务报表"少数股东权益、少数股东损益、归属于少数股东的其他综合收益及归属于少数股东的综合收益总额"项目列示。

对于同一控制下企业合并取得的子公司，其经营成果和现金流量自合并当期期初纳入合并财务报表。编制比较合并财务报表时，对上年财务报表的相关项目进行调整，视同合并后形成的报告主体自最终控制方开始控制时点起一直存在。

通过多次交易分步取得同一控制下被投资单位的股权，最终形成企业合并，编制合并报表时，视同在最终控制方开始控制时即以目前的状态存在进行调整，在编制比较报表时，以不早于本公司和被合并方同处于最终控制方的控制之下的时点为限，将被合并方的有关资产、负债并入本公司合并财务报表的比较报表中，并将合并而增加的净资产在比较报表中调整所有者权益项下的相关项目。为避免对被合并方净资产的价值进行重复计算，本公司在达到合并之前持有的长期股权投资，在取得原股权之日与本公司和被合并方处于同一方最终控制之日孰晚日起至合并日之间已确认有关损益、其他综合收益和其他净资产变动，应分别冲减比较报表期间的期初留存收益和当期损益。

对于非同一控制下企业合并取得子公司，经营成果和现金流量自本公司取得控制权之日起纳入合并财务报表。在编制合并财务报表时，以购买日确定的各项可辨认资产、负债及或有负债的公允价值为基础对子公司的财务报表进行调整。

通过多次交易分步取得非同一控制下被投资单位的股权，最终形成企业合并，编制合并报表时，对于购买日之前持有的被购买方的股权，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；与其相关的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以及除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配外的其他所有者权益变动，在购买日所属当期转为投资损益，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而产生的其他综合收益除外。

本公司在不丧失控制权的情况下部分处置对子公司的长期股权投资，在合并财务报表中，处置价款与处置长期股权投资相对应享有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产份额之间的差额，调整资本溢价或股本溢价，资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

本公司因处置部分股权投资等原因丧失了对被投资方的控制权的，在编制合并财务报表时，对于剩余股权，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或合并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损益，同时冲减商誉。与原有子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益等，在丧失控制权时转为当期投资损益。

本公司通过多次交易分步处置对子公司股权投资直至丧失控制权的，如果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投资损益。

7. 合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司的合营安排包括共同经营和合营企业。对于共同经营项目,本公司作为共同经营中的合营方确认单独持有的资产和承担的负债，以及按份额确认持有的资产和承担的负债，根据相关约定单独或按份额确认相关的收入和费用。与共同经营发生购买、销售不构成业务的资产交易的，仅确认因该交易产生的损益中归属于共同经营其他参与方的部分。

8. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

本公司现金流量表之现金指库存现金以及可以随时用于支付的存款。现金流量表之现金等价物指持有期限不超过 3 个月、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金且价值变动风险很小的投资。

9. 外币业务和外币报表折算

√适用 □不适用

（1）外币交易

本公司外币交易按交易发生日的即期汇率将外币金额折算为人民币金额。于资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算为人民币，所产生的折算差额除了为购建或生产符合资本化条件的资产而借入的外币专门借款产生的汇兑差额按资本化的原则处理外，直接计入当期损益。

（2）外币财务报表的折算

外币资产负债表中资产、负债类项目采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算；所有者权益类项目除“未分配利润”外，均按业务发生时的即期汇率折算；利润表中的收入与费用项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。上述折算产生的外币报表折算差额，在其他综合收益项目中列示。外币现金流量采用现金流量发生日的即期汇率折算。汇率变动对现金的影响额，在现金流量表中单独列示。

10. 金融工具

√适用 □不适用

本公司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。

（1）金融资产

1）金融资产分类、确认依据和计量方法

本公司根据管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流特征，将金融资产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、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

本公司将同时符合下列条件的金融资产分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：①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。②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。此类金融资产按照公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；以摊余成本进行后续计量。除被指定为被套期项目的，按照实际利率法摊销初始金额与到期金额之间的差额，其摊销、减值、汇兑损益以及终止确认时产生的利得或损失，计入当期损益。本公司分类为该类的金融资产具体包括：应收账款、应收票据、其他应收款。

本公司将同时符合下列条件的金融资产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：①管理该金融资产的业务模式既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售该金融资产为目标。②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。此类金融资产按照公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。除被指定为被套期项目的，此类金融资产，除信用减值损失或利得、汇兑损益和按照实际利率法计算的该金融资产利息之外，所产生的其他利得或损失，均计入其他综合收益；金融资产终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失应当从其他综合收益中转出，计入当期损益。本公司分类为该类的金融资产具体包括：应收款项融资。

本公司按照实际利率法确认利息收入。利息收入根据金融资产账面余额乘以实际利率计算确定，但下列情况除外：①对于购入或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产，自初始确认起，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算确定其利息收入。②对于购入或源生的未发生信用减值、但在后续期间成为已发生信用减值的金融资产，在后续期间，按照该金融资产的摊余成本和实际利率计算确定其利息收入。

本公司将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。该指定一经作出，不得撤销。本公司指定的以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的非交易性权益工具投资，按照公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；除了获得股利（属于投资成本收回部分的除外）计入当期损益外，其他相关的利得和损失（包括汇兑损益）均计入其他综合收益，且后续不得转入当期损益。当其终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。

除上述分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产和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之外的金融资产,本公司将其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。此类金融资产按照公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益。此类金融资产的利得或损失，计入当期损益。本公司分类为该类的金融资产具体包括：交易性金融资产。

本公司在非同一控制下的企业合并中确认的或有对价构成金融资产的，该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。

2）金融资产转移的确认依据和计量方法

本公司将满足下列条件之一的金融资产予以终止确认：①收取该金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；②金融资产发生转移，本公司转移了金融资产所有权上几乎所有风险和报酬；③金融资

产发生转移，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风险和报酬，且未保留对该金融资产控制的。

金融资产整体转移满足终止确认条件的，将所转移金融资产在终止确认日的账面价值，与因转移而收到的对价及原直接计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额（涉及转移的金融资产同时符合下列条件：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，仅为对本金金额为基础的利息的支付）之和的差额计入当期损益。

金融资产部分转移满足终止确认条件的，将所转移金融资产整体的账面价值，在终止确认部分和未终止确认部分之间，按照各自的相对公允价值进行分摊，并将因转移而收到的对价及应分摊至终止确认部分的原计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额（涉及转移的金融资产同时符合下列条件：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，仅为对本金金额为基础的利息的支付）之和，与分摊的前述金融资产整体账面价值的差额计入当期损益。

（2）金融负债

1）金融负债分类、确认依据和计量方法

除下列各项外，本公司将金融负债分类为以摊余成本计量的金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量：

①以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债（含属于金融负债的衍生工具），包括交易性金融负债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，此类金融负债按照公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动形成的利得或损失以及与该金融负债相关的股利和利息支出计入当期损益。

②不符合终止确认条件的金融资产转移或继续涉入被转移金融资产所形成的金融负债。此类金融负债，本公司按照金融资产转移相关准则规定进行计量。

③不属于以上①或②情形的财务担保合同，以及不属于以上①情形的以低于市场利率贷款的贷款承诺。本公司作为此类金融负债的发行方的，在初始确认后按照依据金融工具减值相关准则规定确定的损失准备金额以及初始确认金额扣除依据收入准则相关规定所确定的累计摊销后的余额孰高进行计量。

本公司将在非同一控制下的企业合并中作为购买方确认的或有对价形成金融负债的，按照以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益进行会计处理。

2）金融负债终止确认条件

当金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除时，终止确认该金融负债或义务已解除的部分。公司与债权人之间签订协议，以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债，且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的，终止确认现存金融负债，并同时确认新金融负债。公司对现存金融负债全部或部分的合同条款作出实质性修改的，终止确认现存金融负债或其一部分，同时将

修改条款后的金融负债确认为一项新金融负债。终止确认部分的账面价值与支付的对价之间的差额，计入当期损益。

（3）金融资产和金融负债的公允价值确定方法

本公司以主要市场的价格计量金融资产和金融负债的公允价值，不存在主要市场的，以最有利市场的价格计量金融资产和金融负债的公允价值，并且采用当时适用并且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术。公允价值计量所使用的输入值分为三个层次，即第一层次输入值是计量日能够取得的相同资产或负债在活跃市场上未经调整的报价；第二层次输入值是除第一层次输入值外相关资产或负债直接或间接可观察的输入值；第三层次输入值是相关资产或负债的不可观察输入值。本公司优先使用第一层次输入值，最后再使用第三层次输入值。公允价值计量结果所属的层次，由对公允价值计量整体而言具有重大意义的输入值所属的最低层次决定。

本公司对权益工具的投资以公允价值计量。但在有限情况下，如果用以确定公允价值的近期信息不足，或者公允价值的可能估计金额分布范围很广，而成本代表了该范围内对公允价值的最佳估计的，该成本可代表其在该分布范围内对公允价值的恰当估计。这类权益工具投资包括对不具有控制、共同控制、重大影响的第三方投资作为第三层次公允价值计量项目，其公允价值根据最近一期的投资协议确定的估值按持股比例计算其享有的份额确定的投资。

（4）金融资产和金融负债的抵销

本公司的金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，不相互抵销。但同时满足下列条件时，以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：1）本公司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；2）本公司计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。

（5）金融负债与权益工具的区分及相关处理方法

本公司按照以下原则区分金融负债与权益工具：1）如果本公司不能无条件地避免以交付现金或其他金融资产来履行一项合同义务，则该合同义务符合金融负债的定义。有些金融工具虽然没有明确地包含交付现金或其他金融资产义务的条款和条件，但有可能通过其他条款和条件间接地形成合同义务。2）如果一项金融工具须用或可用本公司自身权益工具进行结算，需要考虑用于结算该工具的本公司自身权益工具，是作为现金或其他金融资产的替代品，还是为了使该工具持有方享有在发行方扣除所有负债后的资产中的剩余权益。如果是前者，该工具是发行方的金融负债；如果是后者，该工具是发行方的权益工具。在某些情况下，一项金融工具合同规定本公司须用或可用自身权益工具结算该金融工具，其中合同权利或合同义务的金额等于可获取或需交付的自身权益工具的数量乘以其结算时的公允价值，则无论该合同权利或义务的金额是固定的，还是完全或部分地基于除本公司自身权益工具的市场价格以外的变量（例如利率、某种商品的价格或某项金融工具的价格）的变动而变动，该合同分类为金融负债。

本公司在合并报表中对金融工具（或其组成部分）进行分类时，考虑了公司成员和金融工具持有方之间达成的所有条款和条件。如果公司作为一个整体由于该工具而承担了交付现金、其他

金融资产或者以其他导致该工具成为金融负债的方式进行结算的义务，则该工具应当分类为金融负债。

金融工具或其组成部分属于金融负债的，相关利息、股利（或股息）、利得或损失，以及赎回或再融资产生的利得或损失等，本公司计入当期损益。

金融工具或其组成部分属于权益工具的，其发行（含再融资）、回购、出售或注销时，本公司作为权益的变动处理，不确认权益工具的公允价值变动。

（6）金融工具的减值

本公司以预期信用损失为基础，对下列项目进行减值会计处理并确认损失准备：①以摊余成本计量的金融资产；②以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（涉及的金融资产同时符合下列条件：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，仅为对本金金额为基础的利息的支付。）；③租赁应收款；④合同资产。

预期信用损失，是指以发生违约的风险为权重的金融工具信用损失的加权平均值。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。

本公司对于下列各项目，始终按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备：①《企业会计准则第 14 号-收入准则》规范的交易形成应收款项或合同资产损失准备，无论该项目是否包含重大融资成分。②应收融资租赁款；③应收经营租赁款。

除上述项目外，对其他项目，本公司按照下列情形计量损失准备：①信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加的金融工具，本公司按照未来 12 个月的预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备；②信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加的金融工具，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损失准备；③购买或源生已发生信用减值的金融工具，本公司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。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（涉及的金融资产同时符合下列条件：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，仅为对本金金额为基础的利息的支付。），本公司在其他综合收益中确认其信用损失准备，并将减值损失或利得计入当期损益，不减少该金融资产在资产负债表中列示的账面价值。除此之外的金融工具的信用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。

1）对信用风险显著增加的评估

本公司通过比较金融工具在初始确认时所确定的预计存续期内的违约概率和该工具在资产负债表日所确定的预计存续期内的违约概率，来判定金融工具信用风险是否显著增加。但是，如果本公司确定金融工具在资产负债表日只具有较低的信用风险的，可以假设该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。通常情况下，如果逾期超过 30 日，则表明金融工具的信用风险已经显著增加。除非本公司在无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力的情况下即可获得合理且有依据的信

息，证明即使逾期超过 30 日，信用风险自初始确认后仍未显著增加。在确定信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加时，本公司考虑无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力即可获得的合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息。

本公司在评估信用风险是否显著增加时会考虑如下因素：①债务人未能按合同到期日支付本金和利息的情况；②已发生的或预期的金融工具的外部或内部信用评级(如有)的严重恶化；③已发生的或预期的债务人经营成果的严重恶化；④现存的或预期的技术、市场、经济或法律环境变化，并将对债务人对本公司的还款能力产生重大不利影响。

以组合为基础的评估。如果本公司在单项工具层面无法以合理成本获得关于信用风险显著增加的充分证据，而在组合的基础上评估信用风险是否显著增加是可行的，本公司将按照金融工具共同信用风险特征，对其进行分组并以组合为基础考虑评估信用风险是否显著增加。

2）预期信用损失的计量

考虑预期信用损失计量方法应反映的要素：①通过评价一系列可能的结果而确定的无偏概率加权平均金额；②货币时间价值；③在资产负债表日无须付出不必要的额外成本或即可获得的有关过去事项、当前状况以及未来经济状况预测的合理且有依据的信息。

本公司对租赁应收款及财务担保合同在单项资产或合同的基础上确定其信用损失。

对应收账款与合同资产，本公司除对单项金额重大且已发生信用减值的款项单独确定其信用损失外，其余在组合的基础上，考虑预期信用损失计量方法应反映的要素，参考历史信用损失经验，编制应收账款逾期天数/应收账款账龄与违约损失率对照表，以此为基础计算预期信用损失。

对于其他以摊余成本计量的金融资产及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（涉及的金融资产同时符合下列条件：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，仅为对本金金额为基础的利息的支付。），除对单项金额重大的款项单独确定其信用损失外，本公司在组合基础上确定其信用损失。

本公司以共同信用风险特征为依据，将金融工具分为不同组别。本公司采用的共同信用风险特征包括：金融工具类型、信用风险评级、债务人所处地理位置、债务人所处行业等。

本公司按照下列方法确定相关金融工具的预期信用损失：

①金融资产，信用损失为本公司应收取的合同现金流量与预期收取的现金流量之间差额的现值。

②租赁应收款项，信用损失为本公司应收取的合同现金流量与预期收取的现金流量之间差额的现值。其中，用于确定预期信用损失的现金流量，与本公司按照租赁准则用于计量租赁应收款项的现金流量保持一致。

11. 应收票据

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

本公司对于应收票据按照相当于整个存续期内的预期信用损失金额计提损失准备。基于应收票据的信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

项目	确定组合的依据	计量预期信用损失的方法
银行承兑汇票	承兑人为商业银行	不确认预期信用损失
商业承兑汇票	根据承兑人的信用风险划分，与“应收账款”组合划分相同	参照应收账款确定预期信用损失率计提坏账准备

12. 应收账款

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-收入准则》规范的交易形成且不含重大融资成分的应收账款，始终按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加的判断。本公司通过比较金融工具在初始确认时所确定的预计存续期内的违约概率和该工具在资产负债表日所确定的预计存续期内的违约概率，来判定金融工具信用风险是否显著增加。但是，如果本公司确定金融工具在资产负债表日只具有较低的信用风险的，可以假设该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。在确定信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加时，本公司考虑无须付出不必要的额外成本或努力即可获得的合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息。本公司考虑的信息包括：（1）债务人未能按合同到期日支付本金和利息的情况；（2）已发生的或预期的金融工具的外部或内部信用评级(如有)的严重恶化；（3）已发生的或预期的债务人经营成果的严重恶化；（4）现存的或预期的技术、市场、经济或法律环境变化，并将对债务人对本公司的还款能力产生重大不利影响。

以组合为基础的评估。对于应收账款，本公司在单项工具层面无法以合理成本获得关于信用风险显著增加的充分证据，而在组合的基础上评估信用风险是否显著增加是可行的，所以本公司按照信用风险评级为共同风险特征，对应收账款进行分组并以组合为基础考虑评估信用风险是否显著增加。按照信用风险评级为共同风险特征，对应收账款进行分组并以组合为基础考虑评估信用风险是否显著增加。

（1）应收账款分类及坏账准备计提方法

按组合计量预期信用损失的应收款项：

项目	确定组合的依据	计量预期信用损失的方法
应收账款-信用风险特征组合	账龄组合	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。

（2）单项风险特征明显的应收账款

根据应收账款类似信用风险特征(债务人根据合同条款偿还欠款的能力),按历史款项损失情况及债务人经济状况预计可能存在的损失情况,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。

13. 应收款项融资

√适用 □不适用

当本公司收取银行承兑汇票且背书或贴现的交易发生频繁，或资产负债表日后存在背书或贴现的，表明管理该应收票据的业务模式可能是既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售该金融资产为目标，在“应收款项融资”项目列报。

本公司认为银行承兑汇票的承兑人具有较高的信用评级，在短期内履行支付合同现金流量义务的能力很强，应收款项融资信用风险极低，无需计提预期信用减值准备。

14. 其他应收款

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

本公司按照下列情形计量其他应收款损失准备：（1）信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加的金融资产，本公司按照未来 12 个月的预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备；（2）信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加的金融资产，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损失准备；（3）购买或源生已发生信用减值的金融资产，本公司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。

以组合为基础的评估。对于其他应收款，本公司在单项工具层面无法以合理成本获得关于信用风险显著增加的充分证据，而在组合的基础上评估信用风险是否显著增加是可行，所以本公司按照初始确认日期为共同风险特征，对其他应收款进行分组并以组合为基础考虑评估信用风险是否显著增加。

按组合计量预期信用损失的其他应收款：

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-信用风险特征组合	账龄组合	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，编制其他应收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。

15. 存货

√适用 □不适用

本公司存货主要包括原材料、在产品、库存商品、低值易耗品等。

存货实行永续盘存制，存货在取得时按实际成本计价；领用或发出存货，采用先进先出法确定其实际成本。低值易耗品采用一次转销法进行摊销。

期末存货按成本与可变现净值孰低原则计价，对于存货因遭受毁损、全部或部分陈旧过时或销售价格低于成本等原因，预计其成本不可收回的部分，提取存货跌价准备。库存商品及大宗原材料的存货跌价准备按单个存货项目的成本高于其可变现净值的差额提取；其他数量繁多、单价较低的原辅材料按类别提取存货跌价准备。

库存商品、在产品和用于出售的材料等直接用于出售的商品存货，其可变现净值按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；用于生产而持有的材料存货，其可变现净值按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。

16. 合同资产

(1).合同资产的确认方法及标准

√适用 □不适用

合同资产，是指本公司已向客户转让商品而有权收取对价的权利，且该权利取决于时间流逝之外的其他因素。如本公司向客户销售两项可明确区分的商品，因已交付其中一项商品而有权收取款项，但收取该款项还取决于交付另一项商品的，本公司将该收款权利作为合同资产。

(2).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

合同资产的预期信用损失的确定方法，参照上述应收票据及应收账款相关内容描述。

会计处理方法，本公司在资产负债表日计算合同资产预期信用损失，如果该预期信用损失大于当前合同资产减值准备的账面金额，本公司将其差额确认为减值损失，借记“资产减值损失”，贷记“合同资产减值准备”。相反，本公司将差额确认为减值利得，做相反的会计记录。

本公司实际发生信用损失，认定相关合同资产无法收回，经批准予以核销的，根据批准的核销金额，借记“合同资产减值准备”，贷记“合同资产”。若核销金额大于已计提的损失准备，按其差额借记“资产减值损失”。

17. 持有待售资产

√适用 □不适用

（1）本公司将同时符合下列条件的非流动资产或处置组划分为持有待售：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，即已经就一项出售计划作出决议且获得确定的购买承诺，预计出售将在一年内完成。有关规定要求相关权力机构或者监管部门批准后方可出售的需要获得相关批准。本公司将非流动资产或处置组首次划分为持有待售类别前，按照相关会计准则规定计量非流动资产或处置组中各项资产和负债的账面价值。初始计量或在资产负债表日重新计量持有待售的非流动资产或处置组时，其账面价值高于公允价值减去出售费用后的净额的，将账面价值减记至公允价值减去出售费用后的净额，减记的金额确认为资产减值损失，计入当期损益，同时计提持有待售资产减值准备。

（2）本公司专为转售而取得的非流动资产或处置组，在取得日满足“预计出售将在一年内完成”的规定条件，且短期（通常为 3 个月）内很可能满足持有待售类别的其他划分条件的，在取得日将其划分为持有待售类别。在初始计量时，比较假定其不划分为持有待售类别情况下的初始计量金额和公允价值减去出售费用后的净额，以两者孰低计量。除企业合并中取得的非流动资产或处置组外，由非流动资产或处置组以公允价值减去出售费用后的净额作为初始计量金额而产生的差额，计入当期损益。

（3）本公司因出售对子公司的投资等原因导致丧失对子公司控制权的，无论出售后本公司是否保留部分权益性投资，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。

（4）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。

（5）对于持有待售的处置组确认的资产减值损失金额，先抵减处置组中商誉的账面价值，再根据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相关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，根据处置组中除商誉外，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。

（6）持有待售的非流动资产或处置组中的非流动资产不计提折旧或摊销，持有待售的处置组中负债的利息和其他费用继续予以确认。

（7）持有待售的非流动资产或处置组因不再满足持有待售类别的划分条件，而不再继续划分为持有待售类别或非流动资产从持有待售的处置组中移除时，按照以下两者孰低计量：1）划分为持有待售类别前的账面价值，按照假定不划分为持有待售类别情况下本应确认的折旧、摊销或减值等进行调整后的金额；2）可收回金额。

（8）终止确认持有待售的非流动资产或处置组时，将尚未确认的利得或损失计入当期损益。

18. 债权投资

(1).债权投资预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

19. 其他债权投资

(1).其他债权投资预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

20. 长期应收款

(1).长期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

21. 长期股权投资

√适用 □不适用

本公司长期股权投资主要是对子公司的投资、对联营企业的投资和对合营企业的投资。

本公司对共同控制的判断依据是所有参与方或参与方组合集体控制该安排，并且该安排相关活动的政策必须经过这些集体控制该安排的参与方一致同意。

本公司直接或通过子公司间接拥有被投资单位 20%以上但低于 50%的表决权时，通常认为对被投资单位具有重大影响。持有被投资单位 20%以下表决权的，还需要综合考虑在被投资单位的董事会或类似权力机构中派有代表、或参与被投资单位财务和经营政策制定过程、或与被投资单位之间发生重要交易、或向被投资单位派出管理人员、或向被投资单位提供关键技术资料等事实和情况判断对被投资单位具有重大影响。

对被投资单位形成控制的，为本公司的子公司。通过同一控制下的企业合并取得的长期股权投资，在合并日按照取得被合并方在最终控制方合并报表中净资产的账面价值的份额作为长期股权投资的初始投资成本。被合并方在合并日的净资产账面价值为负数的，长期股权投资成本按零确定。

通过多次交易分步取得同一控制下被投资单位的股权，最终形成企业合并，属于一揽子交易的，本公司将各项交易作为一项取得控制权的交易进行会计处理。不属于一揽子交易的，在合并日，根据合并后享有被合并方净资产在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值的份额作为长期股权投资的初始投资成本。初始投资成本与达到合并前的长期股权投资账面价值加上合并日进一步取得股份新支付对价的账面价值之和的差额，调整资本公积，资本公积不足冲减的，冲减留存收益。

通过非同一控制下的企业合并取得的长期股权投资，以合并成本作为初始投资成本。

通过多次交易分步取得非同一控制下被投资单位的股权，最终形成企业合并的，应在取得控制权的报告期，补充披露在母公司财务报表中的长期 股权投资成本处理方法。例如：通过多次交易分步取得非同一控制下被投资单位的股权，最终形成企业合并，属于一揽子交易的，本公司将各项交易作为一项取得控制权的交易进行会计处理。不属于一揽子交易的，按照原持有的股权投资账面价值加上新增投资成本之和，作为改按成本法核算的初始投资成本。购买日之前持有的股权采用权益法核算的，原权益法核算的相关其他综合收益暂不做调整，在处置该项投资时采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础进行会计处理。购买日之前持有的股权为指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的非交易性权益工具，原计入其他综合收益的累计公允价值变动不得转入当期损益。

除上述通过企业合并取得的长期股权投资外，以支付现金取得的长期股权投资，按照实际支付的购买价款作为投资成本；以发行权益性证券取得的长期股权投资，按照发行权益性证券的公允价值作为投资成本；投资者投入的长期股权投资，按照投资合同或协议约定的价值作为投资成本；公司如有以债务重组、非货币性资产交换等方式取得的长期股权投资，应根据相关企业会计准则的规定并结合公司的实际情况披露确定投资成本的方法。

本公司对子公司投资采用成本法核算，对合营企业及联营企业投资采用权益法核算。

后续计量采用成本法核算的长期股权投资，在追加投资时，按照追加投资支付的成本额公允价值及发生的相关交易费用增加长期股权投资成本的账面价值。被投资单位宣告分派的现金股利或利润，按照应享有的金额确认为当期投资收益。

后续计量采用权益法核算的长期股权投资，随着被投资单位所有者权益的变动相应调整增加或减少长期股权投资的账面价值。其中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，对被投资单位的净利润进行调整后确认。

处置长期股权投资，其账面价值与实际取得价款的差额，计入当期投资收益。采用权益法核算的长期股权投资，原权益法核算的相关其他综合收益应当在终止采用权益法核算时采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础进行会计处理，因被投资方除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配以外的其他所有者权益变动而确认的所有者权益，应当在终止采用权益法核算时全部转入当期投资收益。

因处置部分股权投资等原因丧失了对被投资单位的共同控制或重大影响的，处置后的剩余股权适用《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量（财会[2017]7 号）》核算的，剩余股权在丧失共同控制或重大影响之日的公允价值与账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。原股权投资因采用权益法核算而确认的其他综合收益，在终止采用权益法核算时采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础处理并按比例结转，因被投资方除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配以外的其他所有者权益变动而确认的所有者权益，应当按比例转入当期投资收益。

因处置部分长期股权投资丧失了对被投资单位控制的，处置后的剩余股权能够对被投资单位实施共同控制或施加重大影响的，改按权益法核算，处置股权账面价值和处置对价的差额计入投资收益，并对该剩余股权视同自取得时即采用权益法核算进行调整；处置后的剩余股权不能对被投资单位实施共同控制或施加重大影响的，适用《企业会计准则第 22 号——金融工具确认和计量（财会[2017]7 号）》进行会计处理，处置股权账面价值和处置对价的差额计入投资收益，剩余股权在丧失控制之日的公允价值与账面价值间的差额计入当期损益。

本公司对于分步处置股权至丧失控股权的各项交易不属于一揽子交易的，对每一项交易分别进行会计处理。属于“一揽子交易”的，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交易处置价款与所处置的股权对应的长期股权投资账面价值之间的差额，确认为其他综合收益，到丧失控制权时再一并转入丧失控制权的当期损益。

22. 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

本公司投资性房地产包括已出租的土地使用权和已出租的房屋建筑物。采用成本模式计量。

本公司投资性房地产采用平均年限法计提折旧或摊销。各类投资性房地产的预计使用寿命、净残值率及年折旧(摊销)率如下：

类别	折旧年限（年）	预计残值率（%）	年折旧率（%）
土地使用权	50	0	2
房屋建筑物	20	5	4.75

23. 固定资产

(1).确认条件

√适用 □不适用

本公司固定资产是指同时具有以下特征，即为生产商品、提供劳务、出租或经营管理而持有的，使用年限超过一年的有形资产。

固定资产在与其有关的经济利益很可能流入本公司、且其成本能够可靠计量时予以确认。本公司固定资产包括房屋及建筑物、运输设备、办公设备等。

(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
房屋建筑物	平均年限法	20	5	4.75
运输设备	平均年限法	4-10	5	23.75-9.5
机器设备	平均年限法	3-15	0-5	33.33—6.33
办公及其他设备	平均年限法	3-10	5	31.66—9.50

除已提足折旧仍继续使用的固定资产和单独计价入账的土地外，本公司对所有固定资产计提折旧。计提折旧时采用平均年限法。对单位价值不超过 5000 元的固定资产，在计提折旧时一次性进入当期成本费用，不再分年度计算折旧。

本公司于每年年度终了，对固定资产的预计使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，如发生改变，则作为会计估计变更处理。

(3).融资租入固定资产的认定依据、计价和折旧方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司融资租入的固定资产包括机器设备，将其确认为融资租入固定资产的依据是在租赁期届满时，租赁资产的所有权转移给承租人，即合同中约定以名义价格转移给承租人，名义价格为 0 元。

融资租入固定资产以租赁资产的公允价值与最低租赁付款额的现值两者中的较低者作为租入资产的入账价值。租入资产的入账价值与最低租赁付款额之间的差额作为未确认融资费用。

融资租入的固定资产采用与自有固定资产相一致的折旧政策。能够合理确定租赁期届满时将取得租入资产所有权的，租入固定资产在其预计使用寿命内计提折旧；否则，租入固定资产在租赁期与该资产预计使用寿命两者中较短的期间内计提折旧。

24. 在建工程

√适用 □不适用

（1）在建工程的类别

在建工程以立项项目分类核算。

（2）在建工程结转为固定资产的标准和时点

在建工程项目按建造该项资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的全部支出，作为固定资产的入账价值。

在建工程已达到可使用状态但尚未办理竣工决算的，在交付使用后，按工程预算造价或工程实际成本等估计的价值暂估入账，确认为固定资产；如与竣工决算办理后的实际成本价值有差额，则调整原来的暂估价值。

（3）在建工程的减值测试方法、减值准备计提方法

在建工程的减值测试方法和减值准备计提方法详见本附注“五、30.长期资产减值”。

25. 借款费用

√适用 □不适用

发生的可直接归属于需要经过 1 年以上的购建或者生产活动才能达到预定可使用或者可销售状态的固定资产、投资性房地产和存货等的借款费用，在资产支出已经发生、借款费用已经发生、为使资产达到预定可使用或可销售状态所必要的购建或生产活动已经开始时，开始资本化；当购建或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，停止资本化，其后发生的借款费用计入当期损益。如果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、且中断时间连续超过 3 个月，暂停借款费用的资本化，直至资产的购建或生产活动重新开始。

专门借款当期实际发生的利息费用，扣除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予以资本化；一般借款根据累计资产支出超过专门借款部分的资产支出加权平均数乘以所占用一般借款的资本化率，确定资本化金额。资本化率根据一般借款加权平均利率计算确定。

26. 生物资产

□适用 √不适用

27. 油气资产

□适用 √不适用

28. 使用权资产

√适用 □不适用

使用权资产，是指本公司作为承租人可在租赁期内使用租赁资产的权利。

（1）初始计量

在租赁期开始日，本公司按照成本对使用权资产进行初始计量。该成本包括下列四项：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，即为达成租赁所发生的增量成本；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，属于为生产存货而发生的除外。

（2）后续计量

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，即以成本减累计折旧及累计减值损失计量使用权资产，本公司按照租赁准则有关规定重新计量租赁负债的，相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。

使用权资产的折旧

自租赁期开始日起，本公司对使用权资产计提折旧。使用权资产通常自租赁期开始的当月计提折旧。计提的折旧金额根据使用权资产的用途，计入相关资产的成本或者当期损益。

本公司在确定使用权资产的折旧方法时，根据与使用权资产有关的经济利益的预期消耗方式做出决定，以直线法对使用权资产计提折旧。

本公司在确定使用权资产的折旧年限时，遵循以下原则：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。

使用权资产的减值

如果使用权资产发生减值，本公司按照扣除减值损失之后的使用权资产的账面价值，进行后续折旧。

29. 无形资产

(1).计价方法、使用寿命、减值测试

√适用 □不适用

本公司无形资产包括土地使用权、软件等，按取得时的实际成本计量，其中，购入的无形资产，按实际支付的价款和相关的其他支出作为实际成本；投资者投入的无形资产，按投资合同或协议约定的价值确定实际成本，但合同或协议约定价值不公允的，按公允价值确定实际成本；对非同一控制下合并中取得被购买方拥有的但在其财务报表中未确认的公允价值可以可靠计量、能够从企业中分离或者划分出来，并能单独或者与相关合同、资产、负债一起，用于出售、转移、授予许可、租赁或者交换的无形资产，在对被购买方资产进行初始确认时，按公允价值确认为无形资产。

土地使用权从出让起始日起，按其出让年限平均摊销；软件类无形资产按预计使用年限、合同规定的受益年限和法律规定的有效年限三者中最短者分期平均摊销。摊销金额按其受益对象计入相关资产成本和当期损益。对使用寿命有限的无形资产的预计使用寿命及摊销方法于每年年度终了进行复核，如发生改变，则作为会计估计变更处理，本公司之土地使用权摊销期限为 50 年，软件类无形资产的摊销期限为 3-10 年。

在每个会计期间对使用寿命不确定的无形资产的预计使用寿命进行复核，如有证据表明无形资产的使用寿命是有限的，则估计其使用寿命并在预计使用寿命内摊销。

(2).内部研究开发支出会计政策

√适用 □不适用

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；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。

划分内部研究开发项目的研究阶段和开发阶段的具体标准：为获取新的技术和知识等进行的有计划的调查阶段，应确定为研究阶段，该阶段具有计划性和探索性等特点；在进行商业性生产或使用前，将研究成果或其他知识应用于某项计划或设计，以生产出新的或具有实质性改进的材料、装置、产品等阶段，应确定为开发阶段，该阶段具有针对性和形成成果的可能性较大等特点。

30. 长期资产减值

√适用 □不适用

本公司于每一资产负债表日对长期股权投资、采用成本模式计量的投资性房地产、固定资产、在建工程、使用寿命有限的无形资产等项目进行检查，当存在减值迹象时，本公司进行减值测试。对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，每期末均进行减值测试。

可收回金额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。本公司以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额；难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。资产组的认定，以资产组产生的主要现金流入是否独立于其他资产或者资产组的现金流入为依据。

当资产或资产组的可收回金额低于其账面价值时，本公司将其账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额计入当期损益，同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

就商誉的减值测试而言，对于因企业合并形成的商誉的账面价值，自购买日起按照合理的方法分摊至相关的资产组；难以分摊至相关的资产组的，将其分摊至相关的资产组组合。相关的资产组或资产组组合，是能够从企业合并的协同效应中受益的资产组或者资产组组合，且不大于本公司确定的报告分部。

减值测试时，如与商誉相关的资产组或者资产组组合存在减值迹象的，首先对不包含商誉的资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试，计算可收回金额，确认相应的减值损失。然后对包含商誉的资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试，比较其账面价值与可收回金额，如可收回金额低于账面价值的，确认商誉的减值损失。

减值测试后，若该资产的账面价值超过其可收回金额，其差额确认为减值损失，上述资产的减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不予转回。

31. 长期待摊费用

√适用 □不适用

本公司长期待摊费用包括已经支出但应由当期及以后各期承担的摊销期限在1年以上(不含1年)的各项费用。该等费用在受益期内平均摊销。如果长期待摊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。

32. 合同负债

(1).合同负债的确认方法

√适用 □不适用

合同负债反映本公司已收或应收客户对价而应向客户转让商品的义务。本公司在向客户转让商品之前，客户已经支付了合同对价或本公司已经取得了无条件收取合同对价权利的，在客户实际支付款项与到期应支付款项孰早时点，按照已收或应收的金额确认合同负债。

33. 职工薪酬

(1).短期薪酬的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

短期薪酬主要包括职工工资、奖金、津贴和补贴、职工福利费、社会保险费及住房公积金、工会经费和职工教育经费等与获得职工提供的服务相关的支出，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，并按照受益对象计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

(2).离职后福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

离职后福利主要包括基本养老保险费、失业金等，按照公司承担的风险和义务，分类为设定提存计划。对于设定提存计划根据在资产负债表日为换取职工在会计期间提供的服务而向单独主体缴存的提存金确认为负债，并按照受益对象计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

(3).辞退福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

辞退福利是由于职工内部退休计划产生，在办理内部退休日确认辞退福利产生的职工薪酬负债，并计入当期损益。

(4).其他长期职工福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

其他长期福利是按照会计准则将超过一年后支付的辞退福利重分类而来。

34. 租赁负债

√适用 □不适用

（1）初始计量

本公司按照租赁期开始日尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值对租赁负债进行初始计量。

1）租赁付款额

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，该款额在初始计量时根据租赁期开始日的指数或比率确定；③本公司合理确定将行使购买选择权时，购买选择权的行权价格；④租赁期反映出本公司将行使终止租赁选择权时，行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项；⑤根据本公司提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项。

2）折现率

在计算租赁付款额的现值时，本公司采用增量借款利率作为折现率。该增量借款利率，是指本公司在类似经济环境下为获得与使用权资产价值接近的资产，在类似期间以类似抵押条件借入资金须支付的利率。该利率与下列事项相关：①本公司自身情况，即公司的偿债能力和信用状况；②“借款”的期限，即租赁期；③“借入”资金的金额，即租赁负债的金额；④“抵押条件”，即标的资产的性质和质量；⑤经济环境，包括承租人所处的司法管辖区、计价货币、合同签订时间等。本公司以银行贷款利率为基础，考虑上述因素进行调整而得出该增量借款利率。

（2）后续计量

在租赁期开始日后，本公司按以下原则对租赁负债进行后续计量：①确认租赁负债的利息时，增加租赁负债的账面金额；②支付租赁付款额时，减少租赁负债的账面金额；③因重估或租赁变更等原因导致租赁付款额发生变动时，重新计量租赁负债的账面价值。

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，但应当资本化的除外。周期性利率是指本公司对租赁负债进行初始计量时所采用的折现率，或者因租赁付款额发生变动或因租赁变更而需按照修订后的折现率对租赁负债进行重新计量时，本公司所采用的修订后的折现率。

（3）重新计量

在租赁期开始日后，发生下列情形时，本公司按照变动后租赁付款额的现值重新计量租赁负债，并相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。使用权资产的账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，本公司将剩余金额计入当期损益。①实质固定付款额发生变动（该情形下，采用原折现率折现）；②保余值预计的应付金额发生变动（该情形下，采用原折现率折现）；③用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动（该情形下，采用修订后的折现率折现）；④购买选择权的

评估结果发生变化（该情形下，采用修订后的折现率折现）；⑤续租选择权或终止租赁选择权的评估结果或实际行使情况发生变化（该情形下，采用修订后的折现率折现）。

35. 预计负债

√适用 □不适用

当与对外担保、商业承兑汇票贴现、未决诉讼或仲裁、产品质量保证等或有事项相关的业务同时符合以下条件时，本公司将其确认为负债：该义务是本公司承担的现时义务；该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出企业；该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

预计负债按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量，并综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。货币时间价值影响重大的，通过对相关未来现金流出进行折现后确定最佳估计数。每个资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核，如有改变则对账面价值进行调整以反映当前最佳估计数。

36. 股份支付

√适用 □不适用

用以换取职工提供服务的以权益结算的股份支付，以授予职工权益工具在授予日的公允价值计量。该公允价值的金额在完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的情况下，在等待期内以对可行权权益工具数量的最佳估计为基础，按直线法计算计入相关成本或费用，相应增加资本公积。

以现金结算的股份支付，按照本公司承担的以股份或其他权益工具为基础确定的负债的公允价值计量。如授予后立即可行权，在授予日以承担负债的公允价值计入相关成本或费用，相应增加负债；如需完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件以后才可行权，在等待期的每个资产负债表日，以对可行权情况的最佳估计为基础，按照本公司承担负债的公允价值金额，将当期取得的服务计入成本或费用，相应调整负债。

在相关负债结算前的每个资产负债表日以及结算日，对负债的公允价值重新计量，其变动计入当期损益。

本公司在等待期内取消所授予权益工具的（因未满足可行权条件而被取消的除外），作为加速行权处理，即视同剩余等待期内的股权支付计划已经全部满足可行权条件，在取消所授予权益工具的当期确认剩余等待期内的所有费用。

37. 优先股、永续债等其他金融工具

√适用 □不适用

本公司按照金融工具准则的规定，根据所发行优先股、永续债等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，结合金融负债和权益工具的定义，在初始确认时将该金融工具或其组成部分分类为金融负债或权益工具：

（1）符合下列条件之一，将发行的金融工具分类为金融负债：

1）向其他方交付现金或其他金融资产的合同义务；

2）在潜在不利条件下，与其他方交换金融资产或金融负债的合同义务；

3）将来须用或可用企业自身权益工具进行结算的非衍生工具合同，且企业根据该合同将交付可变数量的自身权益工具；

4）将来须用或可用企业自身权益工具进行结算的衍生工具合同，但以固定数量的自身权益工具交换固定金额的现金或其他金融资产的衍生工具合同除外。

（2）同时满足下列条件的，将发行的金融工具分类为权益工具：

1）该金融工具不包括交付现金或其他金融资产给其他方，或在潜在不利条件下与其他方交换金融资产或金融负债的合同义务；

2）将来须用或可用企业自身权益工具结算该金融工具的，如该金融工具为非衍生工具，不包括交付可变数量的自身权益工具进行结算的合同义务；如为衍生工具，企业只能通过以固定数量的自身权益工具交换固定金额的现金或其他金融资产结算该金融工具。

38. 收入

(1).收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

√适用 □不适用

本公司的营业收入主要包括销售商品收入、提供劳务收入、让渡资产使用权收入。

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或服务的控制权时，确认收入。

合同中包含两项或多项履约义务的，本公司在合同开始时，按照各项履约义务所承诺商品或服务的单独售价的相对比例，将交易价格分摊至各单项履约义务，按照分摊至各单项履约义务的交易价格计量收入。

交易价格是本公司因向客户转让商品或服务而预期有权收取的对价金额，不包括代第三方收取的款项。本公司确认的交易价格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。预期将退还给客户的款项作为负债不计入交易价格。合同中存在重大融资成分的，本公司按照假定客户在取得商品或服务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，在合同期间内采用实际利率法摊销。合同开始日，本公司预计客户取得商品或服务控制权与客户支付价款间隔不超过一年的，不考虑合同中存在的重大融资成分。

满足下列条件之一时，本公司属于在某一时段内履行履约义务；否则，属于在某一时点履行履约义务：

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商品。

3）在本公司履约过程中所产出的商品具有不可替代用途，且本公司在整个合同期间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，并按照完工百分比法确定履约进度。履约进度不能合理确定时，本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。

对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或服务控制权时点确认收入。在判断客户是否已取得商品或服务控制权时，本公司考虑下列迹象：

1）本公司就该商品或服务享有现时收款权利。

2）本公司已将该商品的法定所有权转移给客户。

3）本公司已将该商品的实物转移给客户。

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。

5）客户已接受该商品或服务等。

本公司已向客户转让商品或服务而有权收取对价的权利作为合同资产列示，合同资产以预期信用损失为基础计提减值。本公司拥有的无条件向客户收取对价的权利作为应收款项列示。本公司已收货应收客户对价而应向客户转让商品或服务的义务作为合同负债列示。

(2).同类业务采用不同经营模式导致收入确认会计政策存在差异的情况

√适用 □不适用

1）OEM/ODM 模式

在合同规定的港口将货物装船并越过船舷后确认销售收入。

2）线上 B2C 模式销售

在线上 B2C 模式下，本公司的直接客户是产品的最终消费者。本公司通过网上电子商务平台实现对外销售，公司收到客户订单后发货，根据消费者确认收货的时点确认收入。

3）电商平台入仓模式

在电商平台入仓模式下，公司委托第三方物流公司将商品发往电商平台的仓库，由电商平台负责产品推广、订单管理及后续的物流配送。消费者直接向电商平台下单并付款，电商平台在收到消费者款项后通过其自有物流或第三方物流向消费者直接发货（或在货到付款等形式下先行发货）。具体收入确认时点为：电商平台仓库确认收货时。

4）线上、线下分销模式

线上、线下分销模式中，公司收到分销商订单后发货，在分销商确认收货后确认收入。

5）其他销售模式

其他销售模式主要包括总部直接销售给终端客户、团购以及电视购物等渠道。对于总部直接销售给终端客户、团购模式，公司按客户签收时确认收入。对于电视购物模式，公司根据电视购物渠道商开具的代销清单确认收入。

39. 合同成本

√适用 □不适用

1）与合同成本有关的资产金额的确定方法

本公司与合同成本有关的资产包括合同履约成本和合同取得成本。

合同履约成本，即本公司为履行合同发生的成本，不属于其他企业会计准则规范范围且同时满足下列条件的，作为合同履约成本确认为一项资产：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；该成本增加了本公司未来用于履行履约义务的资源；该成本预期能够收回。

合同取得成本，即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；该资产摊销期限不超过一年的，在发生时计入当期损益。增量成本，是指本公司不取得合同就不会发生的成本（如销售佣金等）。本公司为取得合同发生的、除预期能够收回的增量成本之外的其他支出（如无论是否取得合同均会发生的差旅费等），在发生时计入当期损益，但是，明确由客户承担的除外。

（2）与合同成本有关的资产的摊销

本公司与合同成本有关的资产采用与该资产相关的商品收入确认相同的基础进行摊销，计入当期损益。

（3）与合同成本有关的资产的减值

本公司在确定与合同成本有关的资产的减值损失时，首先对按照其他相关企业会计准则确认的、与合同有关的其他资产确定减值损失；然后根据其账面价值高于本公司因转让与该资产相关的商品预期能够取得的剩余对价以及为转让该相关商品估计将要发生的成本这两项差额的，超出部分应当计提减值准备，并确认为资产减值损失。

以前期间减值的因素之后发生变化，使得前述差额高于该资产账面价值的，转回原已计提的资产减值准备，并计入当期损益，但转回后的资产账面价值不应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。

40. 政府补助

√适用 □不适用

本公司的政府补助包括资产相关的政府补助、与收益相关的政府补助。其中，与资产相关的政府补助，是指本公司取得的、用于购建或以其他方式形成长期资产的政府补助；与收益相关的

政府补助，是指除与资产相关的政府补助之外的政府补助。如果政府文件中未明确规定补助对象，本公司按照上述区分原则进行判断，难以区分的，整体归类为与收益相关的政府补助。

政府补助为货币性资产的，按照实际收到的金额计量，对于按照固定的定额标准拨付的补助，或对年末有确凿证据表明能够符合财政扶持政策规定的相关条件且预计能够收到财政扶持资金时，按照应收的金额计量；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(1 元)计量。

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（由企业选择一种方式确认），确认为递延收益的与资产相关的政府补助，在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理方法分期计入当期损益。

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。

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，并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（由企业选择一种方式确认）。与日常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。与日常活动无关的政府补助，计入营业外收支。

本公司取得政策性优惠贷款贴息的，区分财政将贴息资金拨付给贷款银行和财政将贴息资金直接拨付给本公司两种情况，分别按照以下原则进行会计处理：

（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本公司提供贷款的，本公司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（或以借款的公允价值作为借款的入账价值并按照实际利率法计算借款费用，实际收到的金额与借款公允价值之间的差额确认为递延收益。递延收益在借款存续期内采用实际利率法摊销，冲减相关借款费用）。

（2）财政将贴息资金直接拨付给本公司的，本公司将对应的贴息冲减相关借款费用。

本公司已确认的政府补助需要退回的，在需要退回的当期分情况按照以下规定进行会计处理：

1）初始确认时冲减相关资产账面价值的，调整资产账面价值。

2）存在相关递延收益的，冲减相关递延收益账面余额，超出部分计入当期损益。

3）属于其他情况的，直接计入当期损益。

41. 递延所得税资产/递延所得税负债

√适用 □不适用

本公司递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债根据资产和负债的计税基础与其账面价值的差额(暂时性差异)计算确认。对于按照税法规定能够于以后年度抵减应纳税所得额的可抵扣亏损，确认相应的递延所得税资产。对于商誉的初始确认产生的暂时性差异，不确认相应的递延所得税负债。对于既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额(或可抵扣亏损)的非企业合并的交易中产生的

资产或负债的初始确认形成的暂时性差异，不确认相应的递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债。于资产负债表日，递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量。

本公司以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异、可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认递延所得税资产。

42. 租赁

(1).经营租赁的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

1）经营租赁的会计处理

a.租金的处理

在租赁期内各个期间，本公司采用直线法将经营租赁的租赁收款额确认为租金收入。

b.提供的激励措施

提供免租期的，本公司将租金总额在不扣除免租期的整个租赁期内，按直线法进行分配，免租期内应当确认租金收入。本公司承担了承租人某些费用的，将该费用自租金收入总额中扣除，按扣除后的租金收入余额在租赁期内进行分配。

c.初始直接费用

本公司发生的与经营租赁有关的初始直接费用应当资本化至租赁标的资产的成本，在租赁期内按照与租金收入相同的确认基础分期计入当期损益。

d.折旧

对于经营租赁资产中的固定资产，本公司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，采用系统合理的方法进行摊销。

e.可变租赁付款额

本公司取得的与经营租赁有关的未计入租赁收款额的可变租赁付款额,在实际发生时计入当期损益。

f.经营租赁的变更

经营租赁发生变更的，本公司自变更生效日开始，将其作为一项新的租赁进行会计处理，与变更前租赁有关的预收或应收租赁收款额视为新租赁的收款额。

(2).融资租赁的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

一项租赁存在下列一种或多种情形的,本公司通常将其分类为融资租赁:①在租赁期届满时，租赁资产的所有权转移给承租人；②承租人有购买租赁资产的选择权，所订立的购买价款与预计行使选择权时租赁资产的公允价值相比足够低，因而在租赁开始日就可以合理确定承租人将行使

该选择权；③资产的所有权虽然不转移，但租赁期占租赁资产使用寿命的大部分（不低于租赁资产使用寿命的 75%）；④在租赁开始日，租赁收款额的现值几乎相当于租赁资产的公允价值（不低于租赁资产公允价值的 90%。）；⑤租赁资产性质特殊，如果不作较大改造，只有承租人才能使用。一项租赁存在下列一项或多项迹象的，本公司也可能将其分类为融资租赁：①若承租人撤销租赁，撤销租赁对出租人造成的损失由承租人承担；②资产余值的公允价值波动所产生的利得或损失归属于承租人；③承租人有能力以远低于市场水平的租金继续租赁至下一期间。

1）融资租赁会计处理

a.初始计量

在租赁期开始日，本公司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。本公司对应收融资租赁款进行初始计量时，以租赁投资净额作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值。

租赁投资净额为未担保余值和租赁期开始日尚未收到的租赁收款额按照租赁内含利率折现的现值之和。租赁收款额，是指出租人因让渡在租赁期内使用租赁资产的权利而应向承租人收取的款项，包括：①承租人需支付的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，前提是合理确定承租人将行使该选择权；④承租人行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项，前提是租赁期反映出承租人将行使终止租赁选择权；⑤由承租人、与承租人有关的一方以及有经济能力履行担保义务的独立第三方向出租人提供的担保余值。

b.后续计量

本公司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。该周期性利率，是指确定租赁投资净额采用内含折现率（转租情况下，若转租的租赁内含利率无法确定，采用原租赁的折现率（根据与转租有关的初始直接费用进行调整）），或者融资租赁的变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理，且满足假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为融资租赁条件时按相关规定确定的修订后的折现率。

c.租赁变更的会计处理

融资租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，本公司将该变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：①该变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；②增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

如果融资租赁的变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理，且满足假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为经营租赁条件的，本公司自租赁变更生效日开始将其作为一项新租赁进行会计处理，并以租赁变更生效日前的租赁投资净额作为租赁资产的账面价值。

(3).新租赁准则下租赁的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）租赁的识别

租赁，是指在一定期间内，出租人将资产的使用权让与承租人以获取对价的合同。在合同开始日，本公司评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁。如果合同一方让渡了在一定期间内控制一项或多项已识别资产使用的权利以换取对价，则该合同为租赁或者包含租赁。为确定合同是否让渡了在一定期间内控制已识别资产使用的权利，本公司评估合同中的客户是否有权获得在使用期间内因使用已识别资产所产生的几乎全部经济利益，并有权在该使用期间主导已识别资产的使用。

合同中同时包含多项单独租赁的，本公司将合同予以分拆，并分别各项单独租赁进行会计处理。合同中同时包含租赁和非租赁部分的，本公司将租赁和非租赁部分分拆后进行会计处理。

（2）本公司作为承租人

1）租赁确认

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。使用权资产和租赁负债的确认和计量参见附注五“28、使用权资产”以及“34、租赁负债”。

2）租赁变更

租赁变更，是指原合同条款之外的租赁范围、租赁对价、租赁期限的变更，包括增加或终止一项或多项租赁资产的使用权，延长或缩短合同规定的租赁期等。租赁变更生效日，是指双方就租赁变更达成一致的日期。

租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，本公司将该租赁变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：①该租赁变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围或延长了租赁期限；②增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分或租赁期限延长部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

租赁变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，在租赁变更生效日，本公司按照租赁准则有关规定对变更后合同的对价进行分摊，重新确定变更后的租赁期；并采用修订后的折现率对变更后的租赁付款额进行折现，以重新计量租赁负债。在计算变更后租赁付款额的现值时，本公司采用剩余租赁期间的租赁内含利率作为折现率；无法确定剩余租赁期间的租赁内含利率的，本公司采用租赁变更生效日的承租人增量借款利率作为折现率。就上述租赁负债调整的影响，本公司区分以下情形进行会计处理：①租赁变更导致租赁范围缩小或租赁期缩短的，承租人应当调减使用权资产的账面价值，并将部分终止或完全终止租赁的相关利得或损失计入当期损益。②其他租赁变更导致租赁负债重新计量的，承租人相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。

3）短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

对于租赁期不超过 12 个月的短期租赁和单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值较低的低价值资产租赁，本公司选择不确认使用权资产和租赁负债。本公司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或其他系统合理的方法计入相关资产成本或当期损益。

（3）本公司为出租人

在（1）评估的该合同为租赁或包含租赁的基础上，本公司作为出租人，在租赁开始日，将租赁分为融资租赁和经营租赁。

如果一项租赁实质上转移了与租赁资产所有权有关的几乎全部风险和报酬，出租人将该项租赁分类为融资租赁，除融资租赁以外的其他租赁分类为经营租赁。

43. 其他重要的会计政策和会计估计

√适用 □不适用

编制财务报表时，本公司管理层需要运用估计和假设，这些估计和假设会对会计政策的应用及资产、负债、收入及费用的金额产生影响。实际情况可能与这些估计不同。本公司管理层对估计涉及的关键假设和不确定性因素的判断进行持续评估。会计估计变更的影响在变更当期和未来期间予以确认。

下列会计估计及关键假设存在导致未来期间的资产及负债账面值发生重大调整的重要风险。

（1）应收款项减值

本公司在资产负债表日按摊余成本计量的应收款项，以评估是否出现减值情况，并在出现减值情况时评估减值损失的具体金额。减值的客观证据包括显示个别或组合应收款项预计未来现金流量出现大幅下降的可判断数据，显示个别或组合应收款项中债务人的财务状况出现重大负面的可判断数据等事项。如果有证据表明该应收款项价值已恢复，且客观上与确认该损失后发生的事项有关，则将原确认的减值损失予以转回。

（2）存货减值准备

本公司定期估计存货的可变现净值，并对存货成本高于可变现净值的差额确认存货跌价损失。本公司在估计存货的可变现净值时，以同类货物的预计售价减去完工时将要发生的成本、销售费用以及相关税费后的金额确定。当实际售价或成本费用与以前估计不同时，管理层将会对可变现净值进行相应的调整。因此根据现有经验进行估计的结果可能会与之后实际结果有所不同，可能导致对资产负债表中的存货账面价值的调整。因此存货跌价准备的金额可能会随上述原因而发生变化。对存货跌价准备的调整将影响估计变更当期的损益。

（3）固定资产减值准备的会计估计

本公司在资产负债表日对存在减值迹象的房屋建筑物、机器设备等固定资产进行减值测试。固定资产的可收回金额为其预计未来现金流量的现值和资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额中较高者，其计算需要采用会计估计。

如果管理层对资产组和资产组组合未来现金流量计算中采用的毛利率进行修订，修订后的毛利率低于目前采用的毛利率，本公司需对固定资产增加计提减值准备。

如果管理层对应用于现金流量折现的税前折现率进行重新修订，修订后的税前折现率高于目前采用的折现率，本公司需对固定资产增加计提减值准备。

如果实际毛利率或税前折现率高于或低于管理层估计，本公司不能转回原已计提的固定资产减值准备。

（4）递延所得税资产确认的会计估计

递延所得税资产的估计需要对未来各个年度的应纳税所得额及适用的税率进行估计，递延所得税资产的实现取决于公司未来是否很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额。未来税率的变化和暂时性差异的转回时间也可能影响所得税费用（收益）以及递延所得税的余额。上述估计的变化可能导致对递延所得税的重要调整。

44. 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

会计政策变更的内容和原因	审批程序	备注(受重要影响的报表项目名称和金额)
财政部于 2021 年 12 月 30 日发布《企业会计准则解释第 15 号》(财会[2021]35 号，以下简称“解释 15 号”)，本公司自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起执行其中“关于企业将固定资产达到预定可使用状态前或者研发过程中产出的产品或副产品对外销售的会计处理”及“关于亏损合同的判断”的规定。	按财政部统一要求执行	注 1
财政部于 2022 年 11 月 30 日发布《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》(财会[2022]31 号，以下简称“解释 16 号”)，本公司自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起执行其中“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”、“关于发行方分类为权益工具的金融工具相关股利的所得税影响的会计处理”及“关于企业将以现金结算的股份支付修改为以权益结算的股份支付的会计处理”的规定。	按财政部统一要求执行	注 2

其他说明

注 1：本次会计政策变更不涉及以前年度的追溯调整，执行《企业会计准则解释第 15 号》对本公司 2022 年 1 月 1 日财务报表无影响。

注 2：本公司按照《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》中“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”的要求进行衔接调整，涉及前期比较财务报表数据与解释 16 号要求不一致的，本公司不进行调整；将上年末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所产生的应纳税暂时性差异和可抵扣暂时性差异，确认相应的递延所得税负债和递延所得税资产，差额计入 2022 年 1 月 1 日的留存收益。调整情

况详见本附注“五、44（3）2022 年首次起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”。

《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》中“关于发行方分类为权益工具的金融工具相关股利的所得税影响的会计处理”及“关于企业将以现金结算的股份支付修改为以权益结算的股份支付的会计处理”的规定对本公司 2022 年 1 月 1 日财务报表无影响。

(2).重要会计估计变更

□适用 √不适用

(3).2022 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

调整当年年初财务报表的原因说明

本公司按照《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》中“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”的要求进行衔接调整。

合并资产负债表

单位:元 币种:人民币

项目	2021 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 1 月 1 日	调整数
流动资产：			
货币资金	3,576,582,335.70	3,576,582,335.70	
结算备付金			
拆出资金			
交易性金融资产	838,507,655.86	838,507,655.86	
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			
应收账款	1,784,411,747.65	1,784,411,747.65	
应收款项融资	24,152,136.46	24,152,136.46	
预付款项	196,166,832.30	196,166,832.30	
应收保费			
应收分保账款			
应收分保合同准备金			
其他应收款	68,433,517.27	68,433,517.27	
其中：应收利息			
应收股利			
买入返售金融资产			
存货	2,417,305,973.69	2,417,305,973.69	
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	160,250,862.41	160,250,862.41	
流动资产合计	9,065,811,061.34	9,065,811,061.34	
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			
长期股权投资	152,376,462.63	152,376,462.63	
其他权益工具投资	31,878,500.00	31,878,500.00	
其他非流动金融资产	242,213,145.07	242,213,145.07	
投资性房地产	283,163.07	283,163.07	
固定资产	819,449,439.49	819,449,439.49	
在建工程	95,929,958.29	95,929,958.29	
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产	36,554,118.52	36,554,118.52	
无形资产	88,037,355.45	88,037,355.45	
开发支出			
商誉			
长期待摊费用	27,799,386.33	27,799,386.33	
递延所得税资产	159,681,617.07	163,190,247.03	3,508,629.96
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计	1,654,203,145.92	1,657,711,775.88	3,508,629.96
资产总计	10,720,014,207.26	10,723,522,837.22	3,508,629.96
流动负债：			
短期借款	40,138,666.67	40,138,666.67	
向中央银行借款			
拆入资金			
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据	255,313,659.35	255,313,659.35	
应付账款	2,464,891,368.51	2,464,891,368.51	
预收款项			
合同负债	381,887,014.19	381,887,014.19	
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	171,017,226.31	171,017,226.31	
应交税费	298,440,457.40	298,440,457.40	
其他应付款	890,598,841.54	890,598,841.54	
其中：应付利息			
应付股利			
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	15,210,538.74	15,210,538.74	
其他流动负债	131,591,621.28	131,591,621.28	
流动负债合计	4,649,089,393.99	4,649,089,393.99	
非流动负债：			
保险合同准备金			
长期借款			
应付债券	915,192,664.76	915,192,664.76	
其中：优先股			

永续债			
租赁负债	19,171,959.00	19,171,959.00	
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益	1,619,251.91	1,619,251.91	
递延所得税负债	28,441,416.67	32,230,662.36	3,789,245.69
其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计	964,425,292.34	968,214,538.03	3,789,245.69
负债合计	5,613,514,686.33	5,617,303,932.02	3,789,245.69
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）	572,023,875.00	572,023,875.00	
其他权益工具	117,963,750.28	117,963,750.28	
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积	1,518,833,808.53	1,518,833,808.53	
减：库存股	398,053,331.46	398,053,331.46	
其他综合收益	-70,211,520.06	-70,211,520.06	
专项储备			
盈余公积	171,728,112.99	171,728,112.99	
一般风险准备			
未分配利润	3,182,009,097.38	3,181,728,481.65	-280,615.73
归属于母公司所有者权益（或股东权益）合计	5,094,293,792.66	5,094,013,176.93	-280,615.73
少数股东权益	12,205,728.27	12,205,728.27	
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计	5,106,499,520.93	5,106,218,905.20	-280,615.73
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计	10,720,014,207.26	10,723,522,837.22	3,508,629.96

合并资产负债表调整情况说明：

执行《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》对本公司 2022 年 1 月 1 日财务报表具体影响为：“递延所得税资产”调增人民币 3,508,629.96 元，“递延所得税负债”调增人民币 3,789,245.69 元，“未分配利润”调减人民币 280,615.73 元。

母公司资产负债表

单位:元　币种:人民币

项目	2021 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 1 月 1 日	调整数
流动资产：			
货币资金	1,194,831,192.53	1,194,831,192.53	
交易性金融资产	93,227,500.00	93,227,500.00	
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			
应收账款	1,369,990,289.98	1,369,990,289.98	
应收款项融资			
预付款项	32,312,338.16	32,312,338.16	
其他应收款	1,315,066,591.90	1,315,066,591.90	
其中：应收利息			

应收股利			
存货	673,006,503.41	673,006,503.41	
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	33,641,799.66	33,641,799.66	
流动资产合计	4,712,076,215.64	4,712,076,215.64	
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	1,325,012,129.88	1,325,012,129.88	
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产	94,276,360.00	94,276,360.00	
投资性房地产	10,131,665.22	10,131,665.22	
固定资产	88,205,843.18	88,205,843.18	
在建工程			
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产	18,617,957.21	18,617,957.21	
无形资产	11,748,751.73	11,748,751.73	
开发支出			
商誉			
长期待摊费用	1,933,290.02	1,933,290.02	
递延所得税资产	6,182,497.88	8,931,349.61	2,748,851.73
其他非流动资产			
非流动资产合计	1,556,108,495.12	1,558,857,346.85	2,748,851.73
资产总计	6,268,184,710.76	6,270,933,562.49	2,748,851.73
流动负债：			
短期借款	40,138,666.67	40,138,666.67	
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据	83,791,689.54	83,791,689.54	
应付账款	1,446,355,858.07	1,446,355,858.07	
预收款项			
合同负债	23,967.30	23,967.30	
应付职工薪酬	55,876,334.04	55,876,334.04	
应交税费	6,478,234.66	6,478,234.66	
其他应付款	590,065,597.96	590,065,597.96	
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	5,558,364.00	5,558,364.00	
其他流动负债	58,812.35	58,812.35	
流动负债合计	2,228,347,524.59	2,228,347,524.59	
非流动负债：			
长期借款			
应付债券	915,192,664.76	915,192,664.76	
其中：优先股			

永续债			
租赁负债	12,767,314.19	12,767,314.19	
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债			
递延收益	585,923.15	585,923.15	
递延所得税负债	13,593,312.90	16,386,006.48	2,792,693.58
其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计	942,139,215.00	944,931,908.58	2,792,693.58
负债合计	3,170,486,739.59	3,173,279,433.17	2,792,693.58
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）	572,023,875.00	572,023,875.00	
其他权益工具	117,963,750.28	117,963,750.28	
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积	1,511,425,486.34	1,511,425,486.34	
减：库存股	398,053,331.46	398,053,331.46	
其他综合收益			
专项储备			
盈余公积	171,728,112.98	171,728,112.98	
未分配利润	1,122,610,078.03	1,122,566,236.18	-43,841.85
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计	3,097,697,971.17	3,097,654,129.32	-43,841.85
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计	6,268,184,710.76	6,270,933,562.49	2,748,851.73

母公司资产负债表调整情况说明：

执行《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》对母公司 2022 年 1 月 1 日财务报表具体影响为：“递延所得税资产”调增人民币 2,748,851.73 元，“递延所得税负债”调增人民币 2,792,693.58 元，“未分配利润”调减人民币 43,841.85 元。

45. 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	销售额或采购额	销项税：13%、9%、6% 进项税：13%、9%、6%
城市维护建设税	应纳增值税	7%、5%
教育费附加	应纳增值税	3%
地方教育费附加	应纳增值税	2%
企业所得税	应纳税所得额	具体税率详见下表所示
房产税	自用房产以房产原值的 70%或租赁房产之租赁收入	1.2%、12%

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（%）
科沃斯机器人股份有限公司	15.00
科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	25.00
苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	25.00
苏州凯航电机有限公司	15.00
科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	15.00
苏州科畅电子有限公司	20.00
苏州科瀚电子有限公司	20.00
苏州科享电子有限公司	20.00
苏州科妙电子有限公司	20.00
苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	20.00
苏州科沃斯软件科技有限公司	25.00
科沃斯商用机器人有限公司	15.00
犀佑科技（上海）有限公司	25.00
科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司	25.00
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	20.00
深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	15.00
上海科沃斯电子商务有限公司	25.00
氪见（南京）科技有限公司	15.00
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	16.50
Ecovacs Europe GmbH	30.00
Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	21.00
エコバックスジャパン株式会社	39.916
Ecovacs UK	19.00
Ecovacs France	28.00
Ecovacs Spain	25.00
Ecovacs Italy	24.00
Yeedi Technology Limited	16.50
Neat Technology Limited	16.50
苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	15.00
泰鼎新能源（浙江）有限公司	25.00
苏州罗美泰材料科技有限公司	25.00
添可智能科技有限公司	15.00
添可电器有限公司	25.00
苏州添可电器有限公司	20.00
苏州添可电器科技有限公司	20.00
苏州科昂电子有限公司	20.00
苏州添可信息科技有限公司	25.00
苏州悠尼科技有限公司	20.00
Tineco International	16.50
TEK(HONGKONG) SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	16.50
Tineco Intelligent,Inc	21.00
ティネコインテリジェント株式会社	39.916
Tineco Intelligent Europe	33.00
苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	25.00

苏州食万美味科技有限公司	20.00
苏州食万生态有限公司	20.00
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	33.00
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	19.00
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	21.00
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	39.916
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	17.00

2. 税收优惠

√适用 □不适用

（1） 本公司为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202132003473，发证时间为 2021 年 11 月 30 日，有效期三年，根据税法之规定，本公司 2021 年、2022 年、2023 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，本公司 2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（2） 本公司之二级子公司深圳瑞科为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202244206990，发证时间为 2022 年 12 月 19 日，有效期三年，根据税法之规定，深圳瑞科自 2022 年、2023 年、2024 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（3） 本公司之二级子公司家用机器人为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202232004097，发证时间为 2022 年 11 月 18 日，有效期三年。根据税法之规定，家用机器人自 2022 年、2023 年、2024 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（4） 本公司之三级子公司商用机器人为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202132007194，发证时间为 2021 年 11 月 30 日，有效期三年。根据税法之规定，商用机器人自 2021 年、2022 年、2023 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（5） 本公司之二级子公司添可智能为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202032009043，发证时间为 2020 年 12 月 2 日，有效期三年。根据税法之规定，添可智能自 2020 年、2021 年、2022 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（6） 本公司之二级子公司凯航电机为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202132006748，发证时间为 2021 年 11 月 30 日，有效期三年。根据税法之规定，凯航电机自 2021 年、2022 年、2023 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（7） 本公司之二级子公司苏州泰鼎为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202132002991，发证时间为 2021 年 11 月 3 日，有效期三年。根据税法之规定，苏州泰鼎自 2021 年、2022 年、2023 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年按照制造业享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（8） 本公司之二级子公司氪见（南京）为国家认定的高新技术企业，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202132005701，发证时间为 2021 年 11 月 30 日，有效期三年，根据税法之规定，氪见（南京）自 2021 年、2022 年、2023 年执行 15%的企业所得税税率，2022 年享受 100%研发费用加计扣除优惠。

（9） 本公司之三级子公司科沃斯软件科技于 2022 年 7 月 25 日取得由江苏省软件行业协会颁发的软件企业证书（证书编号：苏 RQ-2022-E0049），2022 年为科沃斯技术首个获利年度，从 2022 年度起，享受两年免征企业所得税，三年减半征收企业所得税优惠政策。

（10）本公司之三级子公司添可信息科技于 2022 年 7 月 25 日取得由江苏省软件行业协会颁发的软件企业证书（证书编号：苏 RQ-2022-E0048），2022 年为添可信息科技首个获利年度，从 2022 年度起，享受两年免征企业所得税，三年减半征收企业所得税优惠政策。

（11）本公司之子公司及下属公司添可电器科技、苏州添可、食万美味科技、食万生态、悠尼科技、科畅电子、科瀚电子、科享电子、科妙电子、科昂电子、科沃斯电子商务、上海斯蒲符合小型微利企业认定条件，2022 年度按 20%的税率缴纳企业所得税。

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	27,731.13	64,946.30
银行存款	3,725,000,814.63	3,364,277,900.82
其他货币资金	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58
合计	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
其中：存放在境外的款项总额	1,199,039,735.01	651,804,076.44

其他说明

项目	年末余额	年初余额
定期存款	130,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
理财产品		100,000,000.00
第三方账户余额	136,274,603.32	62,215,188.58
保函、票据、信用证保证金	24,300.00	24,300.00
合计	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58

注 1：定期存款为农业银行“户利盈”七天定期存款 10,000.00 万元，工商银行定期存款 3,000.00 万元。

注 2：第三方账户余额为本公司及下属公司在天猫、京东、亚马逊等平台店铺因业务需要存于支付宝账户、京东钱包、微信账户及 PayPal、Payoneer、PingPong 等账户中的余额。

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
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86
其中：		
衍生金融资产		8,507,655.86
其他	1,450,000,000.00	830,000,000.00
合计	1,450,000,000.00	838,507,655.86

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

注：期末交易性金融资产-其他系银行结构性存款 145,000.00 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

(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

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末终止确认金额	期末未终止确认金额
银行承兑票据	317,661,252.64	
商业承兑票据		
合计	317,661,252.64	

(4). 期末公司因出票人未履约而将其转应收账款的票据

□适用 √不适用

(5). 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

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：

□适用 √不适用

(6). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

(7). 本期实际核销的应收票据情况

□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
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
0-6 个月	1,927,312,536.65
7-12 个月	58,326,146.43
1 年以内小计	1,985,638,683.08
1 至 2 年	89,206,716.78
2 至 3 年	2,478,677.18
3 年以上	1,678,264.62
合计	2,079,002,341.66

(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	98,674,177.77	4.75	98,674,177.77	100.00		10,475,357.51	0.58	10,475,357.51	100.00	
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备	1,980,328,163.89	95.25	26,886,677.46	1.36	1,953,441,486.43	1,809,897,438.59	99.42	25,485,690.94	1.41	1,784,411,747.65
其中：										
账龄组合	1,980,328,163.89	95.25	26,886,677.46	1.36	1,953,441,486.43	1,809,897,438.59	99.42	25,485,690.94	1.41	1,784,411,747.65
合计	2,079,002,341.66	100.00	125,560,855.23	6.04	1,953,441,486.43	1,820,372,796.10	100.00	35,961,048.45	1.98	1,784,411,747.65

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
客户 A	98,674,177.77	98,674,177.77	100.00	本公司根据客户当前财务状况判断，基于谨慎性原则计提坏账。
合计	98,674,177.77	98,674,177.77	100.00	/

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

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□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	
应收账款坏账准备	35,961,048.45	98,657,510.78		9,127,805.02	-70,101.02	125,560,855.23
合计	35,961,048.45	98,657,510.78		9,127,805.02	-70,101.02	125,560,855.23

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(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	9,127,805.02

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
Electrobot Technologies S.L	货款	3,068,656.92	无法收回款项	管理层审批	否
Ruston, LLC	货款	2,296,360.02	无法收回款项	管理层审批	否
El Corte Inglés S.A.	货款	2,089,774.53	无法收回款项	管理层审批	否
Global Egrow	货款	483,146.95	无法收回款项	管理层审批	否
快乐购物股份有限公司	货款	168,097.95	无法收回款项	管理层审批	否
合计	/	8,106,036.37	/	/	/

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情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	期末余额	账龄	占应收账款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
第一名	978,982,682.58	1 年以内	47.09	9,789,826.83
第二名	147,894,182.47	1 年以内、1-2 年、2-3 年	7.11	102,691,189.56
第三名	84,332,387.07	1 年以内	4.06	843,323.87
第四名	82,279,036.21	1 年以内	3.96	822,790.36
第五名	81,025,904.30	1 年以内	3.90	819,988.59
合计	1,374,514,192.63		66.12	114,967,119.21

其他说明
无

(6).因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

□适用 √不适用

(7).转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

6、 应收款项融资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑汇票	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46
合计	113,923,827.71	24,152,136.46

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

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

7、 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	333,838,027.55	98.24	191,779,353.37	97.77
1 至 2 年	5,025,425.84	1.48	3,266,035.43	1.66
2 至 3 年	364,371.16	0.10	244,214.97	0.12
3 年以上	598,412.43	0.18	877,228.53	0.45
合计	339,826,236.98	100.00	196,166,832.30	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：
无

(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

单位名称	期末余额	账龄	占预付款项期末余额合计数的比例(%)
第一名	25,800,000.00	1 年以内	7.59
第二名	22,168,830.35	1 年以内	6.52
第三名	21,447,459.65	1 年以内	6.31
第四名	14,295,000.00	1 年以内	4.21
第五名	11,100,000.00	1 年以内	3.27
合计	94,811,290.00		27.90

其他说明
无

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

8、 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		
其他应收款	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27
合计	113,112,146.45	68,433,517.27

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).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(4).应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(5).重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(6).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

其他应收款

(7).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
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
0-6 个月	87,065,334.54
7-12 个月	9,091,548.65
1 年以内小计	96,156,883.19
1 至 2 年	11,523,028.44
2 至 3 年	1,788,374.09
3 年以上	4,456,926.52

合计	113,925,212.24

(8).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
应收质量赔偿款	45,000,000.00	
押金保证金	49,385,203.45	59,055,325.32
个人借款及备用金	3,941,561.60	3,184,413.85
其他	15,598,447.19	7,231,784.01
合计	113,925,212.24	69,471,523.18

(9).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)	
2022年1月1日余额	119,011.11	104,736.35	814,258.45	1,038,005.91
2022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	493,985.39	-25,708.96	-299,999.38	168,277.05
本期转回				
本期转销				
本期核销			394,259.07	394,259.07
其他变动	-1,041.90			-1,041.90
2022年12月31日余额	614,038.40	79,027.39	120,000.00	813,065.79

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

(10). 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	

其他应收款坏账准备	1,038,005.91	168,277.05		394,259.07	-1,041.90	813,065.79
合计	1,038,005.91	168,277.05		394,259.07	-1,041.90	813,065.79

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(11). 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

(12). 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	款项的性质	期末余额	账龄	占其他应收款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
第一名	应收质量赔偿款	45,000,000.00	1年以内	39.50	450,000.00
第二名	押金保证金	10,982,294.15	1年以内、1-2年	9.64	
第三名	押金保证金	5,121,904.00	1年以内、1-2年、2-3年	4.50	
第四名	押金保证金	2,925,000.00	1-2年	2.57	
第五名	押金保证金	2,139,333.60	1年以内	1.88	
合计	/	66,168,531.75	/	58.09	450,000.00

(13). 涉及政府补助的应收款项

□适用 √不适用

(14). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

□适用 √不适用

(15). 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债的金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

9、 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
原材料	483,867,816.29	26,864,680.05	457,003,136.24	509,471,615.58	30,449,056.98	479,022,558.60
在产品	27,488,571.21		27,488,571.21	30,481,066.29		30,481,066.29
库存商品	2,400,058,286.66	149,955,745.38	2,250,102,541.28	1,839,315,244.44	107,480,613.70	1,731,834,630.74
周转材料	24,828,461.26	2,045,280.89	22,783,180.37	13,338,436.70	1,327,977.16	12,010,459.54
发出商品	148,892,056.29		148,892,056.29	163,957,258.52		163,957,258.52
合计	3,085,135,191.71	178,865,706.32	2,906,269,485.39	2,556,563,621.53	139,257,647.84	2,417,305,973.69

(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	30,449,056.98	-1,965,708.32		1,618,668.61		26,864,680.05
在产品						
库存商品	107,480,613.70	126,485,021.53		85,805,193.06	-1,795,303.21	149,955,745.38
周转材料	1,327,977.16	717,303.73				2,045,280.89
发出商品						
合计	139,257,647.84	125,236,616.94		87,423,861.67	-1,795,303.21	178,865,706.32

(3).存货期末余额含有借款费用资本化金额的说明

□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

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

10、 合同资产

(1).合同资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(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

(3).本期合同资产计提减值准备情况

□适用 √不适用

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：

□适用 √不适用

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

期末重要的债权投资和其他债权投资：

□适用 √不适用

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
应收退货成本	64,681,135.12	51,587,396.91
待抵扣的增值税	167,154,045.99	91,944,731.27
预缴所得税	26,424,377.97	16,718,734.23
合计	258,259,559.08	160,250,862.41

其他说明
无

14、 债权投资

(1).债权投资情况

□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

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

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

(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

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

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

(2).坏账准备计提情况

□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

(3).因金融资产转移而终止确认的长期应收款

□适用 √不适用

(4).转移长期应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

17、 长期股权投资

√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											
二、联营企业											
1.安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	38,552,946.91			1,413,465.95						39,966,412.86	
2.苏州乐派特机器人有限公司	3,663,576.20			-70,987.06						3,592,589.14	
3.Emotibot Technologies Limited	31,514,827.97			-4,808,742.40					2,763,386.67	29,469,472.24	
4.苏州狗尾草智能科技有限公司	34,841,236.56									34,841,236.56	34,841,236.56
5.上海炬佑智能科技有限公司	28,892,295.41			-4,978,046.97						23,914,248.44	
6.上海仙工智能科技有限公司	20,148,050.21			-1,500,668.43						18,647,381.78	

7.北京朗镜科技有限责任公司	29,604,765.93			-948,933.55						28,655,832.38	
小计	187,217,699.19			-10,893,912.46					2,763,386.67	179,087,173.40	34,841,236.56
合计	187,217,699.19			-10,893,912.46					2,763,386.67	179,087,173.40	34,841,236.56

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	期末余额	期初余额
Horizon Robotics	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00
合计	34,823,000.00	31,878,500.00

(2).非交易性权益工具投资的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期确认的股利收入	累计利得	累计损失	其他综合收益转入留存收益的金额	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	其他综合收益转入留存收益的原因
Horizon Robotics					不以出售为目的	

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

19、 其他非流动金融资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
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-权益工具投资	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07
合计	287,150,990.46	242,213,145.07

其他说明：
√适用 □不适用

被投资单位名称	期初余额	本期增加	本期公允价值变动	本期减少	期末余额	持股比例（%）
上海钛米机器人科技有限公司	14,507,071.07				14,507,071.07	1.8605
南京时识科技有限公司	16,616,500.00		12,122,600.00		28,739,100.00	1.9500
南京芯视界微电子科技有限公司	37,706,310.00				37,706,310.00	1.5517
上海感图网络科技有限公司	19,106,804.00		23,470,740.70		42,577,544.70	2.3895
苏州诺菲纳米科技有限公司	20,000,000.00		5,295,760.00		25,295,760.00	1.4340
上海益超医疗器械有限公司	20,000,100.00		367,684.69	12,060,750.00	8,307,034.69	2.1031
上海旷通科技有限公司	20,000,000.00		-20,000.00		19,980,000.00	3.3300
北醒(北京)光子科技有限公司	94,276,360.00		5,934,505.51	2,792,200.51	97,418,665.00	4.5715
青岛健新医疗科技有限公司		12,619,505.00			12,619,505.00	6.2645
合计	242,213,145.07	12,619,505.00	47,171,290.90	14,852,950.51	287,150,990.46	

注 1：根据本公司 2022 年 9 月签署的《有关北醒(北京)光子科技有限公司之投资协议》约定，丰厚壹零贰贰股权投资基金合伙企业以 230.00 万元受让本公司持有的北醒(北京)光子科技有限公司 0.1362%的股权，已实缴的投资成本 19.73 万元，对应公允价值变动 259.49 万元。

注 2：根据本公司之子公司科沃斯（苏州）2022 年 9 月签署的《青岛信鸿创业投资合伙企业（有限合伙）、科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司、星允纪元（淄博）股权投资中心（有限合伙）与青岛健新医疗科技有限公司关于上海益超医疗器械有限公司之股权转让协议》（以下简称“青岛

健新”）约定，科沃斯（苏州）将其持有的上海益超 3.1949%的股权（对应注册资本 8.04 万元）以 1,261.95 万元对价转让给青岛健新，并以此获得青岛健新新增注册资本人民币 15.77 万元，对应的股权比例为 6.2645%。

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	合计
一、账面原值			
1.期初余额	231,483.29	129,791.57	361,274.86
2.本期增加金额			
（1）外购			
（2）存货\固定资产\在建工程转入			
（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	231,483.29	129,791.57	361,274.86
二、累计折旧和累计摊销			
1.期初余额	58,283.91	19,827.88	78,111.79
2.本期增加金额	8,426.59	2,866.68	11,293.27
（1）计提或摊销	8,426.59	2,866.68	11,293.27
3.本期减少金额			
（1）处置			
（2）其他转出			
4.期末余额	66,710.50	22,694.56	89,405.06
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	164,772.79	107,097.01	271,869.80
2.期初账面价值	173,199.38	109,963.69	283,163.07

(2).未办妥产权证书的投资性房地产情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

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	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49
固定资产清理		
合计	933,383,372.05	819,449,439.49

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	办公设备	合计
一、账面原值：					
1.期初余额	688,514,069.21	592,633,388.22	17,565,530.53	123,540,591.57	1,422,253,579.53
2.本期增加金额	31,971,527.89	214,913,475.33	4,228,454.18	45,171,942.33	296,285,399.73
（1）购置	462,385.01	207,749,409.18	4,228,454.18	45,171,942.33	257,612,190.70
（2）在建工程转入	31,509,142.88	7,164,066.15			38,673,209.03
（3）企业合并增加					
3.本期减少金额	1,904,730.50	12,871,145.68	2,480,709.65	11,720,757.06	28,977,342.89
（1）处置或报废	1,904,730.50	12,871,145.68	2,480,709.65	11,720,757.06	28,977,342.89
4.期末余额	718,580,866.60	794,675,717.87	19,313,275.06	156,991,776.84	1,689,561,636.37
二、累计折旧					
1.期初余额	188,345,693.65	331,553,587.38	9,720,530.64	73,184,328.37	602,804,140.04
2.本期增加金额	33,848,495.18	115,314,664.80	3,230,833.75	24,977,825.81	177,371,819.54
（1）计提	33,848,495.18	115,314,664.80	3,230,833.75	24,977,825.81	177,371,819.54
3.本期减少金额	712,425.14	11,868,515.58	1,926,436.82	9,490,317.72	23,997,695.26
（1）处置或报废	712,425.14	11,868,515.58	1,926,436.82	9,490,317.72	23,997,695.26
4.期末余额	221,481,763.69	434,999,736.60	11,024,927.57	88,671,836.46	756,178,264.32
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）处置或报废					
4.期末余额					
四、账面价值					
1.期末账面价值	497,099,102.91	359,675,981.27	8,288,347.49	68,319,940.38	933,383,372.05
2.期初账面价值	500,168,375.56	261,079,800.84	7,844,999.89	50,356,263.20	819,449,439.49

(2).暂时闲置的固定资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(3).通过融资租赁租入的固定资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(4).通过经营租赁租出的固定资产

□适用 √不适用

(5).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
科沃斯五期厂房	311,402,713.57	尚在办理中

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	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29
工程物资		
合计	304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29

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
厂房工程	303,279,840.39		303,279,840.39	94,769,637.26		94,769,637.26
产线设备	1,401,627.94		1,401,627.94	1,160,321.03		1,160,321.03
合计	304,681,468.33		304,681,468.33	95,929,958.29		95,929,958.29

(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	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
聚合物钾离子电池建设工程	364,000,000.00		52,937,210.92			52,937,210.92	25.79	25.00				自有资金
车间六工程	31,800,000.00	28,228,845.71	3,280,297.17	31,509,142.88			99.09	100.00				自有资金
六期厂房工程	809,800,000.00	62,436,987.74	83,454,668.09			145,891,655.83	18.02	13.04				募集资金
七期添可智造基地工程	626,459,542.19	800,735.85	102,632,596.30			103,433,332.15	16.51	14.15				自有资金
合计	1,832,059,542.19	91,466,569.30	242,304,772.48	31,509,142.88		302,262,198.90	/	/			/	/

(3).本期计提在建工程减值准备情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

工程物资

(4).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

□适用 √不适用

25、 使用权资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	房屋建筑物及其他	合计
一、账面原值		
1.期初余额	59,177,652.40	59,177,652.40
2.本期增加金额	72,354,749.21	72,354,749.21
租入	72,354,749.21	72,354,749.21
3.本期减少金额	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
处置	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
4.期末余额	113,067,964.09	113,067,964.09
二、累计折旧		
1.期初余额	22,623,533.88	22,623,533.88
2.本期增加金额	30,477,982.40	30,477,982.40
(1)计提	30,477,982.40	30,477,982.40
3.本期减少金额	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
(1)处置	18,464,437.52	18,464,437.52
4.期末余额	34,637,078.76	34,637,078.76
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		
4.期末余额		
四、账面价值		
1.期末账面价值	78,430,885.33	78,430,885.33
2.期初账面价值	36,554,118.52	36,554,118.52

其他说明：
无

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	非专利技术	商标使用权	合计
一、账面原值				
1.期初余额	79,196,859.54	44,735,920.71	1,199,902.71	125,132,682.96
2.本期增加金额	36,534,100.00	43,616,990.30	176.67	80,151,266.97
(1)购置	36,534,100.00	4,663,718.16	176.67	41,197,994.83
(2)内部研发		38,953,272.14		38,953,272.14
(3)企业合并增加				
3.本期减少金额		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
(1)处置		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
4.期末余额	115,730,959.54	87,213,121.15	1,200,079.38	204,144,160.07
二、累计摊销				
1.期初余额	14,259,385.85	22,266,896.41	569,045.25	37,095,327.51
2.本期增加金额	2,158,568.24	7,461,685.68	119,799.00	9,740,052.92
（1）计提	2,158,568.24	7,461,685.68	119,799.00	9,740,052.92
3.本期减少金额		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
(1)处置		1,139,789.86		1,139,789.86
4.期末余额	16,417,954.09	28,588,792.23	688,844.25	45,695,590.57
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				
4.期末余额				
四、账面价值				
1.期末账面价值	99,313,005.45	58,624,328.92	511,235.13	158,448,569.50
2.期初账面价值	64,937,473.69	22,469,024.30	630,857.46	88,037,355.45

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 19.08%

(2).未办妥产权证书的土地使用权情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

27、 开发支出

□适用 √不适用

28、 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	其他	处置	其他	
エコバックスジャパン株式会社	954,350.84					954,350.84
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	51,776.60					51,776.60
合计	1,006,127.44					1,006,127.44

(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	其他	处置	其他	
エコバックスジャパン株式会社	954,350.84					954,350.84
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	51,776.60					51,776.60
合计	1,006,127.44					1,006,127.44

(3).商誉所在资产组或资产组组合的相关信息

□适用 √不适用

(4).说明商誉减值测试过程、关键参数（例如预计未来现金流量现值时的预测期增长率、稳定期增长率、利润率、折现率、预测期等，如适用）及商誉减值损失的确认方法

□适用 √不适用

(5).商誉减值测试的影响

□适用 √不适用

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

29、 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
装修	19,021,107.21	14,232,713.96	9,833,280.60		23,420,540.57
电力可扩容	4,777,025.27	1,374,152.53	2,460,471.13		3,690,706.67
软件使用权	2,409,940.63	490,528.83	2,000,549.54		899,919.92
绿化费	537,462.67		537,462.67		
咨询服务费	855,514.48	3,451,886.84	1,052,949.24		3,254,452.08
其他	198,336.07	1,422,034.07	947,771.03		672,599.11
合计	27,799,386.33	20,971,316.23	16,832,484.21		31,938,218.35

其他说明：
无

30、 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	206,317,324.88	48,074,182.58	100,238,372.84	21,730,677.56
内部交易未实现利润	659,695,286.89	98,954,293.03	611,395,070.20	92,024,021.44
递延收益	23,090,886.71	3,530,205.99	1,619,251.91	346,220.66
预计负债	126,162,409.60	31,540,602.40	73,922,286.96	18,477,265.93
股份支付	99,644,095.32	14,946,614.30	171,522,780.98	26,575,997.52
应付债券			3,516,226.37	527,433.96
交易性金融工具公允价值变动	9,847,800.00	1,477,170.00		
租赁负债	70,011,535.49	11,514,485.96	23,278,417.24	3,508,629.96
合计	1,194,769,338.89	210,037,554.26	985,492,406.50	163,190,247.03

(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

交易性金融工具公允价值变动			6,887,800.00	1,033,170.00
权益工具投资公允价值变动	189,167,181.64	38,218,379.30	144,590,821.07	27,408,246.67
使用权资产	70,763,379.69	11,644,500.71	25,137,620.58	3,789,245.69
固定资产加速折旧	17,253,757.00	2,588,063.55		
合计	277,184,318.33	52,450,943.56	176,616,241.65	32,230,662.36

(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

(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	98,922,302.46	76,018,329.36
可抵扣亏损	724,583,128.18	285,497,122.01
合计	823,505,430.64	361,515,451.37

(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
2022 年		40,057,474.30	
2023 年	41,580,025.30	41,580,025.30	
2024 年	55,421,052.14	49,909,258.22	
2025 年	64,855,749.70	56,177,436.87	
2026 年	127,717,455.08	97,772,927.32	
2027 年	435,008,845.96		
合计	724,583,128.18	285,497,122.01	/

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

31、 其他非流动资产

□适用 √不适用

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
信用借款	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67
合计	540,291,232.87	40,138,666.67

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

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	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
交易性金融负债		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00
其中：				
衍生金融负债		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00
合计		9,847,800.00		9,847,800.00

其他说明：

√适用 □不适用

注：期末交易性金融负债-衍生金融负债系远期结售汇公允价值变动金额 984.78 万元。

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		
银行承兑汇票	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35
合计	333,658,803.24	255,313,659.35

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
材料款	2,766,791,817.19	2,174,473,400.22
运输费	176,451,696.13	172,873,856.69
应付长期资产购置款	79,361,444.53	88,202,573.92
其他	35,624,583.94	29,341,537.68
合计	3,058,229,541.79	2,464,891,368.51

(2).账龄超过 1 年的重要应付账款

√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
第一名	7,337,303.11	尚未结算
第二名	2,122,578.77	尚未结算
第三名	1,933,806.36	尚未结算
第四名	1,537,463.66	尚未结算
第五名	1,130,420.55	尚未结算
合计	14,061,572.45	/

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

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要预收款项

□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
货款	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19
合计	304,906,538.96	381,887,014.19

(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
货款	-76,980,475.23	预收货款减少所致
合计	-76,980,475.23	/

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	171,017,226.31	1,906,071,245.68	1,863,333,887.76	213,754,584.23
二、离职后福利-设定提存计划		84,117,108.71	84,117,108.71	
三、辞退福利				
四、一年内到期的其他福利				
合计	171,017,226.31	1,990,188,354.39	1,947,450,996.47	213,754,584.23

(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	167,704,793.20	1,709,804,088.51	1,668,992,321.75	208,516,559.96
二、职工福利费	2,457,493.54	86,741,827.69	84,683,625.35	4,515,695.88
三、社会保险费	465,069.57	45,183,324.58	45,262,810.87	385,583.28
其中：医疗保险费	201,245.96	33,676,270.84	33,687,036.11	190,480.69
工伤保险费		4,075,870.61	4,075,870.61	
生育保险费		4,295,691.86	4,295,691.86	
其他	263,823.61	3,135,491.27	3,204,212.29	195,102.59
四、住房公积金		59,673,663.28	59,673,663.28	
五、工会经费和职工教育经费	389,870.00	4,668,341.62	4,721,466.51	336,745.11
合计	171,017,226.31	1,906,071,245.68	1,863,333,887.76	213,754,584.23

(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		81,040,002.08	81,040,002.08	
2、失业保险费		2,884,025.97	2,884,025.97	
3、企业年金缴费		193,080.66	193,080.66	
合计		84,117,108.71	84,117,108.71	

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
增值税	53,973,850.94	54,862,899.39
企业所得税	65,301,158.05	199,183,675.13
个人所得税	8,577,549.29	6,384,964.01
城市维护建设税	8,105,653.46	15,743,891.12
教育费附加	5,767,657.78	11,242,950.46
房产税	1,516,329.86	1,462,089.93
土地使用税	155,224.58	136,150.81

其他税费	4,053,379.22	9,423,836.55
合计	147,450,803.18	298,440,457.40

其他说明：
无

41、 其他应付款

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
应付利息		
应付股利		
其他应付款	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54
合计	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

应付利息

(1).分类列示

□适用 √不适用

应付股利

(2).分类列示

□适用 √不适用

其他应付款

(1). 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
广告费	240,945,917.21	146,742,447.80
预提费用	169,463,430.97	103,007,671.40
质量保证金	129,003,937.18	97,929,049.77
押金保证金	34,082,601.25	27,880,780.30
限制性股票回购义务	401,710,566.94	490,718,871.46
其他	38,823,570.32	24,320,020.81
合计	1,014,030,023.87	890,598,841.54

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要其他应付款

√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
第一名	437,352.41	尚未结算
第二名	176,136.02	尚未结算
第三名	160,240.00	尚未结算

第四名	150,000.00	尚未结算
第五名	131,000.00	尚未结算
合计	1,054,728.43	/

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		
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	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74
合计	33,899,383.65	15,210,538.74

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
短期应付债券		
应付退货款	118,008,723.42	96,535,365.45
待转销项税额	30,714,374.31	35,056,255.83
合计	148,723,097.73	131,591,621.28

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

其他说明，包括利率区间：
□适用 √不适用

46、 应付债券

(1).应付债券

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
科沃转债	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76
合计	955,153,195.33	915,192,664.76

(2).应付债券的增减变动：（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

单位：元　币种：人民币

债券名称	面值	发行日期	债券期限	发行金额	期初余额	本期发行	按面值计提利息	溢折价摊销	本期偿还	转股	期末余额
科沃转债	100.00	2021 年 11 月 30 日	6 年	1,040,000,000.00	915,192,664.76		3,119,457.00	-43,268,987.57		189,000.00	955,153,195.33
合计	/	/	/	1,040,000,000.00	915,192,664.76		3,119,457.00	-43,268,987.57		189,000.00	955,153,195.33

(3).可转换公司债券的转股条件、转股时间说明

√适用 □不适用

本次可转债转股期自本次可转债发行结束之日（2021 年 12 月 6 日）满六个月后的第一个交易日（2022 年 6 月 6 日）起至本次可转债到期日（2027 年 11 月 29 日）止（如遇法定节假日或休息日延至其后的第 1 个工作日；顺延期间付息款项不另计息）。

(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
租赁负债	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00
合计	43,571,889.54	19,171,959.00

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

(2).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

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	1,619,251.91	22,000,000.00	528,365.20	23,090,886.71	与资产相关
合计	1,619,251.91	22,000,000.00	528,365.20	23,090,886.71	/

涉及政府补助的项目：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

负债项目	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
具有自主定位及导航功能的智能服务机器人的研究及产业化	585,923.15			155,309.00		430,614.15	与资产相关
吴财企字[2018]11 号机器换人技术改造专项项目补贴	97,342.00			24,335.43		73,006.57	与资产相关
吴太管发[2018]12 号加快推进“机器换人”技术改造专项项目补贴	55,948.38			13,987.10		41,961.28	与资产相关
吴财企字[2019]17 号关于下达 2018 年加快企业高质量发展扶持奖励资金的通知	364,769.23			218,861.64		145,907.59	与资产相关

吴太管发[2019]68 号关于下达 2018 年加快企业高质量发展扶持奖励资金（第二批）的通知	515,269.15			110,414.81		404,854.34	与资产相关
2022 年度省级战略性新兴产业发展专项资金及项目投资计划		22,000,000.00		5,457.22		21,994,542.78	与资产相关

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

52、 其他非流动负债

□适用 √不适用

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	572,023,875.00	1,475,210.00			989.00	1,476,199.00	573,500,074.00

其他说明：

如本附注“三、公司基本情况”所述

注 1：2021 年 11 月 16 日，公司 2021 年第二次临时股东大会，审议通过了《关于公司<2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划（草案）》，公司第二届董事会第十九次会议和第二届监事会第十六次会议，审议通过了《关于调整 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划相关事项的议案》及《关于向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象首次授予股票期权与限制性股票的议案》，授予限制性股票 965,400 股，同时增加资本公积-股本溢价 80,273,010.00 元，增加库存股 81,238,410.00 元；

注 2：2021 年 1 月 22 日，公司 2021 年第一次临时股东大会，审议通过了《关于公司<2021 年限制性股票激励计划（草案）>及其摘要的议案》《关于公司<2021 年限制性股票激励计划实施考核管理办法>的议案》以及《关于提请股东大会授权董事会办理公司 2021 年限制性股票激励计划相关事宜的议案》。2021 年 11 月 16 日，公司第二届董事会第十九次会议和第二届监事会第十六次会议，审议通过了《关于向 2021 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的议

案》，授予限制性股票 932,600 股，同时增加资本公积-股本溢价 80,418,098.00 元，增加库存股 81,350,698.00 元；

注 3：2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司第二届董事会第二十三次会议与第二届监事会第十九次会议，审议通过了《关于实施 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期解锁的议案》，公司 2021 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第一个解除限售期共计 136 名激励对象符合解除限售条件，符合条件的限制性股票解除限售数量为 2,385,450 股，同时减少库存股 106,128,670.50 元；

注 4：2022 年 4 月 22 日，公司第二届董事会第二十三次会议及第二届监事会第十九次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》，回购有限售条件股份 200,130 股后予以注销，同时减少资本公积-股本溢价 9,653,811.40 元，减少库存股 9,853,941.40 元；；

注 5：2022 年 8 月 26 日，公司第三届董事会第二次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的限制性股票的议案》，回购有限售条件股份 222,660 股后予以注销，同时减少资本公积-股本溢价 12,352,308.80 元，减少库存股 12,574,968.80 元；

注 6：2022 年 10 月 28 日，公司第三届董事会第四次会议及第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期条件成就的议案》，公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第三个解除限售期共计 216 名激励对象符合解除限售条件，符合条件的限制性股票解除限售数量为 844,600 股，同时减少库存股 11,739,940.00 元；

注 7：2022 年 10 月 28 日，公司第三届董事会第四次会议及第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期条件成就的议案》，公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分第二个解除限售期共计 144 名激励对象符合解除限售条件，符合条件的限制性股票解除限售数量为 418,215 股，同时减少库存股 8,606,864.70 元；

注 8：本年度，公司因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数为 989 股。

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

发行在外金融工具	发行时间	股息率或利息率	发行价格	数量	金额	到期日	转股条件	转股情况
科沃转债	2021 年 11 月 30 日	第一年 0.3% 第二年 0.5% 第三年 1.0% 第四年 1.5% 第五年 1.8% 第六年 2.0%	100.00	10,400,000.00		2027 年 11 月 29 日	自本次可转债发行结束之日（2021 年 12 月 6 日，T+4）满 6 个月后的第一个交易日（2022 年 6 月 6 日）起至可	截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，可转换公司债券累计转股 1，890 张，累计增加的

							转债到期日（2027 年 11 月 29 日）止	股份数量为989股。

(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

单位：元 币种：人民币

发行在外的金融工具	期初		本期增加		本期减少		期末	
	数量	账面价值	数量	账面价值	数量	账面价值	数量	账面价值
科沃转债	10,400,000.00	117,963,750.28			1,890.00	21,653.33	10,398,110.00	117,942,096.95
合计	10,400,000.00	117,963,750.28			1,890.00	21,653.33	10,398,110.00	117,942,096.95

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
资本溢价（股本溢价）	1,126,929,015.81	302,992,882.26	22,006,120.20	1,407,915,777.87
其他资本公积	391,904,792.72	62,486,640.49	141,686,826.16	312,704,607.05
合计	1,518,833,808.53	365,479,522.75	163,692,946.36	1,720,620,384.92

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

注 1：如本附注“七、53 股本”注 1、注 2 所述，公司因授予限制性股票增加资本公积-股本溢价 160,691,108.00 元；

注 2：如本附注“七、53 股本”注 4、注 5 所述，公司因回购注销限制性股票减少资本公积-股本溢价 22,006,120.20 元；

注 3：本公司 2022 年 6 月 28 日向苏州凯航电机有限公司的少数股东收购 10%的股权，将新取得的长期股权投资成本与按照新增持股比例计算应享有子公司可辨认净资产份额之间的差额 440,755.53 元增加资本公积-股本溢价；

注 4：本年度，公司因可转换公司债券转股增加的股份数为 989 股，同时增加资本公积-股本溢价 174,192.57 元；

注 5：如附注“十二、股份支付”所述，公司本年确认股份支付费用 62,486,640.49 元，2022 年因权益结算的股份支付计入资本公积-其他资本公积金额为 62,486,640.49 元。

注 6：公司因限制性股票解除限售，将限制性股票于等待期内作为股份支付所对应的已经确认的资本公积-其他资本公积 141,686,826.16 元转入资本公积-股本溢价。

56、 库存股

√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
限制性股票	398,053,331.46	162,589,108.00	148,904,385.40	411,738,054.06
合计	398,053,331.46	162,589,108.00	148,904,385.40	411,738,054.06

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

注 1：如本附注“七、53 股本”注 1、注 2 所述，公司因授予限制性股票增加库存股 162,589,108.00 元；

注 2：如本附注“七、53 股本”注 4、注 5 所述，公司因回购注销限制性股票减少库存股 22,428,910.20 元；

注 3：如本附注“七、53 股本”注 3、注 6、注 7 所述，公司因限制性股票解除限售减少库存股 126,475,475.20 元。

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								
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								
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	-70,211,520.06	78,787,309.32				78,787,309.32		8,575,789.26
其中：权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益								
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								
外币财务报表折算差额	-70,211,520.06	78,787,309.32				78,787,309.32		8,575,789.26
其他综合收益合计	-70,211,520.06	78,787,309.32				78,787,309.32		8,575,789.26

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

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	171,728,112.99	53,604,988.76		225,333,101.75
合计	171,728,112.99	53,604,988.76		225,333,101.75

盈余公积说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

无

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	3,182,009,097.38	1,499,613,178.93
调整期初未分配利润合计数（调增+，调减－）	-280,615.73	
调整后期初未分配利润	3,181,728,481.65	1,499,613,178.93
加：本期归属于母公司所有者的净利润	1,698,436,558.73	2,010,260,653.48
减：提取法定盈余公积	53,604,988.76	41,592,722.53
提取任意盈余公积		
提取一般风险准备		
应付普通股股利	631,314,062.50	286,272,012.50
转作股本的普通股股利		
期末未分配利润	4,195,245,989.12	3,182,009,097.38

调整期初未分配利润明细：

1、由于《企业会计准则》及其相关新规定进行追溯调整，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
2、由于会计政策变更，影响期初未分配利润-280,615.73 元。
3、由于重大会计差错更正，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
4、由于同一控制导致的合并范围变更，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
5、其他调整合计影响期初未分配利润 0 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	15,186,477,339.82	7,305,405,243.06	12,838,924,962.11	6,138,348,342.20
其他业务	138,285,460.63	109,695,017.14	247,082,443.19	220,511,875.38
合计	15,324,762,800.45	7,415,100,260.20	13,086,007,405.30	6,358,860,217.58

(2).合同产生的收入的情况

□适用 √不适用

合同产生的收入说明：

□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

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
城市维护建设税	40,455,308.52	34,166,396.72
教育费附加	28,870,458.84	24,968,467.30
印花税	7,871,183.33	5,286,091.41
房产税	5,872,880.18	5,759,490.68
土地使用税	561,683.73	358,537.11
其他	5,358,062.15	1,312,266.12
合计	88,989,576.75	71,851,249.34

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
广告营销及平台服务费	3,606,121,972.11	2,481,733,255.48
职工薪酬	559,966,164.63	401,576,360.21
修理费	216,962,563.59	152,765,999.41
租赁及仓储费	148,874,491.10	98,041,391.08
差旅费	9,380,415.20	7,091,922.16
股份支付	473,733.60	23,548,556.03
其他	80,758,441.64	71,987,959.32
合计	4,622,537,781.87	3,236,745,443.69

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	332,244,560.74	289,673,497.45
中介服务咨询费	115,982,406.37	19,857,042.06
股份支付	49,000,057.02	97,335,780.55
折旧及摊销	37,376,691.39	26,309,587.85
办公及通讯费	27,508,173.98	24,768,083.97
招聘费	21,470,043.77	15,533,375.99
长期待摊费用摊销	11,244,023.52	6,518,255.18
差旅费	2,536,382.86	2,193,808.08
其他	47,498,684.73	43,106,084.77
合计	644,861,024.38	525,295,515.90

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
职工薪酬	468,942,105.27	328,601,212.19
研发材料及测试费	141,495,646.37	100,361,666.06
专利费及认证费	42,293,349.46	28,760,923.16
装备调试与试验费	33,477,152.22	13,963,279.07
折旧及摊销	20,374,175.98	15,968,640.99
股份支付	13,012,849.87	47,898,247.63
其他	24,424,391.62	13,557,599.53
合计	744,019,670.79	549,111,568.63

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
利息支出	56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
减：利息收入	-32,335,572.88	-19,940,051.24
汇兑损失		77,398,385.54
减：汇兑收益	-152,549,485.15	
手续费支出	18,205,406.14	9,853,357.13
合计	-110,399,944.88	74,581,851.22

其他说明：
无

67、 其他收益

√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
政府补助	104,496,199.44	54,667,444.98
其他与日常活动相关的项目（税费手续费返还与进项税加计抵减）	1,582,840.86	778,803.12
合计	106,079,040.30	55,446,248.10

其他说明：

无

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	-10,893,912.46	-13,009,445.41
处置权益工具投资取得的投资收益	66,554.49	
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益	-11,558,924.38	25,289,749.10
合计	-22,386,282.35	12,280,303.69

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		6,212,172.48
其中：衍生金融工具产生的公允价值变动收益		6,212,172.48
交易性金融负债	-9,847,800.00	
按公允价值计量的投资性房地产		
权益工具公允价值变动收益	47,171,290.90	100,547,375.77
合计	37,323,490.90	106,759,548.25

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
应收账款坏账损失	-98,657,510.78	-15,040,966.59
其他应收款坏账损失	-168,277.05	268,516.37
合计	-98,825,787.83	-14,772,450.22

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、坏账损失		
二、存货跌价损失及合同履约成本减值损失	-125,236,616.94	-139,596,486.40
三、长期股权投资减值损失		-34,841,236.56
四、投资性房地产减值损失		
五、固定资产减值损失		
六、工程物资减值损失		
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		
十一、商誉减值损失		
十二、其他		
合计	-125,236,616.94	-174,437,722.96

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	726,303.58	1,034,233.84
合计	726,303.58	1,034,233.84

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
违约赔偿收入	11,373,518.25	1,998,441.09	11,373,518.25
其他	2,958,588.47	6,068,006.08	2,958,588.47
合计	14,332,106.72	8,066,447.17	14,332,106.72

计入当期损益的政府补助
□适用 √不适用

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	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52	3,006,494.87
其中：固定资产处置损失	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52	3,006,494.87
对外捐赠	574,652.65	202,269.74	574,652.65
罚款及滞纳金支出或违约金	167,052.86	122,824.00	167,052.86
其他	1,204,606.08	1,690,048.72	1,204,606.08
合计	4,952,806.46	11,276,870.98	4,952,806.46

其他说明：

无

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	152,925,369.83	303,622,731.66
递延所得税费用	-26,627,026.03	-64,499,725.51
合计	126,298,343.80	239,123,006.15

(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	1,826,713,879.26
按法定/适用税率计算的所得税费用	274,007,081.89
子公司适用不同税率的影响	-15,443,053.82
调整以前期间所得税的影响	-2,072,884.63
非应税收入的影响	2,354,089.55
不可抵扣的成本、费用和损失的影响	2,040,979.60
使用前期未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣亏损的影响	-102,706.20
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	24,231,213.17
税法规定的额外可扣除费用	-158,716,375.76
所得税费用	126,298,343.80

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

77、 其他综合收益

√适用 □不适用

详见合并资产负债表项目注释之其他综合收益说明。

78、 现金流量表项目

(1).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
政府补助收入	72,317,938.76	45,484,667.56
利息收入	32,335,572.88	19,940,051.24
员工借款及备用金	2,271,092.52	1,964,134.32
押金及保证金	30,490,690.43	12,311,704.98
其他	6,386,728.44	4,053,047.65
合计	143,802,023.03	83,753,605.75

收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

无

(2).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
销售费用	3,175,095,354.80	2,226,103,741.17
管理费用	160,729,218.27	122,684,581.22
研发费用	110,911,554.36	89,153,193.43
员工借款及备用金	6,668,705.79	5,844,166.24
押金及保证金	33,715,883.37	26,552,462.63
其他	24,533,641.37	10,035,423.56
合计	3,511,654,357.96	2,480,373,568.25

支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

无

(3).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
长期理财		60,000,000.00
结构性存款	830,000,000.00	
合计	830,000,000.00	60,000,000.00

收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

无

(4).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
结构性存款	1,450,000,000.00	830,000,000.00
远期结售汇	51,977,690.41	
合计	1,501,977,690.41	830,000,000.00

支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

无

(5).收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

□适用 √不适用

(6).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
租赁费用	32,157,398.68	
股权回购注销	31,859,584.60	13,418,502.50
回购凯航电机少数股东股权	12,710,000.00	
可转债发行费	1,123,600.00	1,339,800.00
承销保荐费	468,000.00	7,800,000.00
登记费	65,623.09	
合计	78,384,206.37	22,558,302.50

支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

无

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	1,700,415,535.46	2,013,538,289.68
加：资产减值准备	125,236,616.94	174,437,722.96
信用减值损失	98,825,787.83	14,772,450.22
固定资产折旧、油气资产折耗、生产性生物资产折旧	177,380,246.13	135,830,347.51
使用权资产摊销	30,477,982.40	22,623,533.88
无形资产摊销	9,742,919.60	7,080,912.88
长期待摊费用摊销	16,832,484.21	10,266,875.87

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）	-726,303.58	-1,034,233.84
固定资产报废损失（收益以“－”号填列）	3,006,494.87	9,261,728.52
公允价值变动损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-37,323,490.90	-106,759,548.25
财务费用（收益以“－”号填列）	56,279,707.01	7,270,159.79
投资损失（收益以“－”号填列）	22,386,282.35	-12,280,303.69
递延所得税资产减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-50,355,937.19	-84,332,528.65
递延所得税负债增加（减少以“－”号填列）	24,009,526.89	19,832,803.14
存货的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-528,571,570.18	-1,174,268,260.38
经营性应收项目的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-544,751,335.97	-586,330,309.44
经营性应付项目的增加（减少以“－”号填列）	561,981,282.84	1,138,599,803.14
其他	62,486,640.49	168,782,584.21
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	1,727,332,869.20	1,757,292,027.55
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	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
减：现金的期初余额	3,576,582,335.70	1,965,206,872.47
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	414,745,113.38	1,611,375,463.23

(2).本期支付的取得子公司的现金净额

□适用 √不适用

(3).本期收到的处置子公司的现金净额

□适用 √不适用

(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	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
其中：库存现金	27,731.13	64,946.30
可随时用于支付的银行存款	3,725,000,814.63	3,364,277,900.82
可随时用于支付的其他货币资金	266,298,903.32	212,239,488.58
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	3,991,327,449.08	3,576,582,335.70
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		

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

81、 所有权或使用权受到限制的资产

□适用 √不适用

82、 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	-	-	1,819,181,582.73
其中：美元	188,914,818.86	6.9646	1,315,716,147.43
欧元	38,870,232.71	7.4229	288,529,850.38
港币	38,942,256.04	0.8933	34,787,117.32
日元	1,129,954,243.00	0.052358	59,162,144.25
英镑	6,000,237.22	8.3941	50,366,591.25
加拿大元	5,921,476.94	5.1385	30,427,509.26
澳元	7,100,630.92	4.7138	33,470,954.03
新加坡元	3,295.36	5.1831	17,080.18
阿联酋迪拉姆	2,368,593.19	1.8966	4,492,273.84
墨西哥比索	5,358,458.02	0.3577	1,916,720.43
波兰兹罗提	185,914.07	1.5878	295,194.36
应收账款	-	-	812,996,777.02
其中：美元	66,953,066.04	6.9646	466,301,323.74
欧元	43,954,747.23	7.4229	326,271,693.21
港币	11,759.67	0.8933	10,504.91
日元	15,385,374.33	0.052358	805,547.43
英镑	1,006,590.95	8.3941	8,449,425.09
加拿大元	2,002,368.12	5.1385	10,289,168.58
澳元	115,181.10	4.7138	542,940.67
阿联酋迪拉姆	102,890.54	1.8966	195,142.20
印度卢比	3,252.41	0.084127	273.62
波兰兹罗提	59,972.77	1.5878	95,224.76
瑞典克朗	100.48	0.6659	66.91
土耳其里拉	245.31	0.3723	91.33

沙特里亚尔	19,092.49	1.8528	35,374.57
应付账款			448,938,314.76
其中：美元	11,583,031.60	6.9646	80,671,181.88
欧元	39,826,118.78	7.4229	295,625,297.09
港币	21,926.44	0.8933	19,586.89
日元	438,578.00	0.052358	22,963.07
英镑	8,646,871.59	8.3941	72,582,704.81
澳元	1,000.00	4.7138	4,713.80
新加坡元	420.92	5.1831	2,181.67
菲律宾比索	77,484.40	0.125	9,685.55
其他应收款			24,312,013.54
其中：美元	1,284,951.77	6.9646	8,949,175.10
欧元	871,249.69	7.4229	6,467,199.32
日元	500,000.00	0.052358	26,179.00
英镑	988,630.41	8.3941	8,298,662.52
加拿大元	2,280.47	5.1385	11,718.20
澳元	17,615.69	4.7138	83,036.84
阿联酋迪拉姆	154,238.96	1.8966	292,529.61
波兰兹罗提	134.31	1.5878	213.26
瑞典克朗	351.74	0.6659	234.22
土耳其里拉	111.15	0.3723	41.38
沙特里亚尔	98,782.43	1.8528	183,024.09
其他应付款			335,918,168.34
其中：美元	26,401,820.66	6.9646	183,878,120.17
欧元	19,234,856.49	7.4229	142,778,416.24
日元	3,413,186.61	0.052358	178,707.62
英镑	659,237.63	8.3941	5,533,706.59
加拿大元	689,294.80	5.1385	3,541,941.33
澳元	280.94	4.7138	1,324.29
波兰兹罗提	3,726.00	1.5878	5,916.14
瑞典克朗	54.00	0.6659	35.96

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

以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据	记账本位币是否发生变化
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	香港	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否
Ecovacs Europe GmbH	德国	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否

Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	美国	美元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
エコバックスジャパン株式会社	日本	日元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Ecovacs UK	英国	英镑	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Ecovacs France	法国	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Ecovacs Spain	西班牙	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Ecovacs Italy	意大利	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
TEK(HONG KONG)SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	香港	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco Intelligent,Inc	美国	美元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
ティネコインテリジェント株式会社	日本	日元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Yeedi Technology Limited	香港	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco International Limited	香港	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco Intelligent Europe	德国	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Neat Technology Limited	香港	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	德国	欧元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
ティネコインテリジェントテクノロジーライフジャパン株式会社	日本	日元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	英国	英镑	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为记账本位币	否
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	美国	美元	以主要经营活动所在地货币作为	否

			记账本位币	
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	新加坡	美元	以主要经营环境中所使用的货币作为记账本位币	否

83、 套期

□适用 √不适用

84、 政府补助

(1).政府补助基本情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

种类	金额	列报项目	计入当期损益的金额
与资产相关的政府补助	23,090,886.71	递延收益	
与资产相关的政府补助	528,365.20	其他收益	528,365.20
与收益相关的政府补助	103,967,834.24	其他收益	103,967,834.24

(2).政府补助退回情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

无

85、 其他

□适用 √不适用

八、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

3、 反向购买

□适用 √不适用

4、 处置子公司

是否存在单次处置对子公司投资即丧失控制权的情形

□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

序号	公司名称	持股比例	注册资本	取得方式	设立时间
1	苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	100%	927.6 万人民币	新设投资	2022 年 7 月 27 日
2	苏州食万美味科技有限公司	100%	2,000 万人民币	新设投资	2022 年 2 月 21 日
3	苏州食万生态有限公司	100%	1,000 万人民币	新设投资	2022 年 5 月 9 日
4	Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	100%	100 万欧元	新设投资	2022 年 5 月 12 日
5	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	100%	100 万美元	新设投资	2022 年 1 月 24 日
6	Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	100%	800 万日元	新设投资	2022 年 1 月 20 日
7	Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	100%	1 新加坡元	新设投资	2022 年 12 月 14 日

6、 其他

□适用 √不适用

九、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

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
				直接	间接	
科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	100		新设投资
苏州凯航电机有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	100		新设投资
科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	100		新设投资
苏州科畅电子有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科瀚电子有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科享电子有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科妙电子有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科沃斯机器人电子商务有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	同一控制企业合并
苏州科沃斯软件科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	技术研发		100	新设投资
科沃斯商用机器人有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造		100	新设投资
犀佑科技（上海）有限公司	上海	上海	销售贸易		100	新设投资
科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	投资控股	100		同一控制企业合并
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	上海	上海	技术开发		70	非同一控制企业合并
深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	广东深圳	广东深圳	生产制造	100		同一控制企业合并
上海科沃斯电子商务有限公司	上海	上海	销售贸易	100		新设投资
氪见（南京）科技有限公司	江苏南京	江苏南京	技术研发	100		新设投资
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	香港	香港	投资控股	100		新设投资
Ecovacs Europe GmbH	德国	德国	销售贸易		100	同一控制企业合并
Ecovacs Robotics Inc.	美国	美国	销售贸易		100	同一控制企业合并
エコバックスジャパン株式会社	日本	日本	销售贸易		100	同一控制企业合并
Ecovacs UK	英国	英国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Ecovacs France	法国	法国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Ecovacs Spain	西班牙	西班牙	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Ecovacs Italy	意大利	意大利	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Yeedi Technology Limited	香港	香港	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Neat Technology Limited	香港	香港	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	87		新设投资
泰鼎新能源（浙江）有限公司	浙江湖州	浙江湖州	生产制造		87	新设投资
苏州罗美泰材料科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	房产租赁		100	非同一控制企业合并

添可智能科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	100		新设投资
添可电器有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州添可电器有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州添可电器科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科昂电子有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州添可信息科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州悠尼科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco International	香港	香港	投资控股		100	新设投资
TEK(HONGKONG) SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	香港	香港	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent, Inc	美国	美国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
ティネコインテリジェント株式会社	日本	日本	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent Europe	德国	德国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州科沃斯机器人技术有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	房产租赁	100		新设投资
苏州食万美味科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
苏州食万生态有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent Germany GmbH	德国	德国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent UK CO.,LT	英国	英国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life USA Inc.	美国	美国	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Tineco Intelligent Technology Life Japan Inc.	日本	日本	销售贸易		100	新设投资
Ecovacs Global Pte Ltd.	新加坡	新加坡	销售贸易		100	新设投资

在子公司的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：
无

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：
无

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
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	30%	559,992.32		1,033,949.44

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

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:万元　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
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	452.03	0.33	452.37	107.72		107.72	331.65	0.17	331.82	173.83		173.83

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
上海斯蒲智能科技有限公司	777.16	186.66	186.66	108.54	637.03	-43.82	-43.82	43.22

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

(1).在子公司所有者权益份额的变化情况的说明

√适用 □不适用

2022 年 6 月 28 日,本公司与本公司之子公司凯航电机之股东王云彬签订股权转让协议，协议约定本公司以 1,271 万元人民币受让王云彬持有的凯航电机 10%的股权。根据《企业会计准则-长期股权投资》之规定，本公司因购买少数股权，将新取得的长期股权投资成本与按照新增持股比例计算应享有子公司可辨认净资产份额之间的差额 44.08 万元增加资本公积。

(2).交易对于少数股东权益及归属于母公司所有者权益的影响

√适用 □不适用

单位:万元 币种:人民币

	苏州凯航电机有限公司
购买成本/处置对价	
--现金	1,271.00
--非现金资产的公允价值	
购买成本/处置对价合计	1,271.00
减：按取得/处置的股权比例计算的子公司净资产份额	1,315.08
差额	-44.08
其中：调整资本公积	-44.08
调整盈余公积	
调整未分配利润	

其他说明

□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

单位:元 币种:人民币

合营企业或联营企业名称		注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)	

	主要经营地			直接	间接	对合营企业或联营企业投资的会计处理方法
安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	安徽芜湖	安徽芜湖	生产制造	19.75		权益法核算
苏州乐派特机器人有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造	25.00		权益法核算
苏州狗尾草智能科技有限公司	江苏苏州	江苏苏州	生产制造		4.0834	权益法核算
Emotibot Technologies Limited	香港	香港	生产制造		5.4430	权益法核算
上海炬佑智能科技有限公司	上海	上海	生产制造		4.7700	权益法核算
上海仙工智能科技有限公司	上海	上海	生产制造		6.8862	权益法核算
北京朗镜科技有限责任公司	北京	北京	生产制造		4.3193	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：

本期无

(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：万元 币种：人民币

	期末余额/ 本期发生额		期初余额/ 上期发生额	
	爱瑞特	乐派特	爱瑞特	乐派特
流动资产	24,875.14	67.10	20,210.89	93.49
非流动资产	11,165.13	5.54	11,157.58	12.85
资产合计	36,040.27	72.64	31,368.47	106.34
流动负债	12,381.19	0.60	7,582.09	5.90
非流动负债	902.62		848.00	
负债合计	13,283.81	0.60	8,430.09	5.90
少数股东权益				
归属于母公司股东权益	22,756.45	72.04	22,938.38	100.44
按持股比例计算的净资产份额	4,494.40	18.01	4,484.45	25.11
调整事项				
--商誉				
--内部交易未实现利润				
--其他				
对联营企业权益投资的账面价值	3,996.64	359.26	3,855.29	366.36

存在公开报价的联营企业权益投资的公允价值				
营业收入	21,435.69	3.77	18,992.82	7.76
净利润	715.68	-28.39	1,375.88	27.06
终止经营的净利润				
其他综合收益				
综合收益总额	715.68	-28.39	1,375.88	27.06
本年度收到的来自联营企业的股利				

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：万元 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		
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
--净利润		
--其他综合收益		
--综合收益总额		
联营企业：		
投资账面价值合计	10,068.69	11,015.99
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
--净利润	-1,223.64	-1,576.69
--其他综合收益		
--综合收益总额	-1,223.64	-1,576.69

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、与金融工具相关的风险

√适用 □不适用

本公司的主要金融工具包括借款、应收款项、应付款项、交易性金融资产、交易性金融负债等，各项金融工具的详细情况说明见本附注七。与这些金融工具有关的风险，以及本公司为降低这些风险所采取的风险管理政策如下所述。本公司管理层对这些风险敞口进行管理和监控以确保将上述风险控制在限定的范围之内。

本公司采用敏感性分析技术分析风险变量的合理、可能变化对当期损益或股东权益可能产生的影响。由于任何风险变量很少孤立地发生变化，而变量之间存在的相关性对某一风险变量的变化的最终影响金额将产生重大作用，因此下述内容是在假设每一变量的变化是在独立的情况下进行的。

（1）风险管理目标和政策

本公司从事风险管理的目标是在风险和收益之间取得适当的平衡，将风险对本公司经营业绩的负面影响降低到最低水平，使股东及其它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定和分析本公司所面临的各种风险，建立适当的风险承受底线并进行风险管理，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之内。

1.市场风险

(1)汇率风险

本公司承受汇率风险主要与美元、港币、欧元、日元、英镑、加拿大元和澳元有关，除本公司的几个下属子公司以美元进行采购和销售外，本公司的其它主要业务活动以人民币计价结算。于 2022 年 12 月 31 日，除本附注“七、82 外币货币性项目”所述的外币余额的资产、负债外，本公司的资产及负债均为人民币余额。该等外币余额的资产和负债产生的汇率风险可能对本公司的经营业绩产生影响。

本公司密切关注汇率变动对本公司的影响。

本公司重视对汇率风险管理政策和策略的研究，为规避偿还美元贷款及利息支出的汇率风险，本公司与银行已签订外汇期权合同。衍生金融工具公允价值变动已计入损益，本附注“七、70 公允价值变动收益”相关内容。同时随着国际市场占有份额的不断提升，若发生人民币升值等本公司不可控制的风险时，本公司将通过调整销售政策降低由此带来的风险。

(2)利率风险

本公司的利率风险产生于银行借款带息债务。浮动利率的金融负债使本公司面临现金流量利率风险，固定利率的金融负债使本公司面临公允价值利率风险。本公司根据当时的市场环境来决定固定利率及浮动利率合同的相对比例。于 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司的带息债务主要为人民币计价的固定利率借款合同，金额为 540,000,000.00 元。

本公司承受的公允价值利率风险来自固定利率银行借款，由于管理层认为本公司与公允价值利率风险相关的风险敞口较小，本公司目前未指定相关的风险对冲政策。

(3)价格风险

公司董事会对理财产品投资额度、风险性质进行限定，规定在授权范围内只能购买安全性高、流动性好的理财产品。公司风控部门应定期或不定期地对理财产品的购买工作进行检查，监督财务部执行风险管理政策和风险管理工作程序，严格审核公司理财产品购买金额、风险性质合规情况。公司购买的理财产品主要投资于固定收益市场，为投资者提供类似于活期存款的流动性，产品每工作日开放申购和赎回，资金实时到账，属于现金管理产品，产品主要投向银行间债券市场，投资目标是运用尽可能保证资产安全性和流动性的策略，获取稳健收益。本公司管理层认为公司面临之价格风险已被缓解。

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、应收账款、应收票据及应收款项融资、其他应收款等，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。

本公司将其大部分银行存款存放于几家大型国有银行和一家非银行金融机构(支付宝)。由于这些金融机构拥有国家的大力支持，董事们认为该等资产不存在重大的信用风险。

本公司对主要进行客户信用等级的评定、信用额度的使用、货款结算等环节都进行了严格的内部控制，并提取足额的坏账准备，应收账款总体质量较高。截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，应收账款 1 年以内的账龄占总金额的 95.51%，本公司基于财务状况、历史经验、同类上市公司情况及其他因素来评估客户的信用质量，本公司确信足够的坏账准备已计提并反映在财务报表中。

于 2022 年 12 月 31 日，应收账款前五名债务人欠款金额合计人民币 137,451.42 万元（2021 年：人民币 124,563.83 万元），占应收账款合计的 66.12%（2021 年：68.43%）。除应收账款、应收票据及应收款项融资外，本公司并无重大集中之信用风险。

其他应收款，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。

3.流动风险

流动风险为本公司在到期日无法履行其财务义务的风险。本公司管理流动性风险的方法是通过资金计划管理，确保有足够的资金流动性来履行到期债务，而不至于造成不可接受的损失或对企业信誉造成损害。本公司按资金计划周期需求，各以天、月度、季度、年度的频率刷新及统计

各业务口资金收付数据，提前做好资金计划，以确保债券到期有充裕的资金。本公司管理层对银行借款的使用情况进行监控并确保遵守借款协议，同时与金融机构进行融资磋商，以保持一定的授信额度，减低流动性风险性。

十一、 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			1,450,000,000.00	1,450,000,000.00
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融资产			1,450,000,000.00	1,450,000,000.00
（1）债务工具投资				
（2）权益工具投资				
（3）衍生金融资产				
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			34,823,000.00	34,823,000.00
（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				
应收款项融资		113,923,827.71		113,923,827.71
其他非流动金融资产			287,150,990.46	287,150,990.46
持续以公允价值计量的资产总额		113,923,827.71	1,771,973,990.46	1,885,897,818.17
（六）交易性金融负债	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融负债	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
其中：发行的交易性债券				
衍生金融负债	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
其他				
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	9,847,800.00			9,847,800.00
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

本公司将集中交易系统挂牌的期权合约等金融工具作为第一层次公允价值计量项目，其公允价值根据交易场所公布的收盘价或结算价以及人民银行公布的汇率中间价确定。

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

对于公司持有的应收银行承兑汇票，其剩余期限较短，账面余额与公允价值相近，采用票面金额确定其公允价值。

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

本公司将对不具有控制、共同控制、重大影响的第三方投资作为第三层次公允价值计量项目，其公允价值根据最近一期的投资协议确定的估值按持股比例计算其享有的份额确定。

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

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

7、 本期内发生的估值技术变更及变更原因

□适用 √不适用

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

9、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十二、 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：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(%)
苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司	江苏苏州	企业管理服务，企业管理咨询	2 万元	41.71	41.71

本企业的母公司情况的说明

苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司拥有本公司的控股权，钱东奇持有苏州创领智慧投资管理有限公司 100%股权。

本企业最终控制方是钱东奇及 David Cheng Qian

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

无

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
无

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
安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	联营企业
苏州乐派特机器人有限公司	联营企业
苏州狗尾草智能科技有限公司	联营企业
Emotibot Technologies Limited	联营企业
上海炬佑智能科技有限公司	联营企业
上海仙工智能科技有限公司	联营企业
北京朗镜科技有限责任公司	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
苏州市美锦塑化有限公司	其他

其他说明
苏州市美锦塑化有限公司为本公司副总经理刘朋海任职执行董事的公司。

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	上期发生额
苏州市美锦塑化有限公司	采购商品		204,336.27
安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	采购商品	175.00	4,202.65
Emotibot Technologies Limited	接受劳务		103,773.58

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

安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	销售商品	36,841.57	40,593.71

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

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

单位：元 币种：人民币

被担保方	担保金额	担保起始日	担保到期日	担保是否已经履行完毕
TEK(HONGKONG) SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	350.00 万美元	2022-6-26	2023-6-25	否
添可智能科技有限公司	2 亿人民币	2021-9-23	2022-9-23	是

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

注 1：本公司为本公司之下属公司 TEK（HK）提供担保。TEK（HK）作为添可品牌跨境线上销售运营的主体，主要的销售渠道是美国亚马逊，TEK（HK）出口美国的货物，根据美国海关的要求，需要由保险公司出具有效凭证向海关申请 Bond（年磅），本公司作为担保方在 TEK（HK）清关过程中无法支付相关税款时从本公司银行账户（中国银行苏州分行）扣款。截止 2022 年 6 月 30 日，预计担保 350.00 万美元，实际担保金额为 200.00 万美元。

注 2：本公司于 2020 年 9 月 11 日召开第二届董事会第八次会议，审议通过了《关于开展供应链金融业务及对控股子公司提供担保的议案》。本公司拟与银行开展供应链金融业务的担保额度不超过 2 亿元人民币，担保额度可滚动使用，额度仅限于添可智能科技使用。同时公司对添可智能科技开展供应链金融业务承诺的应付账款承担无条件付款责任担保，实际担保金额以公司与银行最终签署并执行的供应链金融合作协议为准。2020 年 9 月 23 日，本公司与中国建设银行苏州吴中支行签订协议，同意对添可智能承担 20000.00 万元额度的无条件付款责任。2022 年 7 月，公司已与中国建设银行苏州吴中支行提前终止此协议。

(5).关联方资金拆借

□适用 √不适用

(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：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	22,221,637.78	19,609,985.44

(8).其他关联交易

□适用 √不适用

6、 关联方应收应付款项

(1).应收项目

□适用 √不适用

(2).应付项目

□适用 √不适用

7、 关联方承诺

□适用 √不适用

8、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十三、 股份支付

1、 股份支付总体情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：股 币种：人民币

公司本期授予的各项权益工具总额	1,898,000.00
公司本期行权的各项权益工具总额	3,648,265.00
公司本期失效的各项权益工具总额	422,790.00
公司期末发行在外的股票期权行权价格的范围和合同剩余期限	
公司期末发行在外的其他权益工具行权价格的范围和合同剩余期限	

其他说明

无

2、 以权益结算的股份支付情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

授予日权益工具公允价值的确定方法	以布莱克-斯科尔斯期权定价模型为基础计算确定
可行权权益工具数量的确定依据	根据最新取得的可行权职工人数变动等后续信息对可行权权益工具数量作出最佳估计，以此基础按照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，并相应计入资本公积。
本期估计与上期估计有重大差异的原因	
以权益结算的股份支付计入资本公积的累计金额	241,330,921.47
本期以权益结算的股份支付确认的费用总额	62,486,640.49

其他说明

无

3、 以现金结算的股份支付情况

□适用 √不适用

4、 股份支付的修改、终止情况

√适用 □不适用

公司 2022 年 10 月 28 日召开第三届董事会第四次会议和第三届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划暨注销股票期权与回购注销限制性股票和取消预留授予权益登记的议案》。公司经审慎研究决定终止实施 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划，同时一并终止与本激励计划配套的公司《2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划实施考核管理办法》等文件，同时取消向 2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划激励对象预留授予股票期权与限制性股票的登记工作。

1）注销股票期权数量

公司终止本次激励计划涉及的股票期权激励对象 828 人，涉及已授予但尚未行权的股票期权数量合计 12,339,900 份，公司因离职涉及的股票期权激励对象 9 人，涉及已授予但尚未

行权的股票期权数量合计 152,500 份，本次共计注销 837 名激励对象的股票期权 12,492,400 份，占本次激励计划首次授予的股票期权比例为 95.13%。

2）限制性股票的回购价格及资金来源

根据公司《2021 年股票期权与限制性股票激励计划（草案）》规定：“公司进行现金分红时，激励对象就其获授的限制性股票应取得的现金分红在代扣代缴个人所得税后由激励对象享有，原则上由公司代为收取，待该部分限制性股票解除限售时返还激励对象；若该部分限制性股票未能解除限售，对应的现金分红公司收回，并做相应会计处理。”和“公司因经营环境或市场行情等因素发生变化，若继续实施本计划难以达到激励目的的，或董事会认为有必要时，可提请股东大会决议终止实施本计划，股东大会决议通过之日起，公司不得根据本计划向任何激励对象授予任何股票期权与限制性股票，激励对象根据本计划已获授但尚未行权的期权不得行权，由公司注销；已获授但尚未解除限售的股票由公司统一按照授予价格加上银行同期存款利率的利息回购注销。”因此，终止回购注销限制性股票的回购价格为授予价格 84.15 元/股扣除 2021 年每股分红 1.1 元后与银行同期存款利息之和，因离职回购注销限制性股票的回购价格为授予价格 84.15 元/股扣除 2021 年每股分红 1.1 元，回购价款均为公司自有资金。

3）回购金额

公司本次拟用于回购限制性股票的资金为自有资金，回购总额为：根据回购单价计算的股票回购款总额为 76,414,305.00 元（不包括按相关约定应支付的银行同期存款利息），本次拟回购的限制性股票在回购注销期间若存在由公司代管的现金红利，公司将予以收回。

5、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十四、 承诺及或有事项

1、 重要承诺事项

□适用 √不适用

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

十五、 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	515,158,526.70
经审议批准宣告发放的利润或股利	515,158,526.70

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

十六、 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、 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

(2).报告分部的财务信息

□适用 √不适用

(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

8、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十七、 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

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
0-6 个月	2,613,874,103.43
7-12 个月	63,543,764.60
1 年以内小计	2,677,417,868.03
1 至 2 年	9,309,372.91
2 至 3 年	2,774,249.17
3 年以上	22,978,624.23
合计	2,712,480,114.34

(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										
按组合计提坏账准备	2,712,480,114.34	100.00	224,612.67	0.01	2,712,255,501.67	1,370,284,615.96	100.00	294,325.98	0.02	1,369,990,289.98
其中：										
账龄组合	19,406,495.99	0.72	224,612.67	1.16	19,181,883.32	6,941,160.37	0.51	294,325.98	4.24	6,646,834.39
关联方组合	2,693,073,618.35	99.28			2,693,073,618.35	1,363,343,455.59	99.49			1,363,343,455.59
合计	2,712,480,114.34	100.00	224,612.67	0.01	2,712,255,501.67	1,370,284,615.96	100.00	294,325.98	0.02	1,369,990,289.98

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：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（%）
0-6 个月	19,263,794.15	192,637.94	1.00
7-12 个月	102,494.10	5,124.71	5.00
1 至 2 年	360.00	36.00	10.00
2 至 3 年	18,619.60	5,585.88	30.00
3 年以上	21,228.14	21,228.14	100.00
合计	19,406,495.99	224,612.67	

按组合计提坏账的确认标准及说明：
√适用 □不适用
关联方组合不计提坏账。

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□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	
应收账款坏账准备	294,325.98	147,286.69		217,000.00		224,612.67
合计	294,325.98	147,286.69		217,000.00		224,612.67

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √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

(5).按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	期末余额	账龄	占应收账款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
第一名	1,516,295,824.32	1 年以内	55.90	
第二名	1,109,720,634.94	1 年以内	40.91	

第三名	36,564,177.72	1 年以内、1-2 年、2-3 年、3 年以上	1.35	
第四名	18,601,501.09	1 年以内	0.69	186,015.01
第五名	14,424,090.13	1 年以内、1-2 年	0.53	
合计	2,695,606,228.20		99.38	186,015.01

其他说明
无

(6).因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

□适用 √不适用

(7).转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□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		
其他应收款	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90
合计	1,711,575,268.78	1,315,066,591.90

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).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(4).应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(5).重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(6).坏账准备计提情况

□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
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
0-6 个月	272,546,097.29
7-12 个月	484,851,571.05
1 年以内小计	757,397,668.34
1 至 2 年	716,881,396.65
2 至 3 年	77,350,190.07
3 年以上	160,070,081.53
合计	1,711,699,336.59

(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
关联方往来款	1,704,229,042.40	1,310,061,412.40
押金保证金	1,119,570.37	1,177,688.37
个人借款及备用金	1,179,493.08	569,861.42
其他	5,171,230.74	3,362,848.70
合计	1,711,699,336.59	1,315,171,810.89

(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)	
2022年1月1日余	29,673.99	35,545.00	40,000.00	105,218.99

额				
2022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	20,508.82	-1,660.00		18,848.82
本期转回				
本期转销				
本期核销				
其他变动				
2022年12月31日余额	50,182.81	33,885.00	40,000.00	124,067.81

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	
其他应收款坏账准备	105,218.99	18,848.82				124,067.81
合计	105,218.99	18,848.82				124,067.81

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(5). 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

□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	款项的性质	期末余额	账龄	占其他应收款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
第一名	关联方往来款	600,376,211.47	1年以内、1-2年	35.07	

第二名	关联方往来款	502,903,522.53	1 年以内、1-2 年	29.38	
第三名	关联方往来款	254,453,735.91	1 年以内、1-2 年、2-3 年、3 年以上	14.87	
第四名	关联方往来款	222,882,875.02	1 年以内	13.02	
第五名	关联方往来款	50,653,247.53	1 年以内、1-2 年、2-3 年、3 年以上	2.96	
合计	/	1,631,269,592.46	/	95.30	

(7). 涉及政府补助的应收款项

□适用 √不适用

(8). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

□适用 √不适用

(9). 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□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	1,392,461,314.82		1,392,461,314.82	1,282,312,006.78		1,282,312,006.78
对联营、合营企业投资	44,042,601.99		44,042,601.99	42,700,123.10		42,700,123.10
合计	1,436,503,916.81		1,436,503,916.81	1,325,012,129.88		1,325,012,129.88

(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
科沃斯机器人科技有限公司	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00			
苏州彤帆智能科技有限公司	71,704,774.00			71,704,774.00		
苏州凯航电机有限公司	23,863,940.00	12,710,000.00		36,573,940.00		
添可电器有限公司	21,131,587.23		21,131,587.23			
苏州科畅电子有限公司	100,000.00		100,000.00			
苏州科瀚电子有限公司	100,000.00		100,000.00			
苏州科享电子有限公司	100,000.00		100,000.00			
苏州科妙电子有限公司	100,000.00		100,000.00			
科沃斯家用机器人有限公司	486,079,346.13	64,051,312.08		550,130,658.21		
Ecovacs Robotics Holdings Limited	145,201,706.27			145,201,706.27		
深圳瑞科时尚电子有限公司	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00		
科沃斯机器人（苏州）有限公司	59,192,609.39			59,192,609.39		
氪见（南京）科技有限公司	14,212,269.42	3,253,457.34		17,465,726.76		

添可智能科技有限公司	389,525,774.34	101,666,125.85		491,191,900.19		
苏州泰鼎智能科技有限公司	20,000,000.00			20,000,000.00		
合计	1,282,312,006.78	181,680,895.27	71,531,587.23	1,392,461,314.82		

注：本年减少金额系本公司将本公司之子公司机器人科技等 100%的股权划转至本公司之子公司家用机器人产生。

(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											
二、联营企业											
安徽爱瑞特新能源专用汽车股份有限公司	39,036,546.91			1,413,465.95						40,450,012.86	
苏州乐派特机器人有限公司	3,663,576.19			-70,987.06						3,592,589.13	
小计	42,700,123.10			1,342,478.89						44,042,601.99	
合计	42,700,123.10			1,342,478.89						44,042,601.99	

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

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	4,981,219,033.11	4,295,588,391.23	3,987,975,516.33	3,158,177,852.59
其他业务	321,349,597.30	242,114,670.75	266,734,791.49	214,089,138.69
合计	5,302,568,630.41	4,537,703,061.98	4,254,710,307.82	3,372,266,991.28

(2). 合同产生的收入的情况

□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

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	364,322,423.36	99,720,327.89
权益法核算的长期股权投资收益	1,342,478.89	2,757,495.56
处置权益工具投资产生的投资收益	-492,200.51	
处置长期股权投资产生的投资收益		-179,999,999.00
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益	-17,596,868.53	10,958,894.57
合计	347,575,833.21	-66,563,280.98

其他说明：

无

6、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十八、 补充资料

1、 当期非经常性损益明细表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	金额	说明
非流动资产处置损益	-2,280,191.29	

越权审批或无正式批准文件的税收返还、减免		
计入当期损益的政府补助（与企业业务密切相关，按照国家统一标准定额或定量享受的政府补助除外）	50,846,303.96	
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费		
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		
非货币性资产交换损益		
委托他人投资或管理资产的损益		
因不可抗力因素，如遭受自然灾害而计提的各项资产减值准备		
债务重组损益		
企业重组费用，如安置职工的支出、整合费用等		
交易价格显失公允的交易产生的超过公允价值部分的损益		
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		
与公司正常经营业务无关的或有事项产生的损益		
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，持有交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益，以及处置交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债和其他债权投资取得的投资收益	25,831,121.01	
单独进行减值测试的应收款项、合同资产减值准备转回	2,869,065.00	
对外委托贷款取得的损益		
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		
根据税收、会计等法律、法规的要求对当期损益进行一次性调整对当期损益的影响		
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	13,968,635.99	
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目		
减：所得税影响额	18,942,195.65	
少数股东权益影响额	49,708.73	
合计	72,243,030.29	

对公司根据《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》定义界定的非经常性损益项目，以及把《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

2、 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	30.46	3.02	2.96
扣除非经常性损益后归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	29.17	2.89	2.84

3、 境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

□适用 √不适用

4、 其他

□适用 √不适用

法定代表人：庄建华

董事会批准报送日期：2023 年 4 月 27 日

修订信息

□适用 √不适用