Hanyu Group Co.

Annual Report 2022

2023-016

April 12, 2023

Annual Report 2022

Section I. Important notes, table of contents and interpretation

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

Shi Huashan, head of the company, Ma Chunshou, person in charge of accounting work, and Ma Chunshou, head of the accounting organization (accounting supervisor), declare that they guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial report in this annual report.

All Directors have attended the Board meeting at which this report was considered.

1. Exchange rate risk

The Company's revenue from export sales accounts for a large proportion of its operating revenue and is settled in US dollars and euros. There is a certain degree of fluctuation in the exchange rate of RMB against USD and EUR, which will affect the Company's operating results to a certain extent. If the exchange rate of RMB against USD and EUR fluctuates further in the direction of appreciation in the future, it may adversely affect the Company's performance.

2. Risks of core technology protection and loss of core technical staff

As a high-tech enterprise with independent innovation as its core competitiveness, intellectual property rights such as patents and trademarks play an important role in the Company's business development. Although the relevant patents and patent applications of the Company are protected by law, the Company cannot guarantee that the Company's patented technologies will not be infringed or imitated

by competitors. If a competitor infringes or imitates the Company's patented technology and the Company fails to stop the competitor's infringement in a timely and effective manner and obtain compensation, the Company's production and operation may be adversely affected. Since its establishment, the Company has cultivated a group of core technical personnel with rich industry application experience and a profound grasp of industry technology, and these core technical personnel are the basis for the Company to carry out continuous technology and product innovation. If the Company's core technical personnel leave the Company in the future and are not replenished in a timely manner, it may adversely affect the Company's overall research and development capability.

3. New product promotion risk

The company's washing circulation pump products for dishwashers, water inlet valves, hydrotherapy toilets, industrial robots, new energy automobile parts and other products are new products with independent intellectual property rights, which have good competitive advantages in the market. However, if there are situations where customer demand and acceptance are less than expected, or if the products are imitated by competitors, the company's marketing of the new products will be adversely affected.

4. Risk of insufficient market demand or less-than-expected growth in market demand

The prosperity of the household appliance parts industry mainly depends on the development of the household appliance industry, especially the washing machine and dishwasher industry, which is greatly affected by the overall global and domestic economic conditions, the level of income of the population and other factors, and the company can not guarantee that there will not be a slowdown or even a recession in the future.

situation, which may have a negative impact on the Company's operation and financial condition. At the same time, the lack of demand in the downstream industry will likely lead to the Company's inability to maintain sustained and rapid growth in the number of sales of household appliance drainage pump products, which may lead to a gradual slowdown in the increase in the Company's operating income.

5. Risk of the company's performance being affected by the low occupancy rate of investment properties due to the economic environment

The plants of Sweet Electric and Han Yu Electric, subsidiaries of the Company, were fully completed by the end of fiscal year 2022. The Company has converted part of the leased and unleased factory buildings of Sweet Electric, Han Yu Electric and the parent company to investment properties for accounting and management purposes. However, due to the impact of the general economic environment, the unsaturated leasing rate may result in part of the investment properties being temporarily vacant, and the corresponding depreciation and management expenses will affect the Company's performance.

6. Management capacity risk

Under the management of the existing management of the Company, the Company has been improving and developing rapidly in terms of economic indicators such as asset scale, production and sales volume and profit amount, as well as in terms of market image, industry status and brand value. With the layout of new industrial segments, the Company's assets and business scale will be further expanded, technicians, production staff and management personnel will increase accordingly, and the Company's management capabilities in human resources, legal and financial aspects need to be continuously improved. If the management of the Company fails to continuously improve its management efficiency in line with the expansion of its business scale and further improve its management system to cope with the risks arising from its rapid growth, the long-term development of the Company will be restricted.

7. Product quality risk

Household appliances drainage pump as a washing machine, dishwasher, the core components, its quality level will directly affect the normal operation of washing machines, dishwashers and other household appliances, so household appliance manufacturers have high quality requirements for drainage pump products. Therefore, household appliance manufacturers have high requirements on the quality of drainage pumps. The related application fields of each new product also have high requirements on the quality of products. The company has passed the ISO9001 and IATF16949 quality system certification, and has implemented production quality management based on these standards to meet customer requirements for product quality. The company has many production processes, if quality problems occur due to improper on-site operation or poor control, it will bring economic losses to the company (such as quality claims, delayed recovery of payment, etc.), but also negatively affect the company's brand, affecting the development of the

market for the company's products.

8. Risk of fluctuations in factor prices

The company's main raw materials are aluminum enameled wire, copper enameled wire, silicon steel, plastics, etc., and the company belongs to the labor-intensive industry, if the price of raw materials has a large increase, or due to the macroeconomic environment and policy adjustments to make the cost of labor, water, electricity and other factors of production fluctuations, and technological innovation, lean production and efficiency to improve the cost of cost reductions, as well as the product sales price is not able to fully absorb the impact of cost fluctuations, will have a certain impact on the company's operating results. The Company's operating results will be affected to a certain extent by the impact of technological innovation, lean production and efficiency improvement.

In order to avoid the above risks, the company will actively take various effective measures to cope with them: further increase research and development efforts to expand the company's technological advantages, and maintain the company's brand advantages; improve the corporate governance structure, and further improve the company's internal control and operation system, to ensure that the decision-making is more scientific and efficient; strive to strengthen the management, and to explore the management mode and risk prevention and control mode which are effective and in line with the company's actual practice; and further strengthen the patent application and protection of independent intellectual property rights. We will further strengthen the patent application and protection of independent intellectual property rights, cultivate a positive corporate culture and a work environment that retains and nurtures people, and improve the management level of the company in strategy, technology, market, contract, etc., so as to make the company continuously strengthen its competitive advantages.

The profit distribution proposal of the Company, which has been considered and approved by the Board of Directors, is as follows: with 603,000,000 shares as the base, the

Cash dividend of NT$1.3 (inclusive of tax) for every 10 shares, bonus shares of 0 (inclusive of tax) all shareholders, capitalized as follows The Company's capital reserve was increased by 0 share for every 10 shares of the Company's capital stock.

catalogs

Section I. Important Notes, Table of Contents and Interpretation 2

Section II. Company profile and key financial indicators 7

Section III. Management discussion and analysis 11

Section IV. Corporate governance 36

Section V. Environmental and social responsibility 51

Section VI. Important matters 53

Section VII. Changes in shares and shareholders 62

Section VIII. Information on preferred shares 68

Section IX. Bond-related information 69

Section X. Financial reporting 70

Bibliography of documents available for review

(i) Financial statements containing the signatures and seals of Mr. Shi Huashan, the head of the company, Mr. Ma Chunshou, the person in charge of accounting work, and Mr. Ma Chunshou, the head of the accounting institution.

(ii) The original audit report containing the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant.

(iii) Original copies of all corporate documents and announcements that have been publicly disclosed on the websites designated by the CSRC during the reporting period.

(iv) The original copy of the annual report for 2022

signed by the Company's legal representative.

Where the above documents are available for

inspection: Securities Department

an explanation of the meaning of words or phrases

definitional items	point at or to	Interpretation content
Company, the Company	point at or to	Hanyu Group Co.
Dell's Health	point at or to	Deere Gut Health Technology Limited, the company's full subsidiary
Sweet appliances	point at or to	Jiangmen Sweet Electric Co., Ltd, wholly owned by the company associated company
Hanyu Electric	point at or to	Jiangmen Hanyu Electric Co., Ltd, wholly owned by the company associated company
Thailand Subsidiary	point at or to	Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company
Microchip	point at or to	MicroCharger Technology Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company department (under a ministry)
Han Yu Auto Parts	point at or to	Guangdong Hanyu Automobile Fittings Co. subsidiary
Tongchuan Technology	point at or to	Shenzhen Tongchuan Technology Co. associated company
Superior Giant New Material	point at or to	guangdong u-ju advanced new material co. Company's shareholding
Bridging Energy	point at or to	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Science and Technology Co. associated company
China Securities Regulatory Commission, SEC	point at or to	China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)
Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE)	point at or to	Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE)
Sponsor, Sponsor Organization	point at or to	China International Capital Corporation Limited
Companies Act	point at or to	Company Law of the People's Republic of China
Securities Act	point at or to	Securities Law of the People's Republic of China
Memorandum and Articles of Association	point at or to	Articles of Association of Han Yu Group Co.
Yuan, 10,000 yuan	point at or to	Renminbi Yuan, Renminbi Ten Thousand Yuan
report period	point at or to	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 date

Section II. Company profile and key financial indicators

I. Company information

stock short form	Han Yu Group	stock code (computing)	300403
Chinese name of the company	Hanyu Group Co.		
Chinese abbreviation of the company	Han Yu Group		
Foreign name of the company (if any)	Hanyu Group Joint-Stock Co., Ltd.		
Abbreviation of the company's foreign name (if any)	Hanyu Group		
Legal representative of the company	Shek Wah San		
registered address	No. 336, Qinglan Road, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Jiangmen City		
Postal code of registered address	529040		
Historical changes in the company's registered address	not have		
business address	No. 336, Qinglan Road, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Jiangmen City		
Postal code of office address	529040		
Corporate Internet site	www.idearhanyu.com		
e-mail address	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com		

II. Contact person and contact information

	secretary to the board	Securities Representative
name and surname	Xu Donglin	sound of chopping wood, chess pieces hitting the board etc
contact address	Qinglan Road, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 336.	Qinglan Road, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 336.
telephones	0750-3839060	0750-3839060
telex	0750-3839366	0750-3839366
e-mail address	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com

III. Disclosure of information and place of availability

Website of the stock exchange where the company discloses its annual report	www.szse.cn

Name and website of the media in which the company discloses its annual report	Securities Times, China Securities Journal, www.cninfo.com.cn (Juchao) (Information.com)
Place where the company's annual report is filed	Corporate Securities Department

IV. Other relevant information

Accounting firm engaged by the Company

Name of accounting firm	Zhong Tian Yun Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership)
Accounting Firm Office Address	7th and 8th Floor, Block B1, Five Buildings, No. 9 Chegongzhuang Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing, China
Name of signatory accountant	Guan Shengchun, Zhou Li

Sponsor engaged by the Company to perform continuous supervision duties during the reporting period

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Financial advisor engaged by the Company to perform continuous supervision duties during the reporting period

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

V. Key accounting data and financial indicators

Whether the company is required to retroactively adjust or restate prior years' accounting data

Yes ☑No

	2022	2021	Increase/decrease in the current year over the previous year	2020
Operating income (dollars)	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58	-6.24%	938,390,104.99
Attributable to shareholders of listed companies Net profit of ($)	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62	-11.14%	204,598,538.70
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies after extraordinary gains and losses (yuan)	188,578,907.39	181,899,101.94	3.67%	180,777,613.13
Net cash flows from operating activities ($)	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09	9.97%	187,054,733.49
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	0.3386	0.3811	-11.15%	0.3393
Diluted earnings per share ($/share)	0.3386	0.3811	-11.15%	0.3393
Weighted average return on net assets hasty	11.60%	14.59%	-2.99%	14.43%
	End of 2022	End of 2021	Increase/decrease at the end of the year over the end of the previous year	End of 2020
Total assets ($)	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31	0.82%	2,146,280,529.14
Net assets attributable to shareholders of listed companies ($)	1,836,814,967.72	1,672,939,906.29	9.80%	1,504,461,434.22

The lower of the net profit before or after extraordinary gains or losses of the company in the last three fiscal years is negative, and the audit report of the last year shows that there is uncertainty about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Yes ☑No

Lower of net profit before or after extraordinary gains and losses is negative

Yes ☑No

VI. Quarterly key financial indicators

Unit: Yuan

	first quarter (of financial year)	second quarter (of financial year)	third quarter (of financial year)	fourth quarter (of financial year)
revenues	256,795,832.61	261,554,558.07	256,653,066.44	282,563,143.23
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies	44,673,320.76	54,424,220.68	65,306,745.01	39,785,179.76
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies after extraordinary gains and losses	38,211,002.07	44,921,205.91	62,492,320.67	42,954,378.74
Net cash flows from operating activities	49,776,789.63	19,910,390.34	58,380,613.15	51,530,039.53

Whether the above financial indicators or their sums are materially different from the relevant financial indicators in the Company's disclosed quarterly reports and semi-annual reports

Yes ☑No

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

1. Difference between net profit and net assets in financial reports disclosed in accordance with international accounting standards and those disclosed in accordance with Chinese accounting standards at the same time

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There is no difference between the net profit and net assets in the financial reports disclosed in accordance with IAS and those disclosed in accordance with PRC Accounting Standards during the reporting period.

2. Differences in net profit and net assets between financial reports disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and those disclosed in accordance with Chinese accounting standards at the same time

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There was no discrepancy between the net profit and net assets in the financial reports disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and those disclosed in accordance with PRC accounting standards during the reporting period.

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

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022 Amount	2021 Amount	2020 Amount	clarification
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets (Including asset impairment charges) (Elimination portion of provision for value)	-600,855.33	-812,729.04	122,014.43	Losses arising from the disposal of fixed assets
Government grants recognized in profit or loss for the current period (except for government grants that are closely related to the Company's normal operating business, in line with national policies and in accordance with certain standards	7,931,835.07	5,618,639.16	6,215,794.45	Sum of government grants received in the current period for expenses and government grants received in the previous period for assets written off against depreciation of assets in the current period

of fixed or quantitative continuous enjoyment)				
Debt restructuring gains and losses	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28		When a customer reorganizes its claims in bankruptcy and the amount is returned in accordance with the reorganization agreement, it is recognized as a reclassification. return on investment
Except for the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal operations, gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading and investment income from the disposal of financial assets for trading, financial liabilities held for trading and available-for-sale financial assets	10,363,451.47	35,862,725.23	21,304,135.82	Sum of settlement gains on foreign exchange forward contracts and futures and gains and losses on changes in fair value thereof
Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables individually tested for impairment	29,124.68	600,106.96		Recovery of the payment for goods from Leadway, which had been specifically impaired.
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	-241,929.93	-16,547.52	-458,569.71	Some other income and expenses not directly related to operating activities sum of
Write-off of controlled subsidiaries Net gain or loss for the period	-255,672.87	13,654,285.31		

Less: Income tax effect	2,882,441.43	6,378,603.90	3,255,856.10	
Impact of minority interests (after tax)	478,084.82	213,572.24	106,593.32	
add up the total	15,610,558.82	47,893,321.68	23,820,925.57	--

Specifics of other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring gains and losses:

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company does not have specific information on other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss.

Definition of non-recurring profit and loss items listed in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure by Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Profit and Loss" as recurring profit and loss items

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There are no cases where the Company defines the items of non-recurring gains and losses listed in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Gains and Losses" as items of recurring gains and losses.

Section III. Management discussion and analysis

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

1. Household appliance parts field

Global white goods (including refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers, microwave ovens and large air-conditioning appliances, etc.) of the main manufacturers, including Whirlpool, Haier, Midea, Samsung, Electrolux, LG, GE, Panasonic, Candy, ARCELIK, VESTEL, etc. In recent years the global trend of energy saving, environmental protection, intelligent, healthy home appliances has become more and more obvious. In recent years, the global trend of energy-saving, environmentally friendly, intelligent and healthy home appliances has become more and more obvious, and energy-saving, environmentally friendly, intelligent and healthy home appliances have become the inevitable choice for the development of the home appliance industry, and have gradually become the protagonist of the middle and high-end market.

Drainage pumps for household appliances are mainly used in drum washing machines, dishwashers, agitator washing machines, condensing dryers and some wave washing machine products. In the long run, Europe and the United States and other developed markets have a stable demand for replacement; in other emerging developing countries, the rapid growth of the economy and improve the consumption level of the population, washing machines, dishwashers, dryers and other electrical appliances, there is a possibility of growth in demand, which will lead to household appliances drainage pumps, condensate pumps, dishwashers, washing cycle pumps and water inlet valves and other products demand growth.

Since its establishment, the company has been committed to providing household appliance manufacturers with energy-efficient, stable quality drainage pump-based household appliance parts products, and providing high-quality appliance parts for the world's leading home appliance enterprises. The company broke the monopoly of foreign enterprises on the production technology of energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps, and through years of independent research and development has mastered the core production technology of energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps and developed drainage pumps with independent intellectual property rights and significant innovations in function, structure and material selection. At present, the company has become a major global supplier of drain pumps for washing machines and dishwashers, and the company's main customers include Whirlpool, Haier, Midea, ARCELIK, Samsung, VESTEL, Electrolux, GE, LG, Panasonic, Candy and so on. Customers have high standard requirements on the quality, brand and production capacity of household electrical appliance parts, customer relationship needs to be built on the basis of long time communication, high standard products and full trust, the company has been recognized by many customers, thus entering the customer's supply chain and forming a long term and stable relationship with customers, gradually forming a strong customer advantage and sales network advantage. The growth of the company's orders mainly comes from the substitution of the existing market supply, fully utilizing the advantages of existing customer channels to continue to explore the customer's purchasing potential, and the development of new customer demand.

2. Intelligent spa toilet field

Intelligent Toilet originated in the United States, initially set up with warm water washing function. Sanitary companies in South Korea and Japan gradually introduced the technology and started to manufacture them, adding a variety of functions such as toilet cover heating, warm water washing, warm air drying and sterilization. Intelligent Toilet is highly popularized in Japan, while the popularity rate in Chinese households is low. China's smart toilet production and sales in recent years rose significantly, the production enterprises are mainly concentrated in Zhejiang, Guangdong and Fujian three major sanitary ware industrial zones. With the accelerated development of smart home technology, the Internet and other accelerated development of people's living habits, consumption habits, environmental awareness and

health awareness gradually changed, for the toilet intelligent, humanized demand is also increasingly strong, and the rise in the level of residents' income and consumption ability to improve the rapid popularization of intelligent toilets basis.

Intelligent hydrotherapy toilet is one of the company's major inventions, the function is different from ordinary intelligent toilet, is the combination of intelligent toilet and intestinal hydrotherapy instrument, is the user in the family can be non-contact irrigation rectal and anal cleaning medical equipment products, can be cleaned for the user's intestinal tract. Hydrotherapy toilet is the upgraded version of intelligent toilet, with the differentiated competitive advantage of "auxiliary medical function + intelligent toilet". The company has mastered the manufacturing technology of the core components of hydrotherapy toilet, and owns a number of patents and product trademarks, and the products have been certified by China Medical Devices Certification as well as U.S. FDA.

3. Industrial robotics

China is developing from a "manufacturing power" to a "manufacturing power", the state has introduced relevant policies to guide technological innovation, and is committed to improving the density of manufacturing robots, and broadening the depth and breadth of robot application scenarios. Changes in the demographic situation, accelerating the demand for robotics industry. The state has successively issued industrial policies related to the development of robotics, such as the "Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Industrial Robotics Industry", "A New Generation of Artificial Intelligence Development Plan", "14th Five-Year Plan" for the development of the robotics industry", and the "Robotics+" Application and Implementation Program. Action Implementation Program", etc., reflecting the degree of importance attached by the state to the development of the robotics industry.

Harmonic reducer is a robot, CNC machine tools, medical equipment and other high-end equipment, the core of basic parts, with high technical barriers. Accompanied by the national support for independent research and development of robotics-related policies to the ground, the future market share of independent brands is expected to further increase, contributing to the domestic harmonic reducer sustained, healthy and rapid development.

Tongchuan Technology, the company's holding subsidiary, mainly produces and sells harmonic reducers. Tongchuan science and technology will focus on domestic applications, closely combined with its own reality, will mainly focus on in-depth research and development of harmonic reducer, strengthen the construction of sales channels and market promotion to further carry out the work.

4、New energy automobile parts field

The global automobile industry is facing multiple problems such as energy shortage and environmental deterioration, and new energy vehicles are the high point of the future automobile industry. China has introduced a number of policies to support the R&D and application of new energy vehicles. One of the development visions of the New Energy Vehicle Industry Development Plan (2021-2035) is that by 2025, the number of new energy vehicles will reach 1.5 million.

New car sales reached about 20% of total new car sales. With policy support coupled with improved range and power performance of new energy vehicles, people's recognition of new energy vehicles has generally increased, and the penetration rate of new energy vehicles has continued to rise.

The company focuses on the R&D of new energy vehicle accessories, including automotive electronic water pumps, AC/DC charging piles, and micro-charging series (micro-charging guns, smart sockets, and micro-charging APP). Basic R&D work, sample trial production and testing, and patent applications are progressing according to plan. At present, the automotive electronic water pump, AC/DC charging pile, and micro-charging series products have been mass-produced and sold, and have established cooperative intentions with many customers.

II. Major businesses in which the Company was engaged during the reporting period

(i) Main operations

The main business of the company is the research, development, production and sales of energy efficient household appliance drainage pumps. After more than ten years of intensive cultivation, the company has achieved a considerable revenue scale in the household appliance drainage pumps sub-sector, and has accumulated rich experience in the core technology of motors. In recent years, the company has been actively laying out new motor application fields and endeavoring to develop new business segments to create new space for the company's future development. At present, in addition to the original household appliance parts segment, the company has a terminal appliance segment, industrial robot parts segment, new energy vehicle parts segment.

(ii) Main products and their uses

1. Household appliance parts segment

The main products of the household appliance parts segment are energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps (standard drainage pumps, condensate pumps, washing circulation pumps, etc.), which are mainly applied to drum washing machines, dishwashers, agitator washing machines, condensate dryers, and some of the products of wave washing machines to realize the function of draining or circulating water. The company also introduced a new type of water inlet valve, water inlet valve is a kind of solenoid valve, mainly used in washing machines, dishwashers and other products, used to control the fluid in and out of the on and off.

During the reporting period, the Company, based on the niche industry of drainage pumps for household appliances, continued to improve its production capacity, production efficiency and product quality, and continued to increase investment in research and development to continuously expand the application areas of its core patented technologies, so as to further enhance the Company's market share in this field.

2、Terminal electric appliances plate

The main products of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Deere Health, are the Deere Hydrotherapy Toilet and the Minox Light Hydrotherapy Toilet. Hydrotherapy toilet is a combination of electronic intelligent toilet and intestinal hydrotherapy instrument, which is a medical device that users can non-contact irrigate rectum and clean anus at home, suitable for removing hangover in human intestines, and can be used with detergent or physiological saline for vulvar and anal cleansing or drying. The company has mastered the non-contact hydrotherapy technology in the bowel cleansing hydrotherapy instrument, utilizing the company's pump technology to control the water flow and water pressure, and has obtained patents and product trademarks for the relevant technology.

Dier Health actively sells spa toilets through hotels, hospitals, monthly child care centers, recreation centers, airports and other channels, and uses advertising and experiential marketing models to continuously expand the sales channels of spa toilets. At present, Dier Health has established a nationwide

dealer system.

3、Industrial robot parts plate

The main products of Tongchuan Technology are harmonic reducer and mechatronic joints, which are mainly used in the fields of industrial robots, aerospace, machine tools, new energy equipments, numerical control rotary tables, semiconductor equipments, medical equipments and so on. Harmonic reducer is one of the core components of robots, which has the characteristics of small volume, light weight, large transmission speed ratio and high transmission precision. After years of theoretical research and exploration, Tongchuan Technology has the forward research and development ability, and realize the mass production and sales of harmonic reducer products. Tongchuan Technology also has press manipulator, customized automation manufacturing solutions for customers' business.

4, new energy automobile parts plate

The main products of the new energy vehicle parts segment are electronic water pumps, AC/DC charging piles, and micro-charging series products (micro-charging guns, smart sockets, micro-charging APP). The electronic water pump is mainly used in the thermal management system of new energy vehicles. The products of AC/DC charging pile, micro-charging series products and automobile electronic water pump have been mass produced and sold.

5. Major participating subsidiaries

Our subsidiary, Youjiu New Material, is one of the fourth batch of national specialties and new "small giants" enterprises, specializing in the research and development, production and sales of special engineering plastics, polyarylether sulfone and upstream key raw materials. Youjiu New Material has broken through the foreign technology blockade, mastered the complex process and key control technology in the industrial synthesis of polyaryl ether sulfone materials, and formed the core independent intellectual property rights, and successfully built an industrial chain covering the production of key raw materials of polyaryl ether sulfone, synthesis of polyaryl ether sulfone resins, and functional modification and its downstream processing and application, and realized the large-scale and large-scale production and sale of Paryls ® polyaryl ether sulfone materials (including PPSU, PES and PSU materials), as well as the development and sales of the PPSU and PSU materials, Paryls ® polyarylene ether sulfone materials (including PPSU, PES, PSU three materials) large-scale, high-quality industrialization of the target, the effect of import substitution is becoming more and more prominent, the international well-known brands have a strong substitution ability; the company's poly(arylene ether) imide (PEI), poly(arylene ether) amide (high-temperature nylon PPA), poly(arylene ether) polyester (LCP), poly(arylene ether) transparent aramid (PEA) and other products have completed the technological reserves and entered the industrialization stage; upstream Bisphenol S, the key raw material, has built a production line with an annual design capacity of 3,000 tons in 2020 and successfully put into production, and its products are exported to Europe and Asia, and it has established strategic cooperative relationships with leading enterprises in the industries of thermal paper and printing and dyeing.

(iii) Main business models

The main business model of the company is the supporting mode of supplying directly to manufacturers of household appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers, i.e., the company operates its own brand, develops and manufactures products according to the commissioning contract of the customer, the products use the trademark of the company's own brand, and the company is responsible for the production of the products according to the order of the customer and sells them directly to the customer.

1. Procurement modalities

The company formulates procurement planning according to its own business needs, develops and evaluates suppliers, carries out classification of purchasing materials, price accounting, material cost control, commercial negotiation, contract signing, and optimization of procurement process. Purchasing department is responsible for purchasing plan making, order placing and material tracking.

The company mainly adopts banker's acceptance and telegraphic transfer for payment of goods. The raw materials and accessories used in the company's existing products are mainly from domestic suppliers, and has established a good supply system for supporting products, with sufficient supply quantity and quality to meet the requirements.

2. Production model

The company's production mode is mainly based on sales, the production department according to the orders provided by the sales department, issued production tasks. The Purchasing Department will do the procurement and supply of related materials according to the production task notification list, and the Quality Department is responsible for the incoming inspection of materials and the quality control of the production process. Each production workshop makes production arrangement according to the production task and rationally organizes the production of the company's products.

3. Sales model

The Company's major customers include well-known domestic and international household appliance manufacturers such as Whirlpool, Haier, Midea, ARCELIK, Samsung, Electrolux, etc., and it mainly adopts a direct sales model. The company's sales strategy is a major customer strategy, i.e., focusing on cooperation with domestic and foreign well-known home appliance enterprises and striving to obtain long-term, stable and large product orders from customers. At the same time, the company focuses on deep-level cooperation with customers, and strives to synchronize the company's new product development with customers' research and development projects, i.e., from the time customers develop new products, the company will start to cooperate with customers and make every effort to serve customers and meet their needs.

For small general customers and sporadic orders, the Company generally performs cash on delivery or pre-payment. For large customers, the company sells stock according to its demand plan or sells on consignment, i.e. VMI.

(iv) Key performance drivers

The Company is one of the major global suppliers of drainage pumps for washing machines and dishwashers, with a stable customer base. The sales volume of drainage pumps for washing machines and dishwashers is mainly affected by the global market demand for washing machines and dishwashers. In the long run, Europe and the United States and other developed countries have a stable demand for replacement; in other emerging developing countries, rapid economic growth and improved consumption levels of residents, washing machines, dishwashers, dryers and other electrical appliances, there is a possibility of growth in demand, which will lead to household appliances, drainage pumps, condensate pumps, dishwashers, washing cycle pumps and water inlet valves and other products to increase demand.

The company has broken the monopoly of foreign enterprises on the production technology of energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps, and through years of independent research and development,

the company has mastered the core production technology of energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps and developed drainage pumps with independent intellectual property rights, which have significant innovations in terms of function, structure and material selection. At present, the company has become a major global supplier of drain pumps for washing machines and dishwashers, and its main customers include Whirlpool, Haier, Midea, ARCELIK, Samsung, VESTEL, Electrolux, GE, LG, Panasonic, Candy and so on. Customers have high standard requirements on the quality, brand and production capacity of household electrical appliance parts, customer relationship needs to be built on the basis of long time communication, high standard products and full trust, the company has been recognized by many customers, so as to enter the customer's supply chain and form a long term and stable cooperative relationship with customers, and gradually form a strong customer advantage and sales network advantage. The growth of the company's orders mainly comes from the substitution of the existing market supply, fully utilizing the advantages of existing customer channels to continue to explore the customer's purchasing potential, and the development of new customer demand.

In 2022, the Company realized operating income of RMB 105,756.66 million, of which the operating income of household appliance parts was RMB 88,166.33 million, accounting for 83.37% of the Company's operating income.

In addition to the household appliance parts segment, the company is also stepping up marketing efforts in new business segments to cultivate new profit growth points.

III. Analysis of core competencies

(i) Core competencies

1、Technology and R&D Advantages

In the long-term R&D practice, the company adheres to the principles of market-oriented and innovation, and has formed a unique new product R&D strategy and management mode. As of

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has 619 authorized patents, including 101 domestic invention patents and 21 foreign invention patents; the Company has registered domestic patents.

There are 346 trademarks and 93 foreign registered trademarks.

The company has brought together a professional covering electromagnetism, electrical engineering, fluid mechanics, material science, structural design, mold design and other disciplines and application of technology R & D team, R & D personnel scientific research capabilities and the future of the talent pool of advantages. The company has sustained strong R & D capabilities and process technology supporting advantages, customers in the development of new products stage that cut into the supporting R & D work, to master the market opportunities.

The company is a national key support for high-tech enterprises, and has been recognized as a provincial enterprise technology center in Guangdong Province and Guangdong Province Engineering Technology Research Center.

2、Cost advantage

The cost advantage of our products is mainly reflected in three aspects: (1) advanced production technology, (2) strong supplier management system, and (3) lean production method.

3、Customer Advantage

Household appliances drainage pumps, dishwasher washing cycle pumps downstream customers of household appliances pump products quality, brand and production capacity has a high standard requirements, household appliances drainage pumps, dishwasher washing cycle pumps manufacturers and downstream customers to establish a long-term stable relationship requires a fairly long period of time. Customer relationship needs to be built on the basis of long time communication, high standard products and full trust, the first to enter the enterprise will form a clear first-mover advantage. The company's main customers include Whirlpool, Haier, Midea, ARCELIK, VESTEL, Samsung and other well-known global home appliance manufacturers. The company has formed long-term and stable cooperative relationships with the above customers, and therefore has strong customer advantages and sales network advantages.

4、The advantage of product quality

The company adopts a whole-process quality supervision system, through the product development stage of the quality of prior approval, the effective quality control methods of raw material suppliers, zero parts of the The whole process of quality control, including random inspection during assembly and final inspection of finished products, ensures that the company's products are of excellent quality. The company has passed ISO9001:2015 and IATF16949 quality system certifications, and has rigorously established, operated and maintained the system, so that it can successfully pass the quality assessment of many internationally renowned brand companies.

with certification.

5. Advantage of good incentive mechanism

The Company has established a good incentive mechanism with strong institutional advantages. At present, most of the company's directors, supervisors, senior management and core personnel hold shares of the company, which makes the company's development goals and the interests of the core team consistent, greatly mobilizes the enthusiasm and creativity of the core team, and is conducive to the realization of the company's long-term development strategies and goals. In addition, in order to incentivize the whole company to carry out technological innovation, the company has established a long-term incentive mechanism, which gives material and spiritual rewards for patent application, process improvement, qualification rate or productivity enhancement, and cost improvement.

(ii) Trademarks, patents, software copyrights and franchises, etc.

1. Trademarks

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company owned a total of 439 registered trademarks, including 346 registered trademarks in China and 93 registered trademarks outside China (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan).

2. Patents and computer software copyrights

As of the end of the reporting period, the company has been authorized 619 patents and owns 25 computer software copyrights.

During the reporting period, in addition to the newly licensed patents disclosed in the first quarterly report and half-yearly report of 2022, the Company added 31 new licensed patents. Details are as follows:

No	name (of a thing)	patent number	Acquisition method	Patent Type	patentee
1	A solenoid valve with improved mounting structure	202220705460.4	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
2	A terminal block and coil assembly with improved soldering effect	202220516545.8	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
3	A pilot valve with improved hydrostatic pressure resistance	202220215877.2	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
4	A coil assembly and electric water pump with improved thermal protector fixing method	202220447740.X	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
5	A kind of washing equipment and its single-phase electric water pump	202220741722.2	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
6	A centrifugal pump driven by a single-phase permanent magnet synchronous motor with a U-shaped core	202220750817.0	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
7	A centrifugal pump for household appliance applications	202221076327.3	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
8	Centrifugal pumps with double outlet pipes and washing equipment for the application of such centrifugal pumps	202221356253.9	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
9	A centrifugal pump with a double outlet pipe and washing equipment applying it	202221356252.4	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
10	A kind of solenoid valve and water inlet strainer	202221464981.1	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
11	Dual drive electronic water pump	202230387570.6	original acquisition	overall brand look or logo	Han Yu Group
12	A kind of waterproof sleeve, plasticized coil assembly and solenoid valve	202221736779.	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
13	A plasticized coil assembly and solenoid valve	202221759123.	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
14	A magnetic yoke, a coil assembly to which the magnetic yoke is applied, and a solenoid valve	202221945657.1	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group

15	A kind of submerged shielded electric pump with improved bearing dry friction phenomenon	202222017682.	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Group
16	Centrifugal pumps driven by single-phase permanent magnet synchronous motors with U-shaped iron core	202123277956.0	original acquisition	utility model	Sweet appliances
17	An anti-clogging drainage pump	202220161692.8	original acquisition	utility model	Sweet appliances
18	A kind of check assembly and solenoid valve	202220540210.	original acquisition	utility model	Sweet appliances
19	A kind of water-cooled centrifugal pump	202220690556.8	original acquisition	utility model	Sweet appliances
20	A kind of permanent magnet rotor and electric water pump	202221644619.2	original acquisition	utility model	Sweet appliances
21	An electric toilet with simplified flushing structure	202220225281.0	original acquisition	utility model	Dell's Health
22	An electric toilet with improved drying device	202220866050.8	original acquisition	utility model	Dell's Health
23	A kind of electric toilet with a disinfection device on the cover plate	202220996503.9	original acquisition	utility model	Dell's Health
24	Smart Toilet (2)	202230261893.0	original acquisition	overall brand look or logo	Dell's Health
25	Electric pumps for electric vehicle power thermal management systems	202122621949.1	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Auto Parts
26	A plasticized stator assembly, a pump body applying the plasticized stator, and a shielded electric pump	202221232732.X	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Auto Parts
27	Electric pumps for electric vehicle power thermal management systems	202221360103.5	original acquisition	utility model	Han Yu Auto Parts
28	Brake release method, apparatus, device, and storage medium for a collaborative robot	202110708718.6	original acquisition	devise	Tongchuan Technology
29	Collaborative robot holding brake control device and control method thereof	202110708826.3	original acquisition	devise	Tongchuan Technology
30	Harmonic reducer	202122458068.2	original acquisition	utility model	Tongchuan Technology
31	Simmerring oil seals and bearings and reducers	202122830423.4	original acquisition	utility model	Tongchuan Technology

As of the end of the reporting period, the company has been accepted in the application of 127 patents (including 95 invention patents, 31 utility model patents, design patents).

(1 item).

3. Franchise

At the end of the reporting period, Hanyu Group held the "Medical Device Manufacturing License" (No.: Guangdong Food and Drug Administration Measures to Produce Xu) issued by Guangdong Food and Drug Administration.

(No. 20101854), licensed to manufacture Class II 6854 equipment and apparatus for operating room, emergency room and treatment room, valid until June 27, 2024.

Dier Health holds the "Medical Device Business Enterprise Record Certificate" issued by Jiangmen City Market Supervision Administration (Record No.: Yuejiang Food and Drug Supervision and Measures Business Preparation).

(No. 20197051), is licensed to operate Class II: 6854 Operating room, emergency room, diagnostic and treatment room equipment and apparatus.

Hanyu Group holds the Certificate of Registration of Medical Devices (Registration Certificate No.: 粤械注准 20192091309) issued by the Guangdong Provincial Drug Administration and the bowel cleansing hydrotherapy instrument (trade name: hydrotherapy toilet) manufactured by Hanyu Group complies with the provisions of the market access of the medical device products and has been approved for registration, which is valid until December 24, 2024.The registration of Hanyu Group has been approved by the Guangdong Provincial Drug Administration.

Hanyu Group holds the Record Registration Form for Foreign Trade Operators (Record Registration Form No. 03671964), and its import and export business activities have been registered in accordance with the law.

IV. Main business analysis

1. Overview

In 2022, the operating management of the Company focused on the Company's business objectives and earnestly implemented cost control, plan management, quality management, process optimization, new product promotion and other matters. The Company carried out its work in an orderly manner and endeavored to maintain stable operating results.

During the reporting period, the company realized operating income of 105,756.66 million yuan, a decrease of 6.24% compared with the same period of the previous year; realized operating profit of 22,808.75 million yuan, a decrease of 11.57% compared with the same period of the previous year; realized net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies of 20,418.95 million yuan, a decrease of 11.14% compared with the same period of the previous year.

During the reporting period, the Company carried out the following major tasks:

1、Drainage pump product market is advancing steadily

The company continues to implement the production capacity of drainage pump products while continuing to improve the company's automated manufacturing capacity and testing level, and further strengthen the overall management and control of product quality. The production and sales volume of the innovative series of household appliance drainage pump accessory products continue to increase, strongly consolidating the company's position as a major supplier in the global household appliance drainage pump field. The company promotes the globalization strategy of drainage pump business, explores the overseas business model, and steadily develops the business of Thai subsidiary.

2. Progress in the promotion of new products

During the reporting period, the Company continued to carry out a series of specific work for the marketing of new products such as water inlet valves, washing circulation pumps for dishwashers, harmonic reducers, new energy automobile parts and hydrotherapy toilets. The development of new target customers for water inlet valves and washing circulation pumps has been progressing steadily; Tongchuan Technology has been actively promoting the sales of harmonic reducers; in terms of new energy automobile accessories, the company has been actively promoting the sales of AC/DC charging piles and micro-charging series products, and has cooperated with the host factories to carry out the research and development of

automobile electronic water pumps, and the trial production and testing of samples, and has been supplying electronic water pumps to the automobile enterprises in batches; and the experiential sales mode of spa toilets has been progressing gradually, with a series of specific work carried out continuously. The experiential sales mode of spa toilet products has been gradually promoted.

Hotels, hospitals, clubs, nursing homes, airports, etc. Meanwhile, the product's distributors have covered the whole country, increasing the product's visibility through advertisements, live broadcasts, and regional promotional activities to help the distributors connect with potential customers.

3. Brand strategy

The company has been committed to the research and development and production of household appliances drainage pump products, product quality has reached the international leading level, in the domestic and foreign major household appliances manufacturers to establish a good reputation and brand image, is the "world famous brand behind the famous brand". At the same time, the company strengthens the marketing of other products, through a variety of publicity methods to show the company's brand value and positive corporate image to the community, to enhance the market awareness and competitiveness of the company's products.

（4） Technical Research and Development

The Company has strengthened the effective R&D of its products and endeavored to enhance and improve the competitiveness of its core technologies and products, and has made certain breakthroughs. 2022, the Company invested RMB45,610,300 in R&D expenses, accounting for 4.31% of its operating revenue. As of December 31, 2022, the company has 619 authorized patents (including domestic invention patents). The number of patents applied for is 127 (including 95 invention patents, 31 utility model patents and 1 design patent), and the number of patents applied for is 101 (including 21 foreign invention patents). The company optimizes the organizational structure of the R&D system according to the different characteristics of the research and development stages of the projects to further improve the efficiency of R&D. At the same time, the company strives to create a better innovation environment and mechanism, continuously introduces domestic and foreign excellent R&D talents, improves the independent innovation ability of the R&D team, and establishes R&D groups with core competitiveness.

Team. In addition, the company attaches great importance to intellectual property rights, strengthening the construction of intellectual property rights team while gradually implementing incentive mechanisms to maintain the foundation of project and product innovation.

（5） Bringing in professionals and developing reserves

Talent is the key to maintain the company's innovative ability and competitive strength. Through social recruitment and internal training, the company introduces talents including research and development, marketing and corporate management.

The company has recruited domestic and foreign professionals in various fields such as management, and strengthened the reserve of follow-up talents by recruiting master's degree and bachelor's degree graduates from famous universities. At the same time, the company enriches the training content, improves the training form, upgrades the training level, focuses on the business objectives, and continues to implement the system of "replacing ordinary workers with skilled workers" and "upgrading ordinary management personnel to expert management personnel" to promote the improvement of employees' skills, business level and departmental performance. We will continue to implement the system of "replacing ordinary workers with skilled workers" and "upgrading ordinary managers to expert managers" to promote the improvement of employees' skills, business level and departmental performance.

（6） Establishment of a sound corporate governance system and strengthening of investor relations management

During the reporting period, in accordance with the latest laws, regulations and regulatory documents, and taking into account the actual situation of the Company, the Company revised a series of systems, including the Articles of Association, Rules of Procedure of the General Meeting of Shareholders and Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, to further improve and perfect the corporate governance structure and to promote the Company's compliant operation.

The Company strictly follows the relevant national laws and regulations to standardize its internal governance structure and fulfill its information disclosure obligations. It has improved the investor

communication platform and standardized the investor relationship management, strengthened the communication between the Company and investors and potential investors, enhanced the investors' understanding and recognition of the Company, and established a long-term, stable and good relationship between the Company and the investors, so as to enhance the Company's reputation, sustainable development capability, and to achieve a win-win situation for the Company's value and shareholders' rights and interests.

2. Revenues and costs

(1) Composition of operating income

Overall operating income

Unit: Yuan

	2022		2021		Year-on-year increase/decrease
	sum of money	Share of operating revenue	sum of money	Share of operating revenue	
Total operating income	1,057,566,600.35	100%	1,128,005,946.58	100%	-6.24%
subsector					
Home Appliances Accessories	881,663,281.30	83.37%	954,694,297.15	84.64%	-7.65%
(sth. or sb) else	175,903,319.05	16.63%	173,311,649.43	15.36%	1.50%
by product					
Standard Drainage Pumps	743,762,126.17	70.33%	805,991,607.17	71.45%	-7.72%
condensate pump	80,719,756.99	7.63%	87,756,550.17	7.78%	-8.02%
wash pump	52,367,380.41	4.95%	55,626,879.08	4.93%	-5.86%
Other others	180,717,336.78	17.09%	178,630,910.16	15.84%	1.17%
subregion					
outside (a country's) borders	520,004,321.19	49.17%	570,636,787.18	50.59%	-8.87%
internal (a country, province, city etc)	537,562,279.16	50.83%	557,369,159.40	49.41%	-3.55%
subsales model					

direct sale (by a factory)	1,032,897,880.53	97.67%	1,104,173,258.42	97.89%	-6.46%
sell on commission	24,668,719.82	2.33%	23,832,688.16	2.11%	3.51%

Note: 1. As stated in Part II of this section on the major businesses of the Company during the reporting period, the Company's major businesses at present include household electrical appliance fittings, terminal electrical appliances, industrial robot fittings and new energy automobile fittings. The products of the "household appliance parts" business include the products of the "drainage pump" business, inlet valves, steam pumps and bypass valves. The products of the "Drainage Pumps" business include general-purpose drainage pumps, special-purpose drainage pumps, condensate pumps, and washing circulation pumps. Annual reports of the Company up to 2021

The Company has disclosed information on the drainage pump business in the annual report. However, in order to make the disclosure of the composition of operating income more in line with the business conducted by the Company, the Company has started to disclose the relevant information of the "household appliance parts" business from the 2022 annual report, and the other business segments (terminal electrical appliances, industrial robotic parts, and new energy automobile parts) will be disclosed separately if they fulfill the criteria for separate disclosure.

2. Because of the continuous optimization of the performance and structure of the Company's drainage pumps, the general-purpose drainage pumps have already possessed the functions of high flow rate and high drainage head required by the special-purpose drainage pumps, resulting in the year-on-year decline in the operating income of the special-purpose drainage pumps, and the operating income of the special-purpose drainage pumps in FY201021 was less than 10% of that of the general-purpose drainage pumps. Therefore, after comprehensive consideration, starting from the annual report of 2022, the Company will no longer classify its products into general-purpose drainage pumps and special-purpose drainage pumps, but will collectively refer to them as standard drainage pumps. In other words, the data for standard drainage pumps is the sum of the data for general and special drainage pumps in the original product classification. The standard drainage pump is defined as follows: a device that discharges liquid by centrifugal force from the input piping through the output piping through the rotation of the impeller, which consists of an electric motor, an impeller, and a pump cover with inlet and outlet ports, and is mainly used in washing machines and dishwashers.

(2) Industries, products, regions, and sales patterns that account for more than 10% of the company's operating revenue or operating profit

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

	revenues	business costs	gross margin	Increase or decrease in operating income over the same period of the previous year	Increase/decrease in operating costs over the same period last year	Increase or decrease in gross profit margin over the same period of the previous year
subsector						
Home Appliances Accessories	881,663,281.30	611,681,976.23	30.62%	-7.65%	-7.40%	-0.19%
by product						

Standard Drainage Pumps	743,762,126.17	531,938,672.64	28.48%	-7.72%	-7.32%	-0.31%
condensate pump	80,719,756.99	43,664,297.85	45.91%	-8.02%	-11.91%	2.39%
wash pump	52,367,380.41	32,020,808.04	38.85%	-5.86%	-5.11%	-0.49%
subregion						
outside (a country's) borders	520,004,321.19	340,957,637.58	34.43%	-8.87%	-8.29%	-0.42%
internal (a country, province, city etc)	537,562,279.16	389,564,839.48	27.53%	-3.55%	-4.37%	0.62%
subsales model						
direct sale (by a factory)	1,032,897,880.53	715,823,185.34	30.70%	-6.46%	-6.70%	0.18%

If the statistical caliber of the company's main business data is adjusted during the reporting period, the company's main business data adjusted by the caliber at the end of the reporting period for the last one year

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(3) Whether the company's revenue from in-kind sales is greater than its revenue from labor

☑Yes ☐No

Industry Classification	sports event	unit (of measure)	2022	2021	Year-on-year increase/decrease
Standard Drainage Pumps	sales volume	ten thousand	3,604.78	3,985.53	-9.60%
	production volume	ten thousand	3,370.52	4,214.26	-20.00%
	stockpile	ten thousand	710.80	945.06	-24.80%
condensate pump	sales volume	ten thousand	436.11	491.28	-11.20%
	production volume	ten thousand	431.03	527.57	-18.30%
	stockpile	ten thousand	91.70	96.78	-5.30%

wash pump	sales volume	ten thousand	107.78	130.17	-17.20%
	production volume	ten thousand	102.98	139.00	-25.90%
	stockpile	ten thousand	49.28	54.08	-8.90%

Explanation of reasons for changes of 30% or more in relevant data year-on-year

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(4) Status of fulfillment of material sales contracts and material purchase contracts entered into by the Company as of the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(5) Operating cost components

Industry Classification

Industry Classification

Unit: Yuan

Industry Classification	sports event	2022		2021		Year-on-year increase/decrease
		sum of money	As a percentage of operating costs	sum of money	As a percentage of operating costs	
Home Appliances Accessories	direct material	408,358,396.88	66.76%	453,738,949.59	68.69%	-1.93%
Home Appliances Accessories	direct labor	107,667,692.14	17.60%	112,925,155.89	17.09%	0.51%
Home Appliances Accessories	manufacturing cost	82,132,865.57	13.43%	75,478,052.45	11.43%	2.00%
Home Appliances Accessories	freight fee	13,523,021.64	2.21%	18,435,826.90	2.79%	-0.58%

clarification

Due to the development of the Company's business, the composition of operating costs when disclosed by industry classification in the current year, for the original drainage pumps and accessory products related to home appliances with independent functions, the Company collectively referred to as household appliance accessories, and there were no significant changes in the composition of operating costs in FY2021 and FY2022.

(6) Changes in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

（7） Significant changes or adjustments in the company's business, products or services during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

（8） Major Sales Customers and

Major Suppliers of the Company

Total sales to top five customers (dollars)	680,273,800.55
Percentage of aggregate sales to total annual sales by top five customers	64.22%
Ratio of related party sales to total annual sales among sales to top five customers	0.00%

Information on the company's top 5 customers

serial number	Client Name	Sales (dollars)	Percentage of total annual sales
1	Client 1	226,801,300.38	21.41%

2	Client 2	202,208,329.51	19.09%
3	Client 3	129,143,891.48	12.19%
4	Client IV	61,986,563.45	5.85%
5	Client 5	60,133,715.73	5.68%
add up the total	--	680,273,800.55	64.22%

Other notes on major clients

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Major suppliers of the company

Total purchase amount from the top five vendors (dollars)	107,035,464.49
Percentage of total annual purchases by the top five vendors combined	24.08%
Proportion of related-party purchases among purchases from the top five suppliers to total annual purchases	0.00%

Information on the company's top 5 suppliers

serial number	Supplier Name	Purchase amount (dollars)	Percentage of total annual procurement
1	Supplier I	28,679,342.73	6.45%
2	Supplier 2	24,724,017.83	5.56%
3	Supplier III	21,148,277.41	4.76%
4	Supplier IV	20,041,772.32	4.51%
5	Supplier V	12,442,054.20	2.80%
add up the total	--	107,035,464.49	24.08%

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

3. Costs

Unit: Yuan

	2022	2021	Year-on-year increase/decrease	Description of significant changes
sales expense	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76	-14.65%	Mainly driven by lower revenues, sales force due to the same decrease in the salary and wages of the
overhead	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39	2.10%	No significant changes
financial cost	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66	-634.40%	Mainly due to the depreciation of RMB during the reporting period compared to the same period of the previous year and the increase in foreign exchange gains due to addition
R&D costs	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33	-2.30%	No significant changes

4. Investment in research and development

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Name of major R&D projects	Purpose of the project	Project progress	Objectives to be achieved	Expected impact on the company's future developmen t
BLDC Drainage Pump	Expanding the product range	under development	Quantitative production to meet different Customer needs	Maintaining the company's position in household appliances Competitiveness in the drainage pumps market
High-efficiency permanent magnetic synchronous drainage pump	Continuous optimization of product performance according to market demand	mass production	To meet the n e e d s of the market and to provide customers with performance Better products	Improvement of the company's core competencies
inlet valve	Expansion of the company's household appliances distribution Product Type	mass production	Provide customers with comprehensive performance Better products	Exploitation and household appliance parts Closely related new markets
Energy efficient washing circulation pumps	Expansion of the company's household appliances	mass production	Acquiring the home dishwasher market	Fittings for the company's household appliances

	Accessory Product Categories		portion	Expanding the business to a larger market section of a room or lateral space between two pairs of pillars
New Generation Bowel Cleansing & Hydrotherapy Instrument	Development of new Dill and Minox hydrotherapy toilet models, full of sufficient to meet market demand	mass production	Enrich product lines and increase incremental channels	Positioning in the mid- to high-end market to boost product sales
Charging posts for purely electric vehicles	Development of charging systems for national and European standard electric vehicles. Pile, Chip Localization	mass production	Meet customer and market needs and increase incremental channels	Exploit domestic and overseas charging pile market, enhance the company's production Market share of products
Electronic water pump for electric vehicles	Development of electronic water pumps for new energy vehicle applications (Electronic water pumps, heated water pumps, dual drive water pumps, high power) (Rate pumps)	Some products have been mass-produced	Satisfying customer needs and creating quantitative production	Helping the company to enter new business areas and enhance its overall competitiveness
control system	Domestic chip replacement and control system cost reduction	pilot phase	Enhancement of product price/performanc e ratio through localized chip substitution and Problem of long chip out-of-stock cycle	Solve the chip shortage necklace problem, enhance the company's competition strength
Robot joints	Fill in the application gaps of robotics, develop new application scenarios, and enrich product offerings. resemble	mini-testing stage	Enabling fast and free combinations of articulated products to adapt to a wider range of application scenarios	Formation of a product matrix to drive the company's business growth as a mainstay product
Harmonic reducer	Elevating the harmonic reducer can dependability	pilot phase	Lifting harmonic reducer products competitiveness	In the field of harmonic reducers Fixed technology brand base
Electric actuators	Develop new application scenarios for harmonic reducers and improve product added-value (accountancy)	mini-testing stage	Accommodate more applications through increased product integration circumstance	As the main product to drive the company's gearbox and electromechanical products. Growth in the product business

Company's R&D staff

	2022	2021	Percentage of change
Number of R&D staff (persons)	249	262	-4.96%
Number of R&D staff as a percentage	14.60%	13.97%	0.63%
Research and development staff qualifications			
undergraduate (adjective)	82	84	-2.38%
bachelor's degree	12	15	-20.00%
Age composition of R&D staff			
Under 30 years of age	60	70	-14.29%
30~40 years old	130	141	-7.80%

Amount of the company's R&D investment in the past three years and its ratio to operating revenue

	2022	2021	2020
Amount invested in research and development (yuan)	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33	45,552,798.44
R&D investment as a percentage of operating income	4.31%	4.14%	4.85%
Amounts capitalized for research and development expenditures (dollars)	0.00 gnificant changes in the composition of the Company's R&D personnel able change in total R&D investment as a percentage of operating revenue from the	0.00	0.00
Capitalized R&D expenditure as a percentage of R&D investment of	0.00% able	0.00%	0.00%
Capitalized R&D expenditure as a percentage of net profit for the period	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Reasons for the significant change in the capitalization rate of R&D inputs and its reasonableness statement

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

5. Cash flow

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022	2021	Year-on-year increase/decrease
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities	1,157,184,315.07	1,107,646,947.85	4.47%
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities	977,586,482.42	944,327,111.76	3.52%
Net cash flows from operating activities	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09	9.97%
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities	20,461,366.34	34,482,150.89	-40.66%
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities	141,440,713.27	166,557,750.41	-15.08%
Net cash flows from investing activities	-120,979,346.93	-132,075,599.52	-8.40%
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77	-51.69%
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities	157,405,152.42	404,377,185.43	-61.07%
Net cash flows from financing activities	-78,302,141.44	-240,646,316.66	-67.46%
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07	-95.04%

Explanation of the main factors affecting significant year-on-year changes in relevant data

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

1. Cash inflow from investing activities decreased by 40.66%, mainly due to cash received from the disposal of Faraday's subsidiary in the same period of the previous year;

2. Cash inflow from financing activities decreased by 51.69%, mainly due to the reduction of credit borrowings in the current period;

3. Cash outflow from financing activities decreased by 61.07%, mainly due to the decrease in repayment outflow as a result of the decrease in credit borrowings and the decrease in dividends;

4. Net cash flows from financing activities decreased by 67.46%, representing a net outflow in both reporting periods, with the decrease in the current period mainly attributable to the decrease in debt repayments and the decrease in dividends;

5. Net increase (net decrease) in cash and cash equivalents decreased by 95.04%, mainly due to the combination of a decrease in net cash outflows from investing and financing activities and an increase in net cash inflows from operating activities.

Explanation of the reasons for the material difference between the net cash flow from operating activities of the Company during the reporting period and the net profit for the current year

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

V. Non-primary operations

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

	sum of money	Percentage of total profit	Explanation of causes	Sustainability
investment income	25,230,436.57	11.10%	Gains on equity investments and gains on settlement of foreign exchange forwards and futures	Equity investments are sustainable, others are not sustainability
Gains and losses on changes in fair value	-1,312,500.00	-0.58%	Foreign exchange forward contracts and futures	Neither is sustainable

			Loss on change in fair value of contracts all the more	suffix forming noun from adjective, corresponding -ness or -ity
Impairment of assets	-10,781,488.78	-4.74%	Impairment of financial assets and inventories damages	None of them are sustainable
non-operating income	200,255.32	0.09%	Miscellaneous non-operationally related receipts confirm or agree with	Not sustainable
non-operating expenses	989,071.54	0.44%	Expenditures for asset retirement, donations, etc. emerge	Not sustainable

VI. Analysis of assets and liabilities

1. Significant changes in the composition of assets

Unit: Yuan

	End of 2022		Early 2022		increase or decrease in specific gravity	Description of significant changes
	sum of money	Percentage of total assets	sum of money	Percentage of total assets		
money funds	84,414,650.96	3.75%	95,315,691.81	4.27%	-0.52%	No significant changes
accounts receivable	281,651,244.58	12.52%	266,828,856.48	11.96%	0.56%	No significant changes
inventory (of material)	262,223,111.58	11.66%	283,674,082.82	12.71%	-1.05%	No significant changes
investment property	603,950,943.66	26.85%		0.00%	26.85%	Adjustment of certain buildings and structures to investment properties during the period intrinsic order
Long-term equity investments	129,516,746.84	5.76%	114,569,576.87	5.14%	0.62%	No significant changes
fixed assets	438,424,399.11	19.49%	919,067,630.69	41.19%	-21.70%	Mainly as a result of adjusting certain buildings and structures to

						investment properties during the period Accounting and management
construction in progress	12,578,822.26	0.56%	38,578,974.89	1.73%	-1.17%	No significant changes
usufructuary assets	8,867,345.15	0.39%	4,441,460.06	0.20%	0.19%	No significant changes
short term loan	30,984,563.27	1.38%	55,006,500.28	2.47%	-1.09%	No significant changes
Contractual liabilities	9,158,212.43	0.41%	11,441,110.56	0.51%	-0.10%	No significant changes
Lease liabilities	6,814,145.54	0.30%	1,664,113.15	0.07%	0.23%	No significant changes
Other accounts payable	29,661,694.02	1.32%	21,311,985.99	0.96%	0.36%	The main reason is that Tongchuan Technology, a non-wholly owned subsidiary, borrowed 4.5 million yuan from its shareholder Shen Xiaolong for temporary operating weeks. classifier for repeated actions

Higher proportion of offshore assets

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

2. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	beginning of period	Gains and losses on fair value changes during the period	Accumulated fair value changes recognized in equity	Impairment provided for during the period	Amount purchased during the period	Amount sold during the period	Other changes	closing figure
financial asset								
2. Derivative financial assets	32,442,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00		23,909,300.00
4. Investments in other equity instruments	15,400,000.00						21,320.75	15,421,320.75
Subtotal, financial assets	47,842,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00	21,320.75	39,330,620.75
Total above	47,842,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00	21,320.75	39,330,620.75
financial liability	0.00							0.00

Other changes

The increase of RMB21,320.75 in investment in other equity instruments was related to the tax expenses incurred by Tongchuan Technology within the Group on the transfer of investment in Hypertherm to the parent company.

Whether there were significant changes in the measurement attributes of the company's major assets during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

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

not have

VII. Analysis of the investment situation

1. Overall situation

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Amount invested during the reporting period (dollars)	Amount invested in the same period of the previous year ($)	Magnitude of change
49,144,563.58	71,477,212.60	-31.24%

2. Significant equity investments acquired during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

3. Significant ongoing non-equity investments during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

4. Investment in financial assets

(1) Investments in securities

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company had no investments in securities during the reporting period.

(2) Derivatives investments

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

1) Derivative investments for hedging purposes during the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: million dollars

Types of Derivatives Investments	Initial investment amount	Gains and losses on fair value changes during the period	Accumulated fair value changes recognized in equity	Amount acquired during the reporting period	Amount sold during the reporting period	Closing amount	Amount of investments at the end of the period as a percentage of the Company's net assets at the end of the reporting period
derivatives (finance) utensil	2,631.84	-240.91	0	0	0	2,390.93	1.30%
add up the total	2,631.84	-240.91	0	0	0	2,390.93	1.30%
Accounting policies, specific principles of accounting for hedging operations during the reporting period, and whether	The Company selects the appropriate time to enter into forward exchange contracts, foreign exchange option contracts and foreign exchange swaps with banks to lock in or relatively lock in future cash flows to avoid exchange rate risks, subject to prudent estimates of future foreign exchange earnings. Such business is essentially a hedging business, but because it cannot fully meet the conditions set forth in Chapter 3 of the Hedging Guidelines No. 24 on the Recognition and Measurement of Hedges, the Company classifies such business as Financial derivatives Financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for as financial assets held for trading in accordance with the relevant provisions of Statement of Financial Instrument Recognition and Measurement No. 22. The accounting treatment for such operations in the current reporting period was consistent with that of the same period of the previous year.						

there were any significant changes compared with the previous reporting period	
Explanation of actual gains and losses during the reporting period	In order to effectively avoid and prevent exchange rate risks and minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the company's operation, the company carried out forward settlement and other businesses. During the reporting period, the Company realized delivery gain of RMB14.3 million through forward settlement.
hedging effect Description of the outcome	The Company engages in financial derivatives hedging business linked to the Company's foreign exchange to realize the expected risk management based on the specific operating business Objective.
Sources of funds for derivatives investments	No capital investment to utilize bank lines of credit.
Risk analysis of derivative positions and description of control measures for the reporting period (including, but not limited to, market risk, liquidity Risk, credit	Risk analysis of the Company's forward settlement and sale of foreign exchange business, foreign exchange option business and foreign exchange swap business: (1) Exchange rate fluctuation risk: In the event of large changes in exchange rate quotations, the Company's locked-in exchange rate or various conditions may differ unfavorably from those of the bank on the settlement date (or exercise date), resulting in exchange losses. (2) Customer default risk: In the event that customer receivables are overdue and the payment cannot be collected within the forecasted payback period, the Company may incur losses by taking measures to close out the positions in reverse. (3) Payback forecast risk: The Marketing Department makes payback forecasts based on customers' orders and projected orders, and during actual execution, customers may adjust their orders, resulting in inaccurate forecasts of the Company's paybacks, leading to the Company's reverse closeout, which may result in losses. Risk control measures: 1) When the exchange rate fluctuates greatly, if the locked-in exchange rate or various conditions are much lower than the delivery date (or the exercise date) of the bank's foreign exchange rate or various conditions, the Company will opportunistically determine when to reverse close the position. (2) In order to prevent delayed settlement of forward settlements, the Company attaches great importance to accounts receivable

risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)	The management of accounts receivable and active collection of accounts receivable to avoid the phenomenon of overdue accounts receivable. The forward settlement and sale of foreign exchange business, foreign exchange option business and foreign exchange swap business are the business of avoiding and preventing exchange rate risks handled by banks in order to meet the needs of normal production and operation.
Changes in the market price or product fair value of invested derivatives during the reporting period, the analysis of the fair value of derivatives should disclose the specific methodology used and the setting of relevant assumptions and parameters	Gain or loss on changes in fair value of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts at the end of the reporting period = ∑ Foreign currency amount of individual outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts at the end of the reporting period* (the forward foreign exchange contract rate agreed at the time of signing - the bank's revaluation of the same forward foreign exchange contract rate at the delivery date as at the asset and liability date) The gain or loss on the change in fair value will be reversed, i.e. zeroed out, upon settlement of this contract. The fair value of the Company's investment in this derivative at the end of the reporting period was as follows 23.993 million dollars.
Involvement in litigation (if applicable)	not have
Derivatives Investment Approval Board Announcement Disclosure Date (if any)	April 12, 2022
Derivatives Investment Approval Shareholders' Meeting Announcement Disclosur	May 10, 2022

e Date (if any)	
Independent Directors' Special Opinion on the Company's Derivatives Investments and Risk Controls	(1) The company conducts forward settlement and sale of foreign currency, foreign exchange options and foreign exchange swaps in favor of locking in exchange rate risk. The relevant transactions are based on prudent forecasts of the Company's foreign currency receipts (payments). (2) Following the basis of normal production and operation, based on specific business operations, and for the purpose of avoiding and preventing exchange rate risks, there is no significant risk, and there are no circumstances that would jeopardize the interests of the Company and all shareholders, especially the small and medium-sized shareholders. (3) After prudent judgment, the Company agrees to conduct forward settlement and sale business, foreign exchange option business, and foreign exchange swap business in FY2022.

2) Derivative investments for speculative purposes during the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: million dollars

Name of derivative investment operator	affiliated relationship	Whether or not the transaction is related	Types of Derivatives Investments	Initial investment amount of derivative investments	Start date	Date of termination	Investment amount at the beginning of the period	Amount acquired during the reporting period	Amount sold during the reporting period	Amount of provision for impairment (if any)	Amount of investments at end of period	Amount of investments at the end of the period as a percentage of the Company's net assets at the end of the reporting period	Amount of actual gain or loss for the reporting period
Galaxy Futures Limited	not have	clogged	Copper, Aluminum, Rebar Futures commodity	722.1	2021 Year 10 Month 20 date	2022 Year 12 Month 30 date	612.44	1,100	1,822.1		0	0.00%	-153.34
add up the total				722.1	--	--	612.44	1,100	1,822.1		0	0.00%	-153.34

Sources of funds for derivatives investments	own funds
Involvement in litigation (if applicable)	not have
Derivatives Investment Approval Board Announcement Disclosure Date (if any)	October 20, 2021
Exposure to derivative positions in the reporting period	The main purpose of the company's futures trading operations is to avoid the potential risks brought about by fluctuations in raw material prices and to improve the efficient use of the company's capital.

Analysis and description of control measures (including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)	rates, as well as obtaining investment returns, but there are also certain risks involved: (1) Price fluctuation risk: The futures market changes significantly, which may generate the risk of price fluctuations and cause losses in futures trading. (2) Capital Risk: Futures transactions are conducted in accordance with the authority of the company's "Internal Control System for Futures Investments", which may result in capital liquidity risk if the amount invested is too large. In addition, in the event of huge fluctuations in futures prices, the company may even be exposed to the risk of actual losses due to the forced liquidation of positions without timely replenishment of the margins. (3) Internal control risk: Futures trading is highly specialized and complex and may give rise to risks due to inadequate internal control systems. (4) Technology risk: Technology risk may result from incomplete computer systems. Risk control measures taken: (1) The Company has formulated the Internal Control System for Futures Investment, which specifies the organization and responsibilities, business authorization, business process and risk management for carrying out futures investment business, and forms a more complete risk control system through strict internal control guidance and standardized implementation. (2) The Company's futures investment business is limited to copper, aluminum and rebar futures varieties traded on domestic futures exchanges. (3) Strictly controlling the scale of funds for futures investment and rationally planning and utilizing the margin, the Company will reasonably dispatch its own funds for futures investment business, and will not use the fund-raising funds to make futures investment directly or indirectly. If there is a need to invest funds in excess of the original approved amount, the matter shall be resubmitted to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval, and futures investment business shall be conducted in strict accordance with the Company's "Internal Control System for Futures Investment". (4) Setting up computer systems and related facilities that meet the requirements to ensure that transactions are carried out properly. When failure occurs, timely Take appropriate treatment measures to minimize losses.
Changes in the market price or product fair value of invested derivatives during the reporting period, the analysis of the fair value of derivatives should disclose the specific methodology used and the setting of relevant assumptions and parameters	Fair value based on market prices
Explanation of whether there is any significant change in the Company's accounting policy and specific principles of accounting for derivatives during the reporting period as compared with the previous reporting period	No significant changes.

Independent Directors' Special Opinion on the Company's Derivatives Investments and Risk Controls	(1) The proposed futures investment business of the Company is closely related to the daily operation of the Company, which helps to avoid potential risks arising from fluctuations in raw material prices, improve the efficiency of the utilization of the Company's capital, as well as obtain investment returns. (2) The Company has established the "Internal Control System for Futures Investments" and will strictly follow the provisions of the relevant system for risk control and management to effectively prevent, detect and resolve risks, and to ensure the relative safety of funds engaged in futures transactions. (3) The Company's futures trading is in line with the interests of the Company and its shareholders, and there are no circumstances that would jeopardize the rights and interests of the Company and the small and medium-sized shareholders. (4) After prudent judgment, it is agreed that the Company will conduct futures investment business.

5. Utilization of funds raised

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

(1) Overall Use of Proceeds

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: million dollars

Year of collection	Collection Methods	Total funds raised	Total amount of proceeds utilized during the period	Cumulative total amount of proceeds utilized	Total amount of proceeds from change of use during the reporting period	Cumulative total amount of proceeds from change of use	Proportion of total proceeds from cumulative changes in use	Total unused proceeds	Use and destination of unused proceeds	Amount of Proceeds Idle for More Than Two Years
2014	public offering classifier for objects in rows such as words	59,969	33.92	64,137.72	0	16,956.06	28.27%	0	utilized end	0
add up the total	--	59,969	33.92	64,137.72	0	16,956.06	28.27%	0	--	0
Explanation of the overall utilization of the proceeds										

Approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission "On Approving the Approval of the Initial Public Offering of Jiangmen Dierhanyu Electrical Appliances Company Limited" (Securities Supervision and Administration License [2014] No. 1054) and agreed by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, the company's initial public offering of RMB ordinary shares (A shares) of 34 million shares, with the issue price of RMB 19.30 per share, raising a total of RMB 656,200,000 yuan, after deducting the issue costs of RMB 56,510,000 yuan, the company's actual net proceeds of RMB 656,200,000 yuan. The total proceeds raised amounted to RMB656,200,000. After deducting the issue expenses of RMB56,510,000, the actual net proceeds raised by the Company amounted to RMB2,510,000.
RMB599,690,000. Ruihua Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership) has audited the arrival of the proceeds of this issue on October 28, 2014
The Company has issued the Capital Verification Report No. 48110011 of Ruihua Verification [2014].

During the reporting period, the Company strictly complied with the provisions and requirements of the Measures for the Administration of Proceeds Collection and effectively managed the deposit and utilization of proceeds to ensure that they were utilized for the construction of the proceeds collection investment projects. When using the proceeds, the Company strictly fulfilled the corresponding application and approval procedures, and at the same time promptly notified the Sponsor and accepted the supervision of the Sponsor's Representative at all times.

On December 24, 2014, at the eighth meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors of the Company, it was considered and passed the "Proposal on Replacement of Pre-invested Proceeds with Proceeds from Proceeds Invested Projects from

It was agreed that the Company would use the proceeds of RMB132,568,300 to replace the same amount of self-financing funds that the Company had invested in advance in the fund-raising investment projects, and that Ruihua would use the proceeds of RMB132,568,300 to replace the same amount of self-financing funds. Accounting firm (special general partnership) issued Ruihua Verification No. [2014] 48110030, a verification report, which audited the situation; "On the Use of Proceeds

The motion of increasing capital to wholly-owned subsidiary Sweet Electric Appliance for fund-raising investment projects" agrees that the company will raise funds of RMB 25,081,000 for part of the fund-raising investment projects of the implementation unit of Sweet

of Electric Appliances to increase the registered capital of Sweet Electric Appliances from RMB33.0 million to RMB283.81 million for the use of proceeds by Sweet Electric Appliances to implement the relevant fund raising projects (Announcement No. 2014-024).

The capital requirements and utilization plans for the "Dishwasher Bottom Assembly Project" and the "New Household Water Saving System Project" were formulated by the Company in 2011 based on the background of the market situation and the Company's production capacity before the listing, and the progress of the Company's initial public offering and listing has been delayed compared with the original plan for objective reasons such as the progress of the IPO issuance and listing review, and there have been certain changes in the market environment and customer demand over time. Due to objective reasons such as the progress of IPO issuance and listing, the progress of IPO and listing was delayed compared with the original plan, and with the passage of time, the market environment and customer demand situation have changed to some extent. In order to integrate the resources of the Company, improve the efficiency of the use of the proceeds, ensure the implementation quality of the fund-raising investment projects and fully safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the listed company, after the deliberation of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee of the Company as well as the expression of the relevant opinions by the independent directors and the sponsoring organization, the First Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of 2016 considered and decided to terminate the intention of utilizing the fund-raising funds for the investment in the above two projects, and to invest the fund-raising in the "Industrial Robot Industrialization Project" (Announcement No. 2016-041).

On 13 December 2019, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project and Permanent Supplementation of the Remaining Proceeds to the Working Capital", intending to terminate the implementation of the proceeds investment project "Industrial Robot Industrialization Project" and use the unused proceeds and interest income (the final amount being subject to the balance of the bank balance as at the date of transfer of funds) for permanent supplementation of the working capital. It is proposed to terminate the implementation of the fund-raising investment project "Industrial Robot Industrialization Project" and to use the unused fund-raising funds and interest income of the project (the final amount of which shall be subject to the balance of the bank balance on the date of transfer of the funds) to permanently replenish working capital. The Supervisory Committee of the Company, the independent directors and the sponsoring organization have all expressed their clear opinions (Announcement No. 2019-071) and on December 30, 2019, the Third Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of the Company for the year 2019 considered and passed the aforesaid proposal.

On October 19, 2021, the Tenth Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project and Permanent Supplementation of the Remaining Proceeds to the Company's Working Capital", intending to terminate the

implementation of the proceeds investment project "Dishwasher Washing Circulation Pump Project" and use the unused proceeds and interest income of the project totaling RMB41,424,300 (the final amount is subject to the interest balance of the bank on the date of fund transfer) to permanently supplement the working capital of the Company. It is proposed to terminate the implementation of the fund-raising investment project "Washing Circulation Pump for Dishwashers" and use the unused fund-raising and interest income of the project totaling RMB41,424,300 (the final amount is subject to the balance of the bank balance of the interest on the date of transfer of the fund) to permanently replenish the working capital of the Company. Supervisors of the Company
The Board of Directors, the Independent Directors and the Sponsor have all given their express consent (Announcement No. 2021-070).On November 5, 2021, the Third Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for the year 2021 considered and passed the aforesaid proposal.

（2） Status of fund-raising commitment projects

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: million dollars

Commitment to investment projects and investment of over-raised funds	Whether the project has been changed (including partial changes)	Total committed investment of proceeds	Total adjusted investments (1)	Amount invested during the reporting period	Cumulative amount invested as at the end of the period(2)	Progress of investments as at end of period (3) = (2)/(1)	Date project reaches intended useable condition	Benefits realized during the reporting period	Cumulative benefits realized by the end of the reporting period	Achievement of projected benefits	Whether there has been a significant change in the feasibility of the project
Committed investment projects											

1, household appliances drainage pump expansion and technology upgrading sports event	clogged	18,775	18,775		18,804.34	100.16%	2015 Year 12 Month 31 date	3,311.34	24,108.07	be	clogged

2. Washing cycle for dishwashers pump project	be	10,784	8,124.94		8,124.94					inapplicable	be
3. Dishwasher bottom assembly item order (taxonomy)	be	10,804								inapplicable	be
4. New household water conservation system project order (taxonomy)	be	3,493								inapplicable	be
5. Other working capital related to main operations sports event	clogged	16,144	16,144		16,567.16	102.62%				inapplicable	clogged
6. Industrialization of industrial robots sports event	be		8,527.34		8,527.34					inapplicable	be
7. Permanent replenishment of working capital (Termination of indust	clogged		5,769.66		7,896.02	136.85%				inapplicable	clogged

rial robotization project) (Table of Contents)											
8. Permanent replenishment of working capital (Termination of wash cycle pumps for dishwashers) (Project)	clogged		2,659.06	33.92	4,217.92	158.62%				in applicable	clogged
Subtotal committed investment projects	--	60,000	60,000	33.92	64,137.72	--	--	3,311.34	24,108.07	--	--
where the over-raised funds are invested											
not have	clogged										
add up the total	--	60,000	60,000	33.92	64,137.72	--	--	3,311.34	24,108.07	--	--
Explanation of and reasons for non-achievement of planned progress and projected benefits by project	inapplicable										

(with ''whether or not achieve a pre-compliance	

Benefits" option Choose "no" - (Reasons for "applicability")	
Description of significant changes in project feasibility	1. The capital demand and utilization plan of "Dishwasher Bottom Assembly Project" and "New Household Water Saving System Project" were formulated by the Company in 2011 based on the background of the market situation and the Company's production capacity before listing, and the progress of the Company's initial public offering and listing has been delayed compared with the original plan due to objective reasons such as the progress of the review and approval of the IPO issuance. Due to objective reasons such as the progress of IPO issuance and listing, the progress of the Company's IPO and listing has been delayed compared to the original plan, and with the passage of time, the market environment and the customer demand situation have changed to a certain extent. In order to integrate the company's resources, improve the efficiency of the use of the proceeds, ensure the quality of the implementation of the fund-raising investment projects, and fully safeguard the interests of the shareholders of the listed company, after the deliberation of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Committee of the Company, as well as the relevant opinions expressed by the independent directors and sponsoring organizations, the First Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of the Year 2016 considered and decided to terminate the intention of utilizing the proceeds of the fund-raising investment for the two projects mentioned above, and invest the proceeds in "Industrial Robot Industrialization Project". 2, "industrial robot industrialization project" because the demand for industrial robots from the first to the third quarter of 2019 continues to be sluggish, and the industry is not picking up in the short term. The company combined with business development and existing market research, the project's financial indicators were re-assessed, after comprehensive analysis, the company continued to invest in the original plan to raise funds is expected to be difficult to achieve the expected benefits. In order to safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders, and to improve the efficiency of fund-raising, the company decided to terminate the "Industrial Robot Industrialization Project" and permanently replenish the remaining fund-raising with liquidity for the company's business-related research and development, production and operational use. The above matters have been considered and approved by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Supervisors and the Third Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of 2019 of the Company, and the independent directors and sponsoring organizations have expressed relevant opinions. 3. "Dishwasher washing circulation pump project" in the process of project implementation, delayed by the construction permit, design adjustments resulting in civil works delay, the entire project progress delay, has experienced four delays. In recent years, the company's sales of washing circulation pumps tend to stabilize, the company has the capacity to meet the current demand for orders and potential orders in the next few years of demand growth. After careful study by the company, it is expected that the company will be difficult to achieve the expected benefits if it continues to invest the proceeds according to the original plan. In order to safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders, and to improve the efficiency of the use of funds raised, the company decided to terminate the "dishwasher washing circulating pump project" and use the remaining funds raised for the company's business-related research and development, production and operational use, and the project has been invested in the completion of the plant for the company's other business use or external rental. The above matters have been considered and approved by the Tenth Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors, the Tenth Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Board of Supervisors and the Third Extraordinary General Meeting of 2021 of the Company, and the independent directors and the sponsoring organization have expressed relevant opinions.
Amount, purpose and progress of utiliza	inapplicable

tion of over-provisioned funds	
Changes in the location of implementation of fund-raising investment projects	inapplicable
Adjustment of the implementation mode of fund-raising investment projects	inapplicable
Prior investment and replacement of fund-raising investment projects	be applicable On December 26, 2014, it completed the replacement of the prior investment of RMB 132,568,300 by using the proceeds.
Temporary replenishment of working capital with idle proceeds	inapplicable

Amount of and reasons for fund-raising balances arising from project implementation	inapplicable
Use and destination of unused proceeds	During the reporting period, the Company's fund raising has been fully utilized.
Problems or other situations in the use and disclosure of funds raised	not have

(3) Changes in the project status of the fund-raising

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: million dollars

Changed project	Corresponding original commitment item	Total amount of proceeds to be invested in the project after the change(1)	Actual amount invested during the reporting period	Actual cumulative amount invested as of the end of the period (2)	Progress of investments as at end of period (3)=(2)/(1)	Date project reaches intended useable condition	Benefits realized during the reporting period	Achievement of projected benefits	Whether there has been a significant change in the feasibility of the project after the change

Industrial Robot Industrialization Project	Dishwasher Bottom Assembly Project \New Household Water Conservation System sports event	8,527.34	0	8,527.34				inapplicable	be
Permanent replenishment of working capital (Termination of industrial robotization project) (Table of Contents)	Industrial Robot Industrialization Project	5,769.66	0	7,896.02	136.85%			inapplicable	clogged
Permanent replenishment of working capital (Termination of wash cycle pumps for dishwashers) (Project)	Washing Circulation Pumps for Dishwashers Project	2,659.06	33.92	4,217.92	158.62%			inapplicable	clogged
add up the total	--	16,956.06	33.92	20,641.28	--	--	0	--	--
Explanation of reasons for changes, decision-making procedures and disclosure of information (by specific items)		1. Dishwasher bottom assembly project, new household water conservation system project changed to industrial robot industrialization project (1) Reason for change: The capital requirements and utilization plans for the "Dishwasher Bottom Assembly Project" and the "New Household Water Saving System Project" were formulated by the Company in 2011 based on the background of the market situation and the Company's production capacity before the listing, and the progress of the Company's initial public offering and listing has been delayed compared with the original plan for objective reasons such as the progress of the IPO issuance and listing review, and there have been certain changes in the market environment and customer demand over time. Due to objective reasons such as the progress of IPO issuance and listing, the progress of the Company's IPO and listing has been delayed compared with the original plan, and with the passage of time, the market							

	environment and the customer demand situation have changed to a certain extent. In the process of "Dishwasher Bottom Assembly Project", due to the uncertainty of the customer's demand, product design

	Therefore, in the future, for the dishwasher product field, the company will increase the sales scale of advantageous products such as drainage pump and washing circulation pump as the main target, and will not continue to promote the dishwasher bottom assembly project with the proceeds, and only continue to use the project as a research and development reserve project to carry out related work. Carry out related work; in the product promotion process of "new household water saving system project", the company designed a variety of different structures and functions of household small automatic water saving system products, and a small batch to the market, in the process of encountering a low degree of consumer awareness of the product, real estate developers less than the expected demand for products, etc. A series of problems, continue to promote the project is not the main goal. In the process, the company encountered a series of problems such as low consumer awareness of the products and less-than-expected demand from real estate developers, etc. Continuing to promote the project is not in line with the actual development status of the company, and the company has decided not to continue to promote the project with the proceeds, but only to continue to carry out the project as a reserve project for research and development. In order to integrate the company's resources, improve the efficiency of fund-raising, ensure the implementation quality of fund-raising investment projects, and fully safeguard the interests of shareholders of the listed company, the company has decided to terminate the intention of using fund-raising to invest in the above two projects. (2) Decision-making procedures: the Twentieth Meeting of the Second Board of Directors and the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2016 considered and approved the "Proposal on Changing the Use of Part of the Proceeds". (3) Disclosure: The Company disclosed the Announcement on Changing the Use of Part of the Proceeds on August 18, 2016 (Announcement No. 2016-041). 2. Termination of industrial robot industrialization project and permanent replenishment of working capital with the remaining proceeds (1) Reason for change. During the construction of the project, the demand for industrial robots has continued to wither, and the industry's rebound is weak in the short term. The company combined with business development and existing market research, the project's financial indicators were re-assessed, after a comprehensive analysis, the company continued to invest in the original plan to raise funds is expected to be difficult to achieve the expected benefits. In order to safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders, and to improve the efficiency of the use of funds raised, the company decided to terminate the "industrial robot industrialization project". If there are significant changes in the market environment in the future and the construction is to be continued, the Company will invest its own funds. At the same time, in order to improve the efficiency of the use of proceeds and reduce the company's financial expenses, the company will permanently replenish the liquidity of the remaining proceeds for R&D, production and operation related to the company's business. (2) Decision-making procedures: The Fifteenth Meeting of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Third Extraordinary Shareholders' General Meeting of 2019 considered and passed the "Proposal on the Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project and Permanent Supplementation of the Remaining Proceeds to the Liquidity", and the Supervisory Committee, the Independent Directors, and the Sponsoring Institutions expressed their concurring opinions. (3) Disclosure: The Company disclosed the Announcement on Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project and Permanent Supplementation of Liquidity with the Remaining Proceeds on December 14, 2019 (Announcement No. 2019-071). 3. Termination of the project of washing circulation pump for dishwashers and permanent supplementation of working capital with the remaining proceeds (1) Reasons for the change: 1) In recent years, the sales volume of the Company's washing circulation pumps has stabilized, and the Company's existing production capacity is able to meet the current demand for orders; 2)

	Affected by the adjustment of the international trade tariff policy, Whirlpool Corporation, the Company's main customer of the washing circulation pumps, will not purchase the Company's domestically-produced washing circulation pumps, and will require the Company's Thai subsidiary to produce and sell the washing circulation pumps to them. (3) The growth rate of domestic dishwasher retail sales slowed down after 2017. slow down; 4) the overall revenue of the washing circulation pump will account for a smaller proportion of the Company's operating revenue from 2018 to 2020. After careful study by the Company, it is difficult to achieve the expected benefits if the Company continues to invest the proceeds according to the original plan. In order to safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders, and to improve the efficiency of fund-raising, the company decided to terminate the "dishwasher circulating pump project", and use the unused fund-raising and interest income to permanently replenish liquidity for the company's business-related research and development, production and operation, and to invest in the completed plant for use by the company and other businesses or for external use. for use by the Company and other businesses or for external leasing. (2) Decision Procedures. The Tenth Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Third Extraordinary General Meeting of 2021 considered and passed the "Proposal on the Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project and Permanent Supplementation of the Remaining Proceeds to the Liquidity", and the Board of Supervisors, the Independent Directors and the Sponsoring Institution expressed their concurring opinions. (3) Information Disclosure. On October 20, 2021, the Company disclosed the "Termination of Part of the Proceeds Investment Project". and Permanently Supplementing Liquidity with the Remaining Proceeds" (Announcement No. 2021-070).
Circumstances and reasons for not meeting planned progress or projected benefits (by specific project)	See table above for details
Description of significant changes in the feasibility of the changed project	See table above for details

VIII. Significant asset and equity sales

1. Sale of significant assets

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company did not sell any significant assets during the reporting period.

2. Sale of significant equity interests

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

IX. Analysis of major holding and participating companies

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Major Subsidiaries and Participating Companies Affecting 10% or More of the Company's Net Income

Unit: Yuan

company identification	Company Type	Main business	registered capital	total assets	net assets	revenues	business profit	net profit
Dier Intestinal Health Technology Co.	associated company	Research and development, production and sales of hydrotherapy toilet, intelligent toilet barrels	10,000,000.00	122,486,502.77	8,470,952.61	100,846,575.69	-1,886,717.43	-1,267,267.41
Jiangmen sweet electrical appliances have limited company	associated company	Household appliances and accessories	340,000,000.00	433,602,754.75	323,527,611.81	26,694,627.94	-16,085,443.92	-12,371,405.31
jiangmen hanyu electric appliance has limited company	associated company	Household appliances and accessories	190,000,000.00	262,383,493.43	190,894,440.61	14,140,314.91	720,822.56	540,616.91
Shenzhen Tongchuan Technology Co.	associated company	Machine tool numerical control equipment, mechanized automation control installations	36,250,000.00	66,463,412.81	22,348,985.35	51,986,582.79	-7,631,866.10	-7,092,963.38
Hanyu group (Thailand)) co. ltd.	associated company	Household appliances and accessories	85,626,840	271,839,880.14	100,814,221.86	203,349,787.45	20,252,058.33	14,973,130.17

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

company identification	Mode of acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period	Impact on overall production operations and performance
Jiangmen Zhongmag Electromechanical Co.	deregister	unaffected

Description of major holdings and participations

X. Structured subjects controlled by the company

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

XI. Prospects for the future development of the company

(i) Corporate development objectives

The company strives to maintain its position as a major supplier of drainage pumps for household appliances in the world, and at the same time develops new markets closely related to drainage pumps for household appliances, such as washing circulation pumps for dishwashers, water inlet valves, and hydrotherapy toilets, so as to become a leader and a practitioner of energy-saving, healthy, and environmentally friendly household appliances. In addition, the company also to the field of intelligent manufacturing, new energy vehicles for the development of the target, focus on the development of industrial robots, new energy vehicle parts products, for the company's future development to expand a broader space.

In the future, the Company will be guided by the national policy of accelerating the cultivation and development of strategic emerging industries, adhere to independent innovation on the basis of the existing business, further strengthen the investment in research and development of core technologies, and continue to improve the core competitiveness of the Company.

(ii) 2023 Business Plan

In FY2023, the Company will focus on the following aspects of its corporate development goals:

1. Improve the achievement rate of the Company's business objectives, strictly control the number of uncompleted projects, and incorporate them into the performance appraisal for the year 2023. Further improve and refine the performance appraisal work and strengthen the personnel dynamic management.

2, further increase the household appliances accessories products production process automation transformation, steadily increase production capacity, improve product quality, improve product brand awareness and reputation; further strengthen the supplier procurement and quality control; continue to promote the new high-efficiency integrated drainage pump product sales efforts to accelerate the enhancement of market share and market influence; the use of existing customer resources to promote the sales of water inlet valve products; continue to increase the market share of dishwasher washing circulation pump; further implementation of the production and processing capacity of the Thai subsidiary; through continuous independent technological innovation to further enhance the company's core competitiveness and maintain sustainable growth. Increase the market share of dishwasher circulating pumps; further implement the production and processing capacity of Thai subsidiaries; further enhance the company's core competitiveness and maintain the company's sustained growth through continuous independent technological innovation.

3, strengthen the sales of hydrotherapy toilet, enhance the marketing means, the implementation of the construction of sample markets and all-channel agent investment work, for different customer groups to develop and market new intelligent toilet products, the use of a variety of marketing means to improve the sales performance of hydrotherapy toilet; strengthen the sales of industrial robotics products harmonic reducer; build AC / DC charging piles, micro-charging series of products, automotive electronic pumps and other products marketing channels, and strive for market breakthroughs. We are striving for market breakthroughs by utilizing a variety of marketing methods.

4, increase R & D investment, and strengthen the effective development of products, and strive to continue to make breakthroughs in new pump products, water inlet valve, harmonic reducer, new energy automobile parts, functional spa toilet; further improve the intellectual property management system.

5, continue to increase the introduction of professional talents, continue to strengthen the training of reserve staff work, while increasing the training and assessment.

6. Establishing a sound corporate governance system, actively exploring a market value management model that suits the company's characteristics, and improving investor relations management.

7. The company will actively seek opportunities for industrial extension and utilize the effective means of the capital market to seek cooperative projects that complement the company's development strategy.

(iii) Risks and countermeasures in production and operation

1. Risk of decline in profitability due to underutilization of new production capacity

The capital projects of Sweet's Electric and Han Yu Electric have been completed. However, in the face of market demand and customer development that may be lower than expected, it is possible that some of the plants may be temporarily idled, and the resulting burden of depreciation expenses may negatively affect the Company's profitability. The Company will rationally digest its production capacity by strengthening its marketing efforts and improving product sales.

2. Risk of rising costs

With the continuous expansion of the company's scale, the successive conversion of assets of infrastructure projects, the increase of high-level reserve talents and the continuous investment in new research and development projects, the company's costs and expenses are facing a greater upward pressure; with the company's continuous expansion of the market and the improvement of the market share of the company's products, the selling expenses, management expenses and other expenses will increase

accordingly; with the rise of labor costs and the intensification of personnel turnover, the existing Employee wages are on a fast rising trend. The above factors of rising costs and expenses will lead to a decline in product gross profit margin and net sales margin. In this regard, the Company will reduce production costs by changing the technological innovation of products and manufacturing methods, improving the automation level of processing, expanding the production batch of products to reduce production costs, reducing the cost of services, maintaining and increasing market share, and at the same time reduce the upward pressure on the Company's costs and expenses by expanding sales, strengthening management, and controlling expenses and other initiatives.

3. Sales risk due to marketing of new products

The company attaches great importance to the marketing of new products such as washing circulation pumps for dishwashers, water inlet valves, harmonic reducers, electronic water pumps, hydrotherapy toilets, charging piles, micro-charging series products, etc. However, if the products are less than the expected demand from the market and customers, it will affect the expected capacity utilization rate and revenue. In view of the above risks, the company will increase its efforts in sales model, customer communication, channel construction, etc., and make appropriate use of social resources to jointly promote the sales scale of new products; in addition, the company will follow the industry development trend in independent research and development, technology upgrading, and continue to maintain a reasonable investment in research and development, and endeavor to stay at the leading level in the industry in terms of product technology and after-sales service.

4. Risk of new technology development

In terms of research and development, it is possible that domestic and foreign counterparts will launch more advanced technologies faster, resulting in the loss of value of the company's already invested research and development work, thus making it difficult to complete the research and development plan. The company will speed up the investment in R&D projects, shorten the cycle of R&D projects, and realize the transformation of the results of R&D projects more quickly.

5. Management risks arising from the rapid expansion of the company's scale

The Company has accumulated a certain amount of management experience and has established a management system and management system that are adapted to the current development situation of the Company. As the scale of the Company continues to expand, the fields faced by the Company will become more extensive and the requirements for technological innovation will be accelerated, the existing management structure and processes of the Company may not be able to fully adapt to the changes brought about by the expansion of business. In the event of any of the above management risks, the Company's production and operation and performance enhancement will likely be affected to a certain extent. The Company needs to strengthen the construction of its management team and reasonably optimize the allocation of resources and business processes.

The Company will pay close attention to the dynamic changes of possible risk factors and the trends of upstream and downstream industries. If the risk factors have become more obvious, the C o m p a n y will take measures such as optimizing business, adjusting planning, and adjusting the planning and implementation plan, and will not rule out the possibility of realizing the Company's strategic objectives through mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, or other forms of cooperation.

XII. Registration form for receiving research, communication, interviews and other activities during the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Reception time	Location of reception	Reception	Types of recipients	Target audience	Main points of discussion and information provided	Index of basic information of the research
April 2022 22nd	"Hanyu Group Investor Relations" WeChat Small Program	(sth. or sb) else	persons	Online investors participating in the Company's FY2021 Online Earnings Conference	Company 2021 Annual Results Presentation	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on April 22 log sheet
July 2022 07 Day	online meeting	telephone call	organization	investor organization	Company's industrial robotics business	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on July 2 log sheet
July 2022 12 December	Company meeting room	field research	organization	investor organization	Company's business situation	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 July 12 Investor Relations Event log sheet
July 2022 14th	Company meeting room	field research	organization	Investment institutions, individual investors	Company's industrial robotics business	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on July

						14 log sheet
July 2022 25th	online meeting	telephone call	organization	Equity Researchers	Company's industrial robotics business	Juchao information network (http://www)(cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on July 25 log sheet
July 2022 29th	Corporate meeting rooms, online meetings	field research	organization	investor organization	Company's industrial robotics business	Juchao information network (http://www)(cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on July 29 log sheet
August 2022 30 days	online meeting	telephone call	organization	investor organization	Half-yearly operations of the Company	Juchao information network (http://www).cninfo.com.(cn): 2022

						Investor Relations Activity on August 30 log sheet
August 2022 31st	online meeting	telephone call	organization	investor organization	The Company's Half-Yearly Operations and Industrial Robotics Business	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Activity at August 31 log sheet
September 2022 22nd	Panorama Roadshow Hall	(sth. or sb) else	(sth. or sb) else	Investors participating in the 2022 collective investor reception day of the investor relations management month activities for listed companies in the Guangdong jurisdiction	Company's business situation	Juchao information network (http://www.cninfo.com.cn): 2022 Investor Relations Event on September 22 log sheet

Section IV. Corporate governance

I. Basic state of corporate governance

During the reporting period, the Company strictly complied with the requirements of the Company Law, Securities Law, Administrative Measures for Disclosure of Information by Listed Companies, Rules for Listing of Stocks on the Growth Enterprise Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange's Self-disciplinary Supervisory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 2 - Standardized Operation of Listed Companies on the Growth Enterprise Market, and other relevant laws, regulations, standardized documents and self-regulatory guidelines, and continuously improved the corporate governance structure of the Company. In accordance with the requirements of the Self-Regulatory Guidelines, the Company has continuously improved its corporate governance structure, established and improved its internal management and control system, and promoted the standardized operation of the Company.

1. About shareholders and general meetings

According to the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association and the Rules for General Meetings of Shareholders of Listed Companies, shareholders of the Company enjoy equal status according to their shareholdings and bear corresponding obligations. The corporate governance structure can ensure that all shareholders, especially small and medium-sized shareholders, exercise their rights and interests legally and that shareholders have the right to know, participate and vote on major matters of the Company. The general meetings during the reporting period were convened by the Board of Directors and lawyers were engaged for on-site witnessing. Matters that should be voted on by the general meetings in accordance with relevant laws, administrative regulations, departmental rules, regulatory documents and the Articles of Association of the Company, etc., were all examined and approved by the general meetings in accordance with the corresponding authority, and there was no case of overstepping the authority of the Board of Directors in examining and approving such matters, or of implementing them first and then examining them later.

2. About the Company and the Controlling Shareholder

The Company has independent business operation capability and complete operation system, and is independent of the controlling shareholders in terms of business, personnel, assets, organization and finance, and the Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee and internal organizations of the Company operate independently in accordance with their rules of procedure or corporate system. The controlling shareholders of the Company strictly regulate their own behavior, exercise shareholders' rights and undertake obligations through the general meeting of shareholders in accordance with the law, and have not interfered with the Company's operation activities directly or indirectly beyond the general meeting of shareholders. During the reporting period, the Company did not provide guarantees for the controlling shareholders and their subsidiaries, nor did the controlling shareholders occupy the Company's funds for non-operational purposes.

3. On directors and the Board of Directors

The Company elects its directors in strict accordance with the selection and appointment procedures stipulated in the Company Law and the Articles of Association, and the number and composition of the Board of Directors are in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations. The Directors have faithfully, diligently and conscientiously performed their duties and obligations to safeguard the interests of the Company and all shareholders; they have actively participated in relevant business training to improve their level of service and promote the standardized operation and scientific decision-making of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Company has set up four specialized committees, namely Strategy Committee, Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Remuneration and Evaluation Committee, to provide scientific and professional opinions and reference suggestions for the decision-making of the Board

of Directors.

4. About the Supervisors and the Supervisory Board

The Company elects Supervisors in strict accordance with the selection and appointment procedures stipulated in the Company Law and the Articles of Association, and the number and composition of the Supervisory Committee are in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations. Supervisors conscientiously fulfill their supervisory duties, supervise the Company's major matters, connected transactions, financial status and the legality and compliance of the performance of duties by directors and senior management, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and its shareholders.

5. On performance evaluation and incentive and constraint mechanisms

The Board of Directors of the Company has set up a Remuneration and Evaluation Committee and formulated the Rules Governing the Work of the Remuneration and Evaluation Committee to establish and implement a performance appraisal system. The Company has established

It has also gradually improved fair and transparent performance evaluation standards and incentive and restraint mechanisms for directors, supervisors and senior management; and the appointment of senior management is open, transparent and in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

6. On relevant stakeholders

The Company fully respects and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of relevant stakeholders, actively cooperates with relevant stakeholders, strengthens communication and exchanges with all parties, realizes a coordinated balance of the interests of society, shareholders, the Company and employees, and promotes the Company's sustainable, stable and healthy development.

7. On information disclosure and transparency

The Company strictly follows the relevant laws and regulations and the provisions of "Information Disclosure Management System of the Company" and "Investor Relationship Management Measures" to strengthen the management of information disclosure affairs and ensure that the information disclosed is true, accurate, complete, concise, clear and easy to understand. The secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed to be specifically responsible for information disclosure, coordinating the relationship between the Company and investors, receiving investor visits and research, and responding to investor inquiries. The Securities Times, China Securities Journal and the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) GEM Board Designated Information Center.

The information disclosure website (Juchao Information Network www.cninfo.com.cn) is the company's information disclosure newspaper and website to ensure that all investors have fair access to the company's information.

Whether there are significant differences between the actual state of corporate governance and the laws, administrative regulations and the regulations issued by the CSRC on the governance of listed companies

Yes ☑No

The actual state of corporate governance does not differ materially from the laws, administrative regulations and the regulations issued by the CSRC on the governance of listed companies.

II. Independence of the Company vis-à-vis controlling shareholders and de facto controllers in ensuring the Company's assets, personnel, finances, organization, business, etc.

The Company operates in strict accordance with the requirements of the Company Law, the Securities Law and other relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Association of the Company. The Company has complete assets, is independent of the controlling shareholders and actual controller of the Company in terms of personnel, finance, organization and business, and has a complete business system and the ability to operate independently for the market.

III. Competition in the same industry

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

IV. Information on annual general meetings and extraordinary general meetings held during the reporting period

1. General meeting of shareholders during the reporting period

Session of the Conference	Type of meeting	Percentage of investor participation	Date of convening	Date of disclosure	conference resolution
2021 annual shareholders' meeting	Annual General Meeting of Shareholder	50.84%	2022 Year 05 Month 09 date	2022 Year 05 October date	Consideration and adoption of the Annual Report for 2021 (full text and abstract), the Report on the Work of the Board of Directors for 2021, the Report on the Work of the Supervisory Board for 2021, the Report on the Financial Accounts for 2021, the Proposed Distribution of Profit for 2021, the Proposal for Application for a Comprehensive Credit Line from Banks, the Proposal for Carrying Out the Forward Settlement and Sale of Foreign Exchange and Foreign Exchange Option Business in 2022, the Proposed Distribution of Profit in 2021 and the Proposed Distribution of Profit in 2021, Foreign Exchange Swap Business in 2022", "Proposal on the Application of Comprehensive Credit Line from Banks Re-appointment of China Tianyun Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership) as the Company's Auditor for the Year 2022 The Motion of

	s be sure to				
2022 First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	extraordinary general meeting (EGM)	43.75%	2022 Year 09 Month 15 date	2022 Year 09 Month 16 date	Consideration and adoption of the "Proposal to Amend the Articles of Association", "Proposal to Amend the Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders","Proposal to Amend the Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors","Proposal to Amend the Rules of Procedure for the Board of Supervisors", "Proposal to Amend the Working System of Independent Directors","Proposal to Amend the Motion to Amend <Management System for Foreign Investments>, <Motion to Amend <Management System for Foreign Guarantees>, <Motion to Amend <Methods for the Management of Proceeds Raised>, <Motion to Amend <Methods for the Management of Investor Relations>, and <Motion to Amend <Methods for the Management of Information Disclosure>, Proposal for the Formulation of the <Future Three-Year (Proposal for Shareholders' Return Planning (2022-2024)

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

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

V. Arrangements for companies with voting rights differences

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

VI. Corporate governance of the red-chip structure

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

VII. Directors, supervisors and senior management personnel

1. Basic information

name and surname	duties	occupational status	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 period (Unit)	Number of additional shares held during the period (Unit)	Number of shares reduced during the period (Unit)	Other increases /decreases (shares)	Number of shares held at the end of the period (Unit)	Reasons for increase or decrease in shares
Shek Wah San	Chairman, General Manager	hold an office	male	54	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	250,652,589		20,883,067		229,769,522	By means of centralized bidding and block trading. reduce holdings
Wu Geming	Director, Deputy General Manager	hold an office	male	55	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	0			13,104,553	13,104,553	Indirect shareholding becomes direct shareholding

Richard Cheng	Director, Deputy General Manager	hold an office	male	50	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	0			6,626,734	6,626,734	Indirect shareholding becomes direct shareholding
Ma Chunshou	Director, Vice President, Finance director (of an organizational unit)	hold an office	male	54	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	4,473,000				4,473,000	
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	board member	hold an office	male	50	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 15 date						

Li Zhenhua	board member	hold an office	male	36	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 15 date						
vastanddeep	independent director	hold an office	male	53	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date						
narrate	standalone	appear	male	51	2017	2023						

Jialin, capital of Gansu Province (Tw)	board member	take up a post			surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	surname Nian 05 moon 15 date						
Legumbo (name)	independent director	hold an office	male	40	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 15 date						
ChiWenmao (1933-), Chinese actor	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	hold an office	male	54	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	0			5,882,158	5,882,158	Indirect shareholding becomes direct shareholding
WenHong	supervisor	hold an offi	women	55	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date	0			372,288	372,288	Indirect shareholding becomes

		ce										direct shareholding
Zhang Weidong	supervisor	hold an office	male	54	2017 surname Nian 05 moon 12 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date						
Xu Donglin	Deputy General Manager, Secretary of the Board of Directors	hold an office	male	47	2022 surname Nian 12 moon 06 date	2023 surname Nian 05 moon 14 date						
Shi Shengmei	Deputy General Manager, Secretary to the Board of Directors	leave one's post	male	39	2019 surname Nian 07 moon 04 date	2022 surname Nian 12 moon 06 date						
add up the	--	--	--	--	--	--	255,125,589	0	20,883,067	25,985,733	260, 228, 255	--

total												

Whether there was any departure of directors and supervisors and termination of senior management during the term of office during the reporting period

☑Yes □No

During the reporting period, Mr. Shi Shengmei resigned from the positions of deputy general manager and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company due to work arrangements; in order to ensure the day-to-day operation of the Board of Directors of the Company and the disclosure of the Company's information
The Company held the sixteenth meeting of the fourth session of the Board of Directors on December 6, 2022 to appoint Xu Donglin as the deputy general manager and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company, with a term of office commencing from the date of deliberation and approval by the Board of Directors to the date of expiry of the fourth session of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

name and surname	Positions held	typology	dates	rationale
Shi Shengmei	Deputy General Manager, Secretary of the Board of Directors	dismiss an employee	December 06, 2022	Resignation due to work schedule

	letter			(c) Offices.
Xu Donglin	Deputy General Manager, Secretary of the Board of Directors letter	appoint (to a position)	December 06, 2022	job requirement

2. Tenure

Resume of the current directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company's professional background, major work experience and current major responsibilities in the Company **Non-independent Directors:**

Shi Huashan, male, born in 1968, Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residence, bachelor degree, worked in Jiangmen Golden Antelope Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd. from July 1989 to October 2003, successively served as deputy head of the technical section and head of the import and export department; from 2003 to 2005, served as director and general manager of the Company; from February 2016 to August 2020, served as director of You Ju New Material; From 2005 to present, he has been the chairman and general manager of Hanyu Group; now he is also the executive director of Dier Health, the executive director and manager of Sweet Electric Appliances, the executive director and manager of Hanyu Electric Appliances, the executive director and manager of Hanyu Automobile Parts, and the executive director and manager of Micro-Charge.com; from May 2015, he has been the chairman of Opedex Servomotor Energy-Saving System Co. Ltd. since May 2015; from August 2016, executive director of Jiangmen Lixin Electronic Technology Co., Ltd; from February 2017, executive director of Jiangmen OPIDE Jinghua Light Industry Machinery Co., Ltd; from July 2018, chairman of OPIDE (Shandong) Paper Machinery Co.

Wu Geming, male, born in 1967, with Chinese nationality, no permanent right of abode in foreign countries, holds a Bachelor's degree in Geology and Mineral Exploration, worked for Shandong Zhaoyuan Gold Group as a buyer from 1989 to 1992, worked for Yantai Steel Pipe Factory as a sales supervisor from 1993 to 1999, worked for Bechtel International Engineering Company as a project manager from 1999 to 2006, and has been the deputy general manager and director of Hanyu Group from 2006 to present. From 1999 to 2006, he worked for Sino-US (Bechtel) International Engineering Company as a project manager; from 2006 to present, he has been the deputy general manager and a director of Hanyu Group; since January 2019, he has also been an executive director of Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co.

Mr. **Zheng Likai**, male, born in 1972, Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residence, bachelor's degree in polymer, from 1994 to 1999, worked in Zhongshan Weili washing machine Co. From 2004 to 2006, he worked in Zhongshan Yuda Precision Injection Molding Co.
Group, deputy general manager and director; from May 2018 to April 2021, chairman of Shenzhen Faraday Electric Drive Company Limited; from May 2019, chairman of Dier Health
Manager; from September 2020 to June 2022, he was the managing partner of Taian Shengyu Enterprise Management Consulting Service Center (Limited Partnership).

Ma Chunshou, male, born in 1968, Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residency, EMBA. 1989 to 1996, worked in Longyan District Finance Bureau, Fujian Province, as a clerk; 1996 to 2001, worked in Pangtai (Qinhuangdao) Company Limited, served as the special assistant to the chief financial officer, deputy general manager, and director; 2002 to 2007, worked in Sanya Yalong Bay Development Co. From 2002 to 2007, he worked for Sanya Yalong Bay Development Co., Ltd. as executive deputy general manager and director; from March 2011 to December 2011, he served as a director of the Company.
From 2007 to 2013, he worked at COFCO Grain & Oil Company Limited as Assistant General Manager and General Manager of the Finance Department, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of the Finance Department; from 2014 to 2011, he worked as General Manager and General Manager of the Finance Department of COFCO Grain

& Oil Company Limited.

Ltd. in February 2015 as Deputy General Manager and General Manager of the Finance Department; in March 2015 as the Company's Finance Manager; and from May 2018 through

Ltd. since April 2021; Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of Hanyu Group since April 2015; Director of OPIDE Servo Motor Energy Saving System Co. From November 2022, he will be an independent director of Guangdong Weiluminum Aluminum Co.

Guo Linsheng, male, born in 1972, Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residency, bachelor degree, from October 2005 to March 2018, working in Shenzhen JU

Ltd. and has served as the general manager of the branch, the general manager of Huashang Academy, and the managing director of Jucheng Group. Since June 2013, he has been the chairman and general manager of Shenzhen Huashang Dingsheng Wealth Management Consulting Company Limited; since April 2015, he has been a director of Henan Moubao Vehicle Residence Company Limited; since May 2017, he has been a director of Hanyu Group; since March 2018, he has been the president of Shenzhen Qianhai International Capital Management Institute; since March 2022, he has been the executive partner of Tianjin Jianyuan Dingsheng Enterprise Management Consulting Partnership (Limited Partnership) since March 2022; Managing Partner of Shenzhen Dingxin Daniu Trading Partnership (Limited Partnership) since September 2022; Director of Luoyang Nongfa Supply Chain Management Co.

Li Zhenhua, male, born in 1986, with Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residence, bachelor's degree in management, fund practitioner qualification, member of CPC.

From September 2009 to November 2014, he worked in China Audit Huayin Wuzhou Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership) as an audit assistant, auditor and senior auditor.

Ltd. from December 2014 to September 2015; Senior Investment Manager of Kunwu Jiuding Investment Management Co.

From April 2017 to April 2017, he served as the general manager of the department of JiuXin Asset Management Company Limited; from April 2017 to July 2017, he served as the general manager of the department of Beijing JiuXin Innovative Asset Management Company Limited.

Ltd. since July 2017; Deputy General Manager of the Company; Manager of Beijing JiuXin Innovative Asset Management Co.

Ltd. since August 2018, manager of Dazhi JiuXin Asset Management Co., Ltd. since April 2019, executive director and manager of Beijing JiuXin ZongSheng Investment Co.

Independent Director Biographies:

Mr. Chen Jialin, male, born in 1971, Chinese nationality, no permanent residence abroad, Master of Business Administration, from July 1997 to August 2003, he worked as a consultant in the Department of Business Administration of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of the People's Republic of China. From August 2003 to May 2008, he worked in the Foreign Affairs Department of the General Office of the People's Government of Changsha, Hunan Province, as a clerk, deputy chief clerk and deputy director; from August 2003 to May 2008, he worked in the Foreign Affairs Department of the General Office of the People's Government of Hunan Province, as a clerk and deputy director. Taoyuan County, Changde City, Hunan Province, where he served as Deputy Mayor of the People's Government, Member of the Standing Committee of the County Party Committee, and Minister of United Front Work; from May 2008 to November 2008, he served as Deputy Secretary General of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Literature; From November 2008 to November 2015, he served as Vice Mayor and Member of the Party Group of Jiangmen Municipal People's Government; from February to December 2016, he served as Vice Mayor and Member of the Party Group of Ping An Securities Company of China, Ltd. Director of Business Supervision of the Company; since May 2017, Independent Director of Hanyu Group; from August 2017 to June 2018, Director of Institutional Finance of Ping An Bank Co. Vice President of the Finance Division; from June 2018 to July 2021, Assistant General Manager of Ping An Smart City Technology Company Limited; from March 2019 to July 2021, concurrently Joint Secretary General of the Smart City Development Office of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company Limited; from April 2022, Executive Director of Zhuhai Liuyi Investment Holding Company Limited.

Mr. Le Junbo, male, born in 1982, with Chinese nationality and no permanent residence abroad, holds a Bachelor's Degree in Management. Mr. Le Junbo is a Certified Public Accountant, Tax Accountant, Asset Appraiser and Intermediate Accountant in China, and worked as Audit Assistant in Beijing Tianhua Accounting Firm from September 2004 to August 2006, Audit Assistant and Auditor in Baker Tilly International Accounting Firm (Special Ordinary Partnership) from January 2007 to August 2009, and Tax Manager, Senior Tax Manager, Senior Tax Manager, Director Tax Manager, Deputy General Manager of Beijing Baker Tilly Taxation Firm Co. Ltd. from September 2009, serving as tax accountant, senior tax accountant, tax manager, senior tax manager, director tax manager, deputy general manager and partner; from May 2017, serving as independent director of Hanyu Group; from May 2018, serving as supervisor of Beijing Baker Tilly Taxation Firm Limited; from June 2019, serving as director of Shouguang Daxing Tax Consulting Partnership. (Limited Partnership) Managing Partner.

Xie Hong, male, born in 1969, Chinese nationality, no permanent foreign residence, master's degree in business management, from July 1999 to August 2002. Ltd.; from August 2002 to December 2005, Executive Director of Guangdong Zhengwei Consulting Service Co. Ltd. from March 2012 to January 2018; Executive Director of Guangdong Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Promotion Association; Independent Director of Bochuang Intelligent Equipment Co; Since May 2017, he has served as an independent director of Hanyu Group; since May 2017, he has served as an independent director of Guangdong East Arrow Automobile Technology Company Limited; since January 2018, he has served as the president of Guangdong Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Promotion Association; and since September 2020, he has served as an independent director of Guangzhou Keleri RuiDi Medical Devices Company Limited.

Supervisor's resume:

Mr. Chi Wenmao, male, born in 1968, with Chinese nationality, no permanent right of abode outside China, obtained a bachelor's degree in wood science and technology. 1992 to 1994, he worked in Jiangmen Huada Wood Products Co. 于华健厂，任生产厂长；2002 年至今，先后担任汉宇集团技术部经理、采购部经理，现任汉宇集团监事会主席、地尔健康监事、甜的电器监事、汉宇电器监事。

Zhang Weidong, male, born in 1968, Chinese nationality, no permanent residence abroad, Bachelor's degree in Engineering from South China University of Technology, July 1988 to 1991, Bachelor's degree in Engineering from South China University of Technology.

March, worked in Jiangxi Province Jiujiang Chemical Factory, successively served as production workshop team leader, section chief; April 1991 to April 1993, worked in foreign investment Starlight Watch Group. He was the manager of the case production department; from May 1993 to July 1995, he worked in Kaiping Sanda Group, and served as the production manager of the power transmission and transformation equipment factory and the manager of the Jiangmen branch.

From August 1995 to November 2001, he worked in Jiangmen Lingtong Group and served as manager of the Planning and Investment Department, assistant to the chairman of the board of directors of the Group and general manager of a subsidiary;

Since November 2001, he has been the general counsel of Jiangmen Guangzheng Management Consultant Company; since December 2008, he has been the supervisor of Foshan Bodao Enterprise Management Consulting Co;

Since October 2014, he has been the executive director and general manager of Guangzhou Rongliang Enterprise Management Consulting Company Limited; since June 2016, he has been the executive director and general manager of Guangdong Zhifang Education Technology Co.

Ltd. and manager; from May 2017, supervisor of Hanyu Group; from February 2021, executive director and manager of Shenzhen Zhifang Enterprise Management Digital Technology Co.

Wen Hong, female, born in 1967, Chinese nationality, no permanent overseas residence, college degree in financial accounting, from January 1996 to April 2000, served as a member of the Board of Directors. Supervisory accountant of Jiangmen Yuezhong Knitted Fabric Factory; from May 2000 to November 2002, supervisory accountant of Jiangmen Huajian Electric Appliance Factory; from November 2002 to present, accountant of Hanyu Group Company Limited; from May 2017, supervisor of Hanyu Group.

Senior Management

Biographies: See the foregoing for Shi Huashan's biography.

For the resume of Wu Geming, please refer to the foregoing. For the curriculum vitae of Richard Cheng, see supra. For the resume of Ma Chunshou, please refer to the preceding paragraph.

Xu Donglin, male, born in 1975, a member of the CPC, with Chinese nationality and no permanent right of abode in foreign countries, graduated from Zhongnan University of Political Science and Law with a Bachelor's Degree in Law.

From March 2010 to March 2012, worked in the office of the board of directors of Great Wall Life Insurance Company Limited; from April 2012 to March 2015, worked in the office of the board of directors of Great Wall Life Insurance Company Limited; from April 2012 to March 2015, worked in the office of the board of directors of Great Wall Life Insurance Company Limited.

Life Guangdong Branch, Bancassurance Department; from April 2015 to September 2016, he was the General Manager of Guangzhou Division of Shenzhen Maverick Capital Management Group Co; From October 2016 to March 2017, he served as the deputy general manager of Guangzhou First Branch of Noah Holdings Limited; from March 2017 to August 2022, he served as the secretary of the Sixth Party Branch of Cedar Holding Group Company Limited and the general manager of the marketing center of Shenzhen Qianhai Runbang Wealth Management Company Limited; and from December 2022 onwards, he served as the deputy general manager and the secretary of the board of directors of Hanyu Group Company Limited.

Shengmei Shi, male, born in 1983, Chinese nationality, no permanent residence abroad, bachelor's degree in Mechanical Design and Manufacturing and Automation.

Ltd. in 2009 as a product development engineer; since 2012, he has served as the company's R & D engineer, knowledge production and product development engineer.

Rights Engineer, R&D Project Team Leader, Manager of Intellectual Property Department; July 2019 to December 2022, Deputy General Manager and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Hanyu Group; 2020

Since May, he has been a director of Guangdong Anjie Supply Chain Management Co.

Employment in shareholders' organizations

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Employment in other organizations

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Name of	Name of other	Served in other organizations	Date of	Termination	Whether or not in other units

incumbent	units	positions	commencement of term of office	date	Remuneration allowance
Shek Wah San	OPED Servo Motor Energy Saving System Co. department (under a ministry)	chairman of the board	May 18, 2015 date		clogged
Shek Wah San	Jiangmen Lixin Electronics science and technology limited company	executive director	August 12, 2016 date		clogged
Shek Wah San	Jiangmen Opend Jinghua Light Industry Machinery Co. department (under a ministry)	executive director	February 22, 2017 date		clogged
Shek Wah San	OPED (Shandong) Paper Machinery Co. department (under a ministry)	chairman of the board	July 16, 2018 date		clogged
Shek Wah San	Shenzhen Faraday Electric Drives Ltd.	chairman of the board	May 24, 2021 date		clogged
Shek Wah San	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Co. Ltd.	chairman of the board	2022 August 25 date		clogged
Ma Chunshou	OPED Servo Motor Energy Saving System Co. department (under a ministry)	board member	May 18, 2015 date	February 12, 2023 date	clogged
Ma Chunshou	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. department (under a ministry)	board member	February 16, 2016 date		clogged
Ma Chunshou	Guangdong Weiluminum Aluminum Stock limited company	independent director	November 2022 03 date		be
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Shenzhen Huashang Dingsheng Wealth Management Consulting Co. limited company	Chairman, General Manager	June 2013 18 date		be
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Henan Mu Bao Cheju Unit limited company	board member	April 01, 2015 date		clogged

Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Shenzhen Qianhai International	president (of a university etc)	March 01, 2018		clogged

	Capital Management Institute		date		
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Tianjin Jianyuan Dingsheng Enterprise Management Consulting Partnership (Limited) (group)	Managing Partner	March 01, 2022 date		clogged
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Shenzhen Dingxin Da Niu Trading Partnership (with) (limited partnership)	Managing Partner	September 01, 2022 date		clogged
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	Luoyang Nongfa Supply Chain management company	board member	December 01, 2022 date		clogged
Li Zhenhua	Beijing JiuXin Creative Capital Property Management Ltd.	managers	July 15, 2017 date		be
Li Zhenhua	Dazi Jiuxin Asset Management private company limited by guarantee	managers	July 15, 2018 date		clogged
Li Zhenhua	Tibet JiuXin Asset Management private company limited by guarantee	managers	August 15, 2018 date		clogged
Li Zhenhua	Beijing JiuXinZhongSheng Investment corporation	Executive Director, Manager	April 15, 2019 date		clogged
Chen Chia-Lin (1962-), PRC actor	Zhuhai Liuyi Investment Control joint-stock limited liability company	executive director	April 01, 2022 date		be
Legumbo (name)	Beijing Baker Tilly Tax Consultant corporation	Partner, Supervisor	May 15, 2018 date		be
Legumbo (name)	Shouguang Daxing Tax Consulting Partnership (there are) (limited partnership)	Managing Partner	June 17, 2019 date		clogged

vast and deep	Small and Medium Enterprises in Guangdong Province Association for the Promotion of Development (APD)	president of a club, committee etc	January 01, 2018 date		be
vast and deep	Pertronix Intelligent Equipment Unit limited company	independent director	March 29, 2017 date		be
vast and deep	Guangdong East Arrow Automobile Co. TECHNOLOGY CO.	independent director	May 31, 2017 date		be
vast and deep	Guangzhou Cleridian Medical Equipment Co. firms	independent director	September 2020 21 date		be
Zhang Weidong	Foshan Bodao Enterprise Management Consulting Co. department (under a ministry)	supervisor	December 2008 10 date		clogged
Zhang Weidong	Jiangmen Guangzheng Management consultancy limited	managers	June 2010 17 date		clogged
Zhang Weidong	Guangzhou Rongliang Enterprise Management Consulting Co. department (under a ministry)	Executive Director/General Counsel	October 2014 01 date		clogged
Zhang Weidong	Guangdong Zifang Education Section Ltd.	Executive Director/General Counsel	June 15, 2016 date		be
Zhang Weidong	Shenzhen Zhifang Enterprise Management Digital Technology has limited company	Executive Director, General Manager	2021 February 04 date		clogged
Description of employment in other organizations	The appointment of the above persons is in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law and the Articles of Association.				

Penalties imposed by securities regulatory authorities in the past three years on the Company's current and outgoing directors, supervisors and senior management during the reporting period

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

3. Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers

Decision-making procedures, basis for determining, and actual payment of remuneration to directors, supervisors and senior management personnel

(1) Decision-making procedures for the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers

The Remuneration and Evaluation Committee has been established under the Board of Directors, which is mainly responsible for formulating the evaluation criteria for the Company's directors and senior management, conducting evaluations and making recommendations; and formulating and reviewing the remuneration policies and programs for the directors and senior management. The remuneration of the Company's directors and supervisors shall be decided by the shareholders' general meeting, and the remuneration of senior management shall be decided by the Board of Directors; the remuneration of the directors, supervisors and senior management who hold working positions in the Company shall be paid by the Company, and no additional allowance shall be paid to the directors and supervisors. Allowances for Independent Directors, Outside Directors and Outside Supervisors are paid in accordance with the Remuneration Management System for Directors and Supervisors adopted at the shareholders' meeting.

(2) Basis for determining the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers

Domestic and international salary levels in the same industry, salary programs provided by the Human Resources Department.

(3) Actual payment of remuneration to directors, supervisors and senior management

The remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management has been paid in full in accordance with the determined remuneration standards.

Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company for the reporting period

Unit: million dollars

name and surname	duties	distinguishing between the sexes	(a person's) age	Incumbency status	Total pre-tax compensation received from the company	Whether or not they receive compensation from a related party of the company
Shek Wah San	President, General Manager intrinsic order	male	54	hold an office	89.46	clogged
Wu Geming	Director, Deputy General Manager intrinsic order	male	55	hold an office	129.03	clogged
Richard Cheng	Director, Deputy General Manager intrinsic order	male	50	hold an office	89.46	clogged
Ma Chunshou	Director, Deputy General Manager Manager, Chief Financial Officer	male	54	hold an office	90.34	clogged
Guo Linsheng (1864-1968),	board member	male	50	hold an office	6	be

writer, sculptor and poet						
Li Zhenhua	board member	male	36	hold an office	6	be
Chen Chia-Lin (1962-), PRC actor	independent director	male	51	hold an office	12	be
vast and deep	independent director	male	53	hold an office	12	be
Legumbo (name)	independent director	male	40	hold an office	12	be
Chi Wenmao (1933-), Chinese actor	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	male	54	hold an office	16.99	clogged
Zhang Weidong	supervisor	male	54	hold an office	4.32	be
Wen Hong	supervisor	women	55	hold an office	20.28	clogged
Xu Donglin	Secretary of the Board, deputy general manager	male	47	hold an office	26.29	clogged
Shi Shengmei	Secretary of the Board, deputy general manager	male	39	leave one's post	39.46	clogged
add up the total	--	--	--	--	553.63	--

VIII. Fulfillment of duties by directors during the reporting period

1. Status of the Board of Directors during the reporting period

Session of the Conference	Date of convening	Date of disclosure	conference resolution
Eleventh meeting of the Fourth Board of Trustees	April 11, 2022	April 12, 2022	Consideration and adoption of the Semi-Annual Report 2022 (full and summary) and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year 2021, Report on the Work of the General Manager for the Year 2021, Report on the Financial Accounts for the Year 2021, Proposal on Profit Distribution for the Year 2021, Special Report on the Half-Yearly Deposit and Utilization of Proceeds for the Year 2022, Report on the Self-Evaluation of Internal Controls for the Year 2021, Proposal on the Estimation of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company for the Year 2022, Proposal on the Provision of Funds to the Bank of China for the Year 2021, and Proposal on the Provision of Funds to the Bank of China for the Year 2021. Bank to apply for a consolidated credit line, the proposal to use the

			Proposal on Purchase of Wealth Management Products with Idle Own Funds", "Proposal on Carrying out Forward Settlement and Sale of Foreign Exchange Business, Foreign Exchange Option Business and Foreign Exchange Swap Business in FY2022", and "Proposal on Extension of Borrowing by Tongchuan Science and Technology, the Controlling Subsidiary", Resolution on the Renewal of the Appointment of Zhongtianyun Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership) as the Company's Auditing Organization for the Year of 2022 The "Proposal", "Convening of the 2021 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company". The Motion of the Meeting
Twelfth meeting of the Fourth Board of Trustees	April 28, 2022	April 29, 2022	Consideration and Approval of Special Report on Securities and Derivatives Investments for FY2021, Feasibility Analysis Report on Forward Settlement and Sale of Foreign Exchange Business, Foreign Exchange Option Business, and Foreign Exchange Swap Business, and First Quarterly Report for FY2022, Motion on the Establishment of the Securities Investment Management System
Thirteenth meeting of the Fourth Board of Trustees	August 29, 2022	August 30, 2022	Consideration and adoption of the Half-Yearly Report 2022 (full text and summary) the Special Report on the Half-Yearly Deposit and Utilization of Proceeds in 2022, the Proposal on the Amendment of the Articles of Association, the Proposal on the Amendment of the Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Proposal on the Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, the Proposal on the Amendments to the Independent Directors' Work System", "Amendments to the Foreign Investment Management System", "Amendments to the Foreign Guarantee Management System", "Amendments to the Measures for the Administration of Proceeds Raised", "Amendments to the Investor Relations Management Measures", "Amendments to the Information Disclosure Management Measures", and "Amendments to the Rules of Procedure for the General Meeting of Shareholders". Proposal to Amend the Measures for the Administration of Information Disclosure," "Proposal to Formulate the Measures for the Next Three Years (Proposal for Shareholder Return Plan (2022-2024)", "Proposal for Establishment of Measures for the Management of Changes in Shares", and "Proposal for Establishment of Seal Management System",

			Proposal to Amend the Management System for the Registration of Informants of Insider Information, Proposal to Amend the Working Rules of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Proposal to Amend the Working System of the General Manager, and Proposal to Convene the 2022 Annual General Meeting of the Company. The First Extraordinary General Meeting of the Year
Fourteenth meeting of the Fourth Board of Trustees	October 18, 2022	October 19, 2022	Consideration and adoption of the "Proposal on the Development of Futures Investment Business", "Feasibility Analysis Report on the Development of Futures Investment Business", "Proposal on the Revision of the Internal Control System for Futures Investment", and "Proposal on the Appointment of Securities Representative". The Motion of
Fifteenth meeting of the Fourth Board of Directors	October 27, 2022	October 28, 2022	Consideration and adoption of the Third Quarterly Report 2022
Sixteenth meeting of the Fourth Board of Directors	December 06, 2022	December 07, 2022	Consideration and adoption of the "Appointment of the Deputy General Manager and the Secretary of the Board of Directors The Motion of the Book

2. Attendance of Directors at the Board of Directors' and Shareholders' Meetings

Attendance of Directors at Board and General Meetings							
Name of Director	Number of board meetings to be attended during the reporting period	Number of board meetings attended on-site	Participation in the Board of Trustees by correspondence	Attendance at the Board of Directors by proxy	Number of absences from the Board	Failure to attend two consecutive board meetings in person	Attendance at shareholders' meetings
Shek Wah San	6	6	0	0	0	clogged	1
Wu Geming	6	5	1	0	0	clogged	1
Richard Cheng	6	5	1	0	0	clogged	2
Ma Chunshou	6	6	0	0	0	clogged	2
Guo Linsheng (1864-1922), writer,	6	0	6	0	0	clogged	0

sculptor and poet							
Li Zhenhua	6	0	6	0	0	clogged	2
Chen Chia-Lin (1962-), PRC actor	6	0	6	0	0	clogged	1

vast and deep	6	0	6	0	0	clogged	1
Legumbo (name)	6	0	6	0	0	clogged	1

Note on failure to attend two consecutive Board meetings in person

3. Directors' objections to matters relating to the Company

Whether the directors have raised any objections to matters relating to the Company

Yes ☑No

The Directors did not raise any objection to the Company's matters during the reporting period.

4. Other explanations of the directors' performance of their duties

Whether the Directors' recommendations to the Company are adopted

☑Yes □No

Director's statement on the adoption or non-adoption of the relevant recommendations of the Company

The directors of the Company have been diligent in their duties and have strictly complied with the Company Law and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange Self-disciplinary Supervision Guideline for Listed Companies No. 2 - Standardized Operation of Listed Companies on the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM).
The provisions and requirements of the Articles of Association and other laws and regulations, rules and regulations, and regulatory documents, he attends the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company in person, makes prudent judgment on the items to be discussed at the meetings, and actively performs the duties conferred by the laws, regulations and relevant systems, and works together to promote the Company's lawful and compliant operation.

IX. Specialized committees under the Board of Directors during the reporting period

Name of the Committee	Membership	Number of meetings held	Date of convening	Content of the meeting	Important observations and recommendations made	Other performance of duties	Specifics of the objections (if any)
			2022 Year 04 November	Consideration of the Annual Report 2021 (full text and summary) the Financial Accounts Report 2021, the Profit Distribution Proposal 2021, the Special Report on the Deposit and Utilization of Proceeds for the Year 2021, the Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control for the Year 2021, the Proposed Estimation of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company for the Year 2022, and the Proposals on			

Board of Auditors	Le Junbo, Chen Jialin, Li Zhenhua	5	date	Proposal to Conduct Forward Settlement and Sale Business, Foreign Exchange Option Business, and Foreign Exchange Swap Business in FY2022", "Proposal to Renew the Appointment of Zhongtianyun Accounting Firm (Special Ordinary Partnership)". Proposal to be the Company's Auditing Organization for the Year 2022			
			2022 Year 04 Month 28 date	Consideration of "Special Report on Securities and Derivatives Investments for FY2021", "Feasibility Analysis Report on the Development of Forward Settlement and Sale of Foreign Exchange Business, Foreign Exchange Option Business, and Foreign Exchange Swap Business", and "First Quarterly Report for FY2022".			
			2022 Year 08 Month 29 date	Consideration of the Semi-Annual Report 2022 (full and summary) the Proceeds of the Special Report on Deposits and Uses for Semi-Annual 2022			
			2022 Year 10 Month 18 date	Consideration of the "Proposal on the Development of Futures Investment Business" and the "Feasibility Analysis Report on the Development of Futures Investment Business			
			2022 Year 10 Month 27 date	Consideration of the Third Quarterly Report 2022			
carry (hanging down from the hand)	Chen Jia (1973-), PRC dissident human rights activist	2	2022	Consideration of the Proposal on the Qualifications of Current Directors and Senior Management Personnel			

Committee on Names	Lin, Xie Hong, Shi Huashan		Year 04 November date				
			2022 Year 11 Month 18 date	Consideration of the "Motion on the Qualification Examination of Xu Donglin as a Candidate for Deputy General Manager and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company			
Remuneration and Appraisal Committee be sure to	Xie Hong, Le Junbo, Ma Chunshou	2	2022 Year 04 November date	Consideration of "Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company for the year 2021			
			2022 Year 08 Month 29 date	Consideration of "Performance of Duties by Directors (Non-Independent Directors) and Senior Management of the Company			
Strategy Committee be sure to	Shi Huashan, Ma Chunshou, Xie Hong	1	2022 Year 04 November date	Consideration of the Proposal on the Company's Business Development Targets for 2022			

X. Work of the Supervisory Board

Whether the Supervisory Board has identified any risks to the Company in its supervisory activities during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

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

XI. Employees of the Company

1. Number of employees, professional composition and education level

Number of employees of the parent company on board at the end of the reporting period (persons)	649
Number of employees on board of major subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (persons)	1,056
Total number of employees on board at the end of the reporting period (persons)	1,705
Total number of paid employees for the period (persons)	1,705
Number of retired employees of the parent company and major subsidiaries required to bear the costs (persons)	0
Professional Composition	
Professional composition category	Number of professional components (persons)
production staff	1,002
sales person	59
technical staff	176
treasurer	19
administrator	66
R&D staff	249
managerial staff	81
(sth. or sb) else	53
add up the total	1,705
educational attainment	
Type of educational attainment	Number (persons)

Master's degree or above	23
undergraduate (adjective)	179
specialized training school	292
Junior college, high school and below	1,211
add up the total	1,705

2. Remuneration policy

To establish a compensation policy based on the principles of external competitiveness and internal fairness, which determines basic compensation based on market levels, position compensation based on individual capabilities, and incentive compensation based on individual performance, and which suits the needs of the company's culture.

3. Training programs

Establishment of a three-tier training program system based on a training support system:

(1) A training system for new recruits centered on cultural integration;

(2) An on-the-job training system for each department centered on professional competency enhancement;

(3) A training system for managers at all levels centered on management capacity enhancement;

(4) A training support system to support the effective implementation of the three-tier training system, including internal instructor management, knowledge management and training effect evaluation system.

4. Outsourcing of labor services

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

XII. Distribution of profits and capitalization of capital reserve of the Company

Formulation, implementation or adjustment of profit distribution policy, especially cash dividend policy, during the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

The Company's Profit Distribution Proposal has been implemented in strict accordance with the cash dividend policy set out in the Articles of Association of the Company. During the reporting period, the formulation and implementation of the Company's cash dividend policy were in compliance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, the dividend distribution criteria and ratios were clear and unambiguous, the relevant decision-making procedures were complete, and the independent directors performed their duties with due diligence to fully safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the small and medium-sized shareholders.

During the reporting period, the Company implemented the equity distribution for the year 2021.

On May 9, 2022, the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders considered and approved the 2021 Profit Distribution Plan, and the 2021 Equity Distribution Plan was as follows.

Based on the total share capital of 603,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2021, the Company will distribute a cash dividend of RMB 0.8 (including tax) for every 10 shares to all shareholders, totaling a cash dividend of RMB 0.8 (including tax).

Dividends of RMB48,240,000 (including tax), no bonus shares and no capitalization of capital reserve.

Special note on cash dividend policy

Whether it complies with the provisions of the Articles of Association or the requirements of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting:	be
Whether the criteria and percentage of dividends are clear and unambiguous:	be
The adequacy of relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms:	be
Whether the independent directors have performed their duties and played their roles properly:	be
Whether small and medium-sized shareholders have adequate opportunities to express their views and aspirations, and whether their legitimate rights and interests are adequately protected:	be
If the cash dividend policy is adjusted or changed, whether the conditions and procedures are compliant and transparent:	be

The Company's proposals for profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserve for the reporting period are in line with the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and the Dividend Management Measures, etc.

☑Yes ☐No ☐Not applicable

The Company's profit distribution proposal and capitalization of capital reserve for the reporting period are in compliance with the relevant

Number of bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	other relevant	0
Dividend per 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	ital reserve for the	1.3
Number of shares transferred per 10 shares (shares)		0
Equity base for distribution proposal (shares)		603,000,000
Cash dividend amount (yuan) (including tax)		78,390,000.00
Amount of cash dividends in other ways (e.g., share repurchases) (dollars)		0.00
Total cash dividends (including other means) ($)		78,390,000
Total cash dividends (including other methods) as a percentage of total profit distribution		100.00%
The current cash dividend		
(sth. or sb) else		
Detailed description of the proposed distribution of profits or capitalization of capital reserves		
On the premise of conforming to the principle of profit distribution and ensuring the normal operation and long-term development of the Company, in order to continuously reward the shareholders and share the operating results of the Company's development with all the shareholders, the Board of Directors has formulated the Company's 2022 profit distribution proposal in accordance with the Company Law, the Articles of Association of the Company, and the Company's Shareholders' Return Plan for the next three years (2022-2024) as follows: Based on the total share capital of 603,000,000 shares as at 31 December 2022, a cash dividend will be paid to all shareholders for every 10 shares. Based on the total share capital of 603,000,000 shares of the Company as of December 31, 2022, the Board of Directors proposes to distribute a cash dividend per 10 shares to all shareholders. RMB1.3 (including tax), total cash dividend of RMB78,390,000 (including tax), no bonus shares and no capitalization of capital reserve. The above proposal is yet to be submitted to the 2022 annual general meeting of the Company for consideration.		

The Company was profitable during the reporting period and the Parent Company's profit available for distribution to shareholders was positive but no cash dividend distribution proposal was made.

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

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

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company did not have any equity incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentives and their implementation during the reporting period.

XIV. Construction and implementation of the internal control system during the reporting period

1. Construction and implementation of internal controls

During the reporting period, the Company updated and improved its internal control standardized system in accordance with the provisions of the "Basic Standard for Internal Control of Enterprises" and its accompanying guidelines and other regulatory requirements on internal control, and established a sound and effective implementation of internal control in conjunction with the Company's internal control system and evaluation methods. The Company's major businesses and matters have been included in the scope of evaluation, and through the operation, analysis and evaluation of the internal control system, the Company has effectively prevented risks in operation and management and ensured the realization of internal control objectives.

2. Details of significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

XV. Management control of subsidiaries by the Company during the reporting period

company identification	integration program	Integration progress	Integration encountered concern	Solutions adopted step	Progress towards a solution	Follow-up settlement plan
inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable

XVI. Internal control self-evaluation reports or internal control audit reports

1. Internal control self-evaluation report

Date of disclosure of full internal control evaluation report	April 12, 2023	
Index of full-text disclosure of internal control evaluation reports	Juchao www.cninfo.com.cn	
The total assets of the units included in the scope of the evaluation account for the company's total of total assets of the consolidated financial statements	100.00%	
Operating income of units included in the scope of evaluation as a percentage of operating income of the company's consolidated financial statements	100.00%	
Criteria for identification of defects		
form	financial report	Non-financial reporting
Qualitative standards	Significant deficiencies: (1) fraudulent management practices that had a material adverse effect on the Company; (2) false preparation of financial reports and lack of a true and reasonable basis for the related information; (3) restatement of financial reports to correct material errors; (4) significant errors in the Company's financial reports discovered by the CPA in the course of the audits; and (5) the lack of effective implementation of the Company's internal audits. Material weaknesses: (1) Failure to establish anti-fraud related systems; (2) Failure to select and use policies in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (3) Frequent corrections to financial reports filed during the periodic reporting period; and (4) Other material weaknesses that could affect the ability of users of financial reports to make correct judgments. General defects: not constituting a major or significant defect. other internal control deficiencies.	Significant deficiencies: (1) the Company's production and operation violated national laws and regulations; (2) the system was not sound and there were gaps or loopholes in internal control; (3) the Company's departments and positions lacked reasonableness, and the responsibilities and authorities were confusing; (4) the internal control system could not be enforced in actual production and operation; and (5) the existing system was unable to control the cost of production and operation; (6) Other circumstances that have a significant negative impact on the Company. Significant deficiencies: Deficiencies that are not as severe as those caused by material weaknesses, but that hinder the achievement of the company's internal control objectives and affect the company's normal production and operations; General deficiencies: other internal control deficiencies that do not constitute significant deficiencies or material weaknesses.

quantitative standard	Significant deficiencies: misstatements in financial reporting ≥ 10% of total profit; Significant Deficiency: 5% of total profit ≤ misstatement in financial reporting <10% of total profit; General deficiencies: misstatements in financial reporting <5% of total profit.	Significant deficiencies: Losses due to deficiencies in internal control amounting to 5% or more of the previous year's total audited profit; Significant Deficiency: Losses due to deficiencies in internal control amounting to 1% of the total audited profit of the previous year (including 1%) to 5%; Ordinary deficiencies: The amount of loss due to deficiencies in internal control is less than the total audited profit of the previous year. 1%.
Number of significant deficiencies in financial reporting (number)	0	
Number of non-financial reporting material weaknesses (number)	0	
Number of significant deficiencies in financial reporting (number)	0	
Number of significant deficiencies in non-financial reporting (number)	0	

2. Internal control audit report or attestation report

inapplicable

XVII. Self-inspection and rectification of problems in the special action for governance of listed companies

During the reporting period, the Company's governance structure was relatively sound and its operation was standardized.

Section V. Environmental and social responsibility

I. Significant environmental issues

Whether the listed company and its subsidiaries are key emission units announced by the environmental protection department

Yes ☑No

Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues during the reporting period

Company or Subsidiary Name steelyard	Reasons for penalties	Circumstances of violation	Penalty results	Production for listed companies Impact of operations	Corrective measures by the company
not have	not have	not have	not have	not have	not have

Reference to other environmental information disclosed by priority emission units

The Company and its subsidiaries do not belong to the key emission units announced by the environmental protection department, and the Company and its subsidiaries have earnestly implemented the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, Ambient Noise Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China and Solid Waste Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China and other Laws and regulations on environmental protection, and there were no cases of being penalized for violation of laws and regulations during the reporting period.

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

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Reasons for non-

disclosure of other

environmental

information not

applicable.

II. Social responsibility situation

Since its listing, the Company has been actively fulfilling its corporate obligations and assuming social responsibilities. While the Company continues to create value for its shareholders, it also actively undertakes its responsibilities to other stakeholders such as employees, customers and society.

(1) Safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of investors

The Company strictly follows the requirements of the Company Law, Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure of Listed Companies, Rules for Listing of Stocks on GEM Board of Shenzhen Stock Exchange and other relevant laws and regulations to fulfill its information disclosure obligations truthfully, accurately and completely, to uphold the principles of fairness, impartiality and openness in treating all the investors and to safeguard the interests of the general investors. Through the interactive

platform for investor relations, telephone, e-mail and other means, we adopt the methods of shareholders' meeting, performance briefing, analysts' meeting, reception of visits, etc. to communicate with investors and improve the transparency and integrity of the Company. It standardizes the convening, holding and voting procedures of the shareholders' meeting, and enables more investors, especially small and medium-sized investors, to participate in the shareholders' meeting through on-site meetings, online voting and other legal and effective means, so as to ensure investors' right to know, right to participate and right to vote on the Company's major matters. The company has established a stable profit distribution policy, actively rewarding the majority of investors and sharing the fruits of corporate development with them.

（2） Protection of workers' rights and interests

The company strictly abides by the Labor Law, Labor Contract Law and other relevant laws and regulations, and has formulated a human resource management system for personnel recruitment and employee training, Wages and salaries, welfare and security are stipulated in detail, while a more comprehensive performance appraisal system is established. Provide equal development opportunities for employees, through training, encouragement and support, to help employees to improve their knowledge, wisdom, courage to practice, innovation in various fields such as technology, equipment, processes, management, etc., to upgrade to the technical workers
people or even higher. We pay attention to the safety of production, labor protection and physical and mental health of the employees, and provide them with a good working environment. The company protects the legitimate rights and interests of employees through a variety of measures in order to realize the common growth of employees and the enterprise.

（3） Protecting the rights and interests of customers

The company emphasizes intellectual property rights and technological innovation, and is committed to providing customers with the highest quality products.

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

The company did not carry out poverty eradication or rural revitalization work during the reporting period.

Section VI. Important matters

I. Implementation of commitments

1. Matters relating to commitments fulfilled by the Company's de facto controller, shareholders, connected parties, acquirers and the Company during the reporting period and not yet fulfilled as of the end of the reporting period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

promise origin of an incident	committed party	Type of commitment	Commitment content	promise timing	promise deadlines	Fulfilment
	Shek Wah San	restricted sale of shares promise	1. While serving as a director, supervisor, or senior manager of the Company. The number of shares to be transferred each year shall not exceed the total number of shares of the Company held by him/her. Twenty-five percent of the total amount of the company's assets; 2. Within six months after leaving the company, the company will not transfer any of its assets. Shares held in the company.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	Committed persons strict statutory holidays The above-mentioned commitments. No violations countercommitted Situation.
	Leung Ying Kwong	restricted sale of shares promise	1. During Shi Huashan's tenure as director and senior management of the Company, the The number of shares to be transferred each year shall not exceed the total number of shares of the Company held by him/her. of twenty-five percent; 2. Within six months after leaving employment at Shihuashan, no Transfer of their shares in the company.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	Committed persons strict statutory holidays The above-mentioned commitments. No violations countercommitted Situation.
	Wu, G. M. and L. K. Cheng,	restricted sale of shares	1. While serving as a director, supervisor, or senior manager of the Company. The annual transfer of shares shall not exceed the total number of shares of the Company indirectly held by it.	2014 Year 10	2022 Year 6	Committed persons strict statutory holidays The above-mentioned commitm

Commitments made at initial public offering or refinancing	Chi Wenmao (1933-), Chinese actor	promise	Twenty-five percent of the number; 2. Within six months after leaving office, not to transfer their Shares of the company indirectly held by the	Month 30 date	Month 13 date	ents. No violations counterco mmitted Situation.
	Guo Lihua, Shi Taishan	Shares Restricted Commitment	1. During Shi Huashan's tenure as a director and senior management of the Company, the annual transfer of the Company's shares indirectly held by him shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the total number of the Company's shares indirectly held by him; 2. Within six months after Shi Huashan's departure from his post, he shall not transfer the Company's shares indirectly held by him.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	2022 Year 6 Month 13 date	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and has not violated any of them Situation.
	Shek Wah San	Share Reduction Commitment	If you intend to reduce your holdings of the Company's shares after the expiration of the lock-up period, you will do so in a lawful manner and make an announcement through the Company three trading days prior to the reduction of your holdings.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and has not committed any breach of counterco mmitted Situation.
	Tai'an Shengyu Enterprise Management Consulting Service Center (Limited Partnership)	Share Reduction Commitment	If you intend to reduce your holdings of the Company's shares after the expiration of the lock-up period, you will do so in a lawful manner and make an announcement through the Company three trading days prior to the reduction of your holdings.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	2022 Year 6 Month 14 date	Committed persons strict The above undertakings have been duly complied with, and no violation of these undertakings has occurred. counterco mmitted

						Situation.
	Shi Huashan, Liang Yingguang	About the peer group Competition, Off Associated Transactions, capital expenditure Commitments in respect of consent	not to engage in any way (including but not limited to operating alone, through joint ventures or owning shares and other interests in another company or enterprise), directly or indirectly, in any area within or outside the PRC, in any business that competes or may compete with the Company's main business; and not to engage in or participate in any way in the production of any business or activity that is the same as, similar to, or may substitute for the Company's products, and undertakes that if any business opportunity obtained from a third party is related to the Company's operations	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	Committed persons strict statutory holidays The above-mentioned commitments. No violations counterco mmitted Situation.

			business that competes or may compete with the Company's business, then immediately notify the Company and endeavor to give the Company that business opportunity; not to develop business opportunities that compete with the Company's available Business development planning that allows for competition in the same industry.			
	firms	IPO Price Stabilization Commitment	1. If there is any false record, misleading statement or material omission in the Company's prospectus, which constitutes a material and substantial impact on the judgment of whether the Company meets the conditions for issuance as stipulated by the law, the Company will repurchase all the new shares of the IPO in accordance with the law at the secondary market trading price at that time. Within 10 trading days of the occurrence of the repurchase as determined by the authorized regulatory authorities, the Board of Directors of the Company shall formulate and announce the repurchase plan. Plan and submit it to the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders for consideration.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Underta ker has strictly complie d with the above underta kings and no breach of the underta kings has occurre d.
	Shek Wah San	IPO Price Stabilization Commitment	Within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period, the Company will reduce its shareholding by no more than 10% of the total number of shares held at the time of the Company's initial public offering, and the price of the reduction will not be lower than the issue price.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Underta ker has strictly complie d with the above underta kings and has not violated any of them Situation.
	Shek Wah San	Other commitments	Commitment on social security and housing fund for employees of the Company and its subsidiaries: If the Company and its subsidiaries fail to pay social security and housing fund for employees in accordance with the law prior to the Company's initial public offering and listing, the Company and its subsidiaries shall not be liable to pay social security and housing fund for the employees. In the event that the Company and its subsidiaries are required by the relevant administrative authorities to make additional payments of relevant social insurance fees and housing fund or are fined, we will bear the full amount of such fees and fines and guarantee that the Company and its subsidiaries will not be liable for such fees and fines today. No subsequent recovery from the Company	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Underta ker has strictly complie d with the above underta kings and no breach of the underta kings has occurre d.

			and its subsidiaries in this regard.			
	Shek Wah San	Other commitments	If there is any false record, misleading statement or material omission in the Company's prospectus, which constitutes a material and substantial influence on the judgment of whether the Company complies with the conditions of issuance stipulated by the law, I will repurchase the original restricted shares that have been transferred at the secondary market trading price at that time, and I will formulate a plan for the repurchase and submit it to the Company for public announcement within 20 trading days of the determination of the competent regulatory authorities that I should repurchase the shares, and I will urge the Company to repurchase all the shares of the initial public offering in accordance with the law. Urge the Company to repurchase all the shares issued in the initial public offering in accordance with the law. Department of New Shares.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and no breach of the undertakings has occurred.
	Shi Huashan, Liang Yingguang, Guo Lihua, Wu Geming, Zheng Likai, Gao Qin, Ma Juntao, Chi Wenmao, Lin Weiwen, Company, Wang Hao, Au Zhiming, Yang Wenwei, Wang Wei	Other commitments	1. Undertake that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus, and assume individual and joint legal responsibility for its truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness. 2. If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the company's prospectus 漏，致使投资者在证券交易中遭受损失的，本人/公司将依法赔偿投资者损失。3、若未能履行前述承诺时的约束措施承诺如下：(1)、通过本公司及时、充分披露其承诺未能履行、无法履行或无法按期履行的具体原因；(2)、向本公司及其投资者提出补充承诺或替代承诺，以尽可能保护本 Company and its investors; (3) to submit the aforesaid supplemental undertakings or alternative undertakings to the general meeting of the Company for consideration; (4) to compensate investors in accordance with the law in the event that the Company's breach of the undertakings causes losses to investors; and the proceeds derived from the breach of the undertakings by the other responsible parties will be attributed to the Company, and any losses caused to the Company or the investors as a result thereof will be Indemnify the Company or investors in accordance with the law.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and no breach of the undertakings has occurred.

	China International Capital Corporation Limited, Ruihua Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership) Guangdong Junxin Law Firm, Beijing Dazheng Haitian Asset Appraisal Co.	Other commitments	1. If investors suffer losses due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the documents produced or issued by the Company for its initial public offering, they will be compensated for their losses in accordance with the law. If he/she can prove that the false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the documents produced or issued by him/her are not caused by his/her fault, he/she can be exempted from the above compensation responsibility. 2. If he/she fails to fulfill the aforementioned commitments, he/she undertakes to take the following binding measures: (1) To disclose in a timely manner through the Company the specific reasons for his/her commitments not being fulfilled, not being able to be fulfilled or not being able to be fulfilled by the due date. cause; (2), propose supplementary or alternative undertakings to the company and its investors in order to protect the rights and interests of the company and its investors as far as possible; (3) The Company/Firm's breach of the undertaking causes loss to the investor	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and no breach of the undertakings has occurred.

			The investor will be compensated in accordance with the law.			
	firms	Other commitments	Specific Measures and Commitments on Filling Diluted Immediate Returns. (1) to ensure the standardized and effective use of the raised funds to realize the expected benefits of the projects, (2) to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of the fund-raising projects and to accelerate the investment progress of the fund-raising projects, and (3) to further improve the profit distribution system, in particular, the cash dividend policy, and to strengthen the return mechanism for small and medium-sized investors. (4) Other methods. The Company undertakes that in the future, it will continue to supplement, revise and improve the Company's investor rights in accordance with the specific rules and requirements issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, stock exchanges and other regulatory bodies, and with reference to the more common practices of listed companies, and actively implement the relevant contents. (c) Systems for the protection of interests and their implementation.	2014 Year 10 Month 30 date	long term	The undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and no breach of the undertakings has occurred.
Other commitments	Wu Geming, Richard Cheng, Ji Wenmao	Shares Restricted Commitment	1. During the period in which I served as a director, supervisor or senior manager of Hanyu Group, the shares I transferred each year did not exceed twenty-five percent of the total number of shares of Hanyu Group directly held by me; 2. Within six months after my departure, I will not transfer the shares of Hanyu Group directly held by me; 3. If there are other restrictions and requirements on the sale of shares of Hanyu Group held by me under laws, regulations, standardized documents or regulatory authorities, I will strictly comply with the relevant provisions when transferring my shares of Hanyu Group. and requirements.	2022 Year 06 Month 13 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and no breach of the undertakings has occurred.
	Guo Lihua, Shi Taishan	Shares Restricted Commitment	1. During the period in which Mr. Shi Huashan served as a director and senior management of Hanyu Group, the shares transferred by me each year shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the total number of shares of Hanyu Group directly held by me; 2. Within six months after Mr. Shi Huashan's departure, he will not transfer the shares of Hanyu Group directly held by me.	2022 Year 06 Month 13 date	long term	The Undertaker has strictly complied with the above undertakings and has not violated any of them Situation.

Whether commitments are fulfilled on time	be

2. 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 will explain the original profit forecast for the assets or projects and the reasons for it.

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

II. Non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related parties to the listed company

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There was no non-operational appropriation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related parties to the listed company during the reporting period.

III. Violations of external guarantees

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no irregularities in the Company's external guarantees during the reporting period.

IV. Explanation of the Board of Directors on the latest "non-standard audit report"

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

V. Explanations by the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and the Independent Directors (if any) on the "Non-standard Audit Report" of the Accounting Firm for the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

VI. Explanation by the Board of Directors on the changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates or correction of significant accounting errors during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

VII. Explanation of changes in the scope of consolidation compared with the previous year's financial report

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no changes in the scope of the Company's consolidated statements during the reporting period.

VIII. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Currently engaged accounting firm

Name of domestic accounting firm	Zhong Tian Yun Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership)
Compensation of domestic accounting firms (in millions of dollars)	75
Number of consecutive years of audit services by domestic accounting firms	4
Name of Certified Public Accountant of Domestic Accounting Firm	Guan Shengchun, Zhou Li
Number of consecutive years of auditing services by certified public accountants of domestic accounting firms	4, 1

Note: Ping Haipeng, the original signatory certified public accountant, has appointed Zhou Li, a certified public accountant, as the second signatory of the Company's 2022 annual report due to work arrangement. Whether to change the accounting firm

Yes ☑No

Engagement of internal control audit accounting firms, financial advisors or sponsors

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

IX. Facing delisting after annual report disclosure

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

X. Matters relating to insolvency reorganization

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no matters related to bankruptcy and reorganization in the reporting period of the Company.

XI. Significant litigation and arbitration matters

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company had no significant litigation or arbitration matters during the year.

XII. Penalties and rectification

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no penalties or corrective actions taken by the company during the reporting period.

XIII. Integrity of the Company, its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

XIV. Significant connected transactions

1. Connected transactions related to daily operations

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

Related parties	affiliate relationship	Types of related transactions	Contents of related transactions	Pricing Principles for Connected Transactions	Related Transaction Price	Amount of related transactions (in millions of dollars)	Percentage of value of similar transactions	Amount of transactions approved (in millions of dollars)	Whether the authorized amount is exceeded	Settlement of Connected Transactions	Market value of comparable transactions available	Date of disclosure	Disclosure Index
Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co.	Companies in which Ma Chunshou, a director of the Company, is a director	Purchase of raw materials from related parties	Procurement of plastic raw materials	Reference to market pricing	market pricing	493.85	4.89%	2,000	clogged	banker's acceptance	--	2022 Year 04 December date	www.cninfo.com.cn, Bulletin Board NO: 2022-010

Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Company Limited and its Controlled Subsidiaries firms	Companies in which Ma Chunshou, a director of the Company, is a director	Renting to related parties	Rent and utilities	Reference to market price	market pricing	604.9	15.46%	600	be	telegraphic transfer (TT)	--	2022 Year 04 Month 12 date	www.cninfo.com.cn, Bulletin Board NO: 2022-010
Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	Enterprises indirectly controlled by Shi Huashan, a director of the Company	Renting to related parties	Rent and utilities	Reference to market price	market pricing	647.37	17.42%	730	clogged	telegraphic transfer (TT)	--	2022 Year 04 Month 12 date	www.cninfo.com.cn, Bulletin Board NO: 2022-010
add up the total				--	--	1,746.12	--	3,330	--	--	--	--	--
Details of large sales returns	not have												
Actual fulfillment during the reporting period, if any, of the total amount of daily connected transactions expected to occur during the period, by category	The Company disclosed the "Announcement on the Estimation of Daily Connected Transactions of the Company in FY2022" (Announcement No. 2022-010) on April 12, 2022, according to the needs of production and operation, in FY2022, the Company intends to purchase plastic raw materials from the related legal person, Youjiu New Material, with an estimated amount of not more than RMB20 million; intends to rent houses to Youjiu New Material and its controlled subsidiaries, and to rent houses to Youjiu New Material and its controlled subsidiaries. It is expected to collect rent and utilities not exceeding $6 million; it is proposed to lease buildings to Bohui Zhineng, and it is expected to collect rent and utilities												

	Not to exceed $7.3 million. Details of actual performance during the reporting period are shown in the table above.

Reasons for large differences between transaction prices and market reference prices (if applicable)	inapplicable

2. Connected transactions arising from the acquisition or disposal of assets or equity interests

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company did not engage in any connected transactions for the acquisition or disposal of assets or equity interests during the reporting period.

3. Connected transactions for joint foreign investment

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company did not have any connected transactions of joint foreign investment during the reporting period.

4. Related debt transactions

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company had no related debt transactions during the reporting period.

5. Transactions with finance companies with which a relationship exists

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There are no deposits, loans, credits or other financial operations between the Company and the finance companies and related parties with which the Company has a relationship.

6. Transactions between the finance company controlled by the company and related parties

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There are no deposits, loans, credits or other financial operations between the Company's holding company, the Finance Company, and related parties.

7. Other significant connected transactions

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company had no other material connected transactions during the reporting period.

XV. Significant contracts and their performance

1. Status of trusteeship, contracting and leasing matters

(1) Hosting situation

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company was not in escrow during the reporting period.

(2) Contractual situation

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no contracting situations in the company's reporting period.

（3） Rental situation

☑Applicable

☐Not

Applicable

Lease

Description

serial number	lessee	lessor	Contract name	Location and area	lease term
1	Tongchuan Technology	Zhongsheng Lixin Property Management (Shenzhen) Co. firms	Book of Housing Rental Contracts	4 Lixin Road, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China Zhongsheng Lixin Industrial Park Office Building, No. Total 2,710 square meters	October 1, 2022 to 2027 September 30, 2012
2	Tongchuan Technology	Chen Wenmei (1905-1995), female revolutionary and martyr	Book of Housing Rental Contracts	4 Lixin Road, Fuhai Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China Dormitory 12, Block A, Zhongsheng Lixin Industrial Park, No. 12, Zhongsheng, China. room	October 1, 2022 to 2027 September 30, 2012
3	Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Pinthong Industrial Park Property Fund	Lease Agreements	150/42 Moo 9, Nongkham Sriracha Chonburi 20230, Total 5,056 square meters	June 1, 2019 through 2022 May 31
4	Guangzhou Aeon Catering Management Service Co.	Han Yu Group	Housing Rental Contract	Room 2, Lot 34, Gaoxin District, Jiangmen City The first floor of the building, with a total area of 925.02 sq. ft. meter (classifier)	July 15, 2016 to 2022 December 31, 2012
5	Burgundy Lee (李艮芯)	Han Yu Group	Housing Rental Contract	Lodge 1, Lot 34, Gaoxin District, Jiangmen City, China 1-2 floors of the building with a total area of 2,200 sq. ft. meter (classifier)	April 1, 2018 to 2033 March 31
6	Chen Luke	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.3, No.274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 3 floors (self-contained: room 302), total area 2,000 square meters	December 1, 2018 to 2024 December 9, 2012
7	Jiangmen Yongtuo Power Machinery Co.	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.1, No.274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 1 floor (self-contained: Room 101), total area 1,665 square meters	November 15, 2019 to 2022 November 14, 2011
8	Jiangmen Martin Electric Technology Co.	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.1, No.274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 1st floor (self-programmed: room 102), 2nd floor, 3rd floor	December 15, 2019 to 2025 December 14, 2012

				Floors with a total area of 6,918 square meters	
9	Jiangmen Honghe Technology Co. limited company	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.4, 274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 1 floor with a total area of 3,876 square meters	February 1, 2021 to 2023 February 28
10	Gao Wei (1965-), Chinese film director	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.4, 274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 4 floors with a total area of 4,146 square meters	March 1, 2020 to 2023 February 28
11	Jiangmen Jianyou Lighting Co. Ltd.	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.4, 274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 2-3 floors with a total area of 9,124 square meters	March 1, 2020 to 2023 February 28
12	Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials research company	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	Building 1, No. 274, Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 4 floors with a total area of 2898 square meters	April 1, 2020 to 2022 March 31
13	Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co.	Han Yu Group	Supplementary agreement to the Plant Lease Agreement	Building 3, No. 274, Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 1 ½ floors (west side), total area 2,000 square meters	June 1, 2022 to 2024 May 31
14	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Ltd.	Han Yu Group	Office Lease Agreement Id.	No.1, 336 Qinglan Road, Jianghai District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 5 floors with a leased area of 581 square meters	April 1, 2022 to 2023 March 31
15	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co.	Han Yu Group	Lease Contract for Plant and Dormitory	The first, second and third floors of 3 buildings at No. 274 Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen City, with a total area of 7,866.7 square meters, Longxi Dormitory Area 4 rooms on the 4th floor of Building 2	April 1, 2022 to 2023 December 31
16	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Ltd.	Han Yu Group	Office Lease Agreement Id.	No.1, 336 Qinglan Road, Jianghai District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 6 floors with a leased area of 611 square meters	January 15, 2021 to 2023 January 14, 2011
17	Jiangmen Kecheng Lighting Co.	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	6/F, Building 4, No. 274 Longxi Road, Jiangmen Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen City (Self-organized 601#), total area 2,500 square meters	November 1, 2020 to 2023 January 15, 2012
18	Jiangmen Yuetou Lighting Co. Ltd.	Han Yu Group	Contract for the Lease of Plant	Building 4, No. 274, Longxi Road, Hi-Tech Zone, Jiangmen, China 5th floor with a total area of 4,200 square meters	November 1, 2020 to 2023 October 31, 2009
19	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China Building 1, 3rd floor (Self-	October 1, 2020 to 2023 September 30, 2009

	corporation			contained 301#);	

				(302#), with a total area of 7,850 square meters	
20	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology Co.	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China No. 1, Building 1, 1st Floor (Self-contained 101#). Total area 3,986 square meters	December 1, 2020 to 2023 November 30, 2011
21	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology Co.	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China Building 1, 2nd floor (Self-contained 201#), (202#), with a total area of 9,200 square meters	March 15, 2022 to 2025 April 30, 2012
22	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology Co.	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 3, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 1 unit on the 7th floor of dormitory 1	April 1, 2021 to 2023 November 30
23	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology corporation	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 3, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 4 units on the 8th floor of dormitory 1	October 1, 2020 to 2023 September 30, 2009
24	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology corporation	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 3, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 4 units on the 9th floor of dormitory 1	January 1, 2021 to 2023 November 30
25	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology corporation	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 5 units on the 12th floor	May 10, 2022 to 2025 April 30, 2012
26	Guangdong Jianya Motorcycle Technology Co.	Sweet appliances	Contract for the Lease of Plant	Building 1, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City 3 storeys (Self-organized 301#), 1 1-storey demolition building Cargo platform with an area of 4,467 square meters	March 15, 2022 to 2028 April 30, 2012
27	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	Sweet appliances	Office Lease Contract	Building 2, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 9/F, 10/F, 2,846 sq. ft. meter (classifier)	January 15, 2021 to 2023 January 14, 2011
28	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology corporation	Sweet appliances	Contract for the Lease of Plant	No.1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City 1 Building with an area of 16,694 square meters	January 15, 2021 to 2023 January 14, 2011

29	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology corporation	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Dormitory No.1, Jingmian 2nd Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, China Building 20 units	January 15, 2021 to 2023 January 14, 2011
30	Jiangmen Hongyang Intelligent Equipment Co.	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China No. 1, 1/F (Self-contained 102#), No. 1 Building, 1/F (Self-contained 102#), Facing 4,673 square meters	August 1, 2021 to 2024 July 31
31	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co.	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China No. 1, Building 1, 1st Floor (Self-contained 103#, 104#), 1st Floor Unloading Platform III (1) - (3), 1 2-storey building (self-organized 203#, 204#), with a total area of 21,788 sq.ft. specific features	August 1, 2021 to 2024 July 31
32	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co. department (under a ministry)	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No.1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 6 floors, 7 floors, total of 52 dormitories	September 1, 2021 to 2024 July 31
33	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co. department (under a ministry)	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No.1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 8 floors with 26 dormitories	October 1, 2021 to 2024 July 31, 2012
34	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co. department (under a ministry)	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 9 floors with 26 dormitories	November 1, 2021 to 2024 July 31, 2012
35	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co. department (under a ministry)	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 10 floors with 26 dormitories	March 1, 2022 to 2024 July 31
36	Hai Mu Xing (Jiangmen) Laser Intelligent Equipment Co. department (under a ministry)	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	Building 5, No. 1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 11 floors with 26 dormitories	May 15, 2022 to 2024 July 31, 2012
37	Guangdong Baidu Logistics Co.	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China No. 1, 4/F (Self-contained 404#), Facade 3,000 square meters	January 15, 2022 to 2022 June 30, 2012

38	Guangdong Baidu Logistics Co. firms	Hanyu Electric	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1 Jingmianyi Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen, China 3/F, Block 1, No. 303#,	January 25, 2022 to 2022 June 30, 2012

				(304#), area 10,680 square meters	
39	Guangdong Hongrong Import & Export Co.	Sweet appliances	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China No. 1, 1/F (Self-contained 104#), No. 1 Building, 1/F (Self-contained 104#), Facade 1,605 square meters	March 15, 2022 to 2028 April 30, 2012
40	Guangdong Hongrong Import & Export Co.	Sweet appliances	Dormitory Rental Contract	1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China Dormitory 1#, Block 3, 2 units on the 5th floor, 5 units on the 5th floor Building 12 House 5 Units	April 1, 2022 to 2028 April 30
41	Lan Yiping (1905-1992), Chinese-American physicist, Columbia University, 1957 Nobel laureate	Sweet appliances	Lease Contract	1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China 2 units on the first floor of Dormitory No. 2#, Block 4, No. 4, Hong Kong.	May 15, 2022 to 2025 June 30, 2012
42	Liang Qidong (1844-1928), influential journalist and a leader of the failed reform movement of 1898	Sweet appliances	Contract for the Lease of Plant	1, Jingmian Er Road, Duyuan Town, Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province, China Penthouse, Block 1 of No. 1, with an area of 320 sq.ft. specific features	May 1, 2022 to 2025 June 30

Items that generate profit or loss for the company amounting to 10% or more of the company's total profit for the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company does not have any leasing program that has generated gains or losses for the Company amounting to 10% or more of the Company's total profit for the reporting period.

2. Significant guarantees

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no significant guarantees in the company's reporting period.

3. Delegation of cash asset management

(1) Entrusted financial management

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company did not have any entrusted finance during the reporting period.

(2) Status of entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The Company did not have any entrusted loans during the reporting period.

4. Other major contracts

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company had no other significant contracts during the reporting period.

XVI. Description of other significant matters

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There are no other significant matters that need to be clarified in the company's reporting period.

XVII. Material matters of the Company's subsidiaries

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Section VII. Changes in shares and shareholders

I. Changes in shares

1. Changes in shares

Unit: shares

	Before this change		Increase/decrease (+, -) in current changes					After this change	
	quantities	proportions	issue new shares	a share grant	conversion of provident fund	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	quantities	proportions
I. Restricted shares	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%
1. State shareholding	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. Shareholding by State-owned legal persons	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Other domestic holdings	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%
Of which: Shareholding by domestic legal entities	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Domestic natural perso	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%

n shareholding									
4. Foreign shareholding	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Of which: Shares held by foreign corporations	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Overseas natural person shareholding	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
II. Unlimited shares	411,655,808	68.27%	0	0	0	-19,489,299	-19,489,299	392,166,509	65.04%
1. RMB ordinary shares	411,655,808	68.27%	0	0	0	-19,489,299	-19,489,299	392,166,509	65.04%
2. Domestically listed foreign shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Situation external listing (e.g. of a company)	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

foreign shares									
4. Its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
III. Total number of shares	603,000,000	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	603,000,000	100.00%

Reasons for share changes

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Approval of share changes

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Transfers of share changes

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Effect of share changes on financial indicators such as basic and diluted earnings per share and net assets per share attributable to the Company's common shareholders for the most recent year and the most recent period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

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

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

2. Changes in restricted shares

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: shares

Name of Shareholder	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the period	Increase in restricted sales during the period number of shares	Release of restrictions during the period number of shares	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period	Reason for selling restriction	Release date
Wu Geming	0	9,828,415	0	9,828,415	Executive Lock-up Shares	--
Richard Cheng	0	4,970,050	0	4,970,050	Executive Lock-up Shares	--
Chi Wenmao (1933-), Chinese actor	0	4,411,618	0	4,411,618	Executive Lock-up Shares	--
Wen Hong	0	279,216	0	279,216	Executive Lock-up Shares	--

add up the total	0	19,489,299	0	19,489,299	--	--

II. Issuance and listing of securities

1. Issuance of securities (excluding preferred shares) during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

2. Explanation of changes in the total number of shares and shareholder structure of the Company, and changes in the structure of the Company's assets and liabilities

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

3. Existing internal employee shares

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

III. Shareholders and de facto controllers

1. Number of shareholders and shareholdings of the Company

Unit: shares

Total number of ordinary shareholders at the end of the reporting period	24,854	Total number of common shareholders at the end of the previous month before the annual report disclosure date	27,320	Total number of preferred shareholders with voting rights restored at the end of the reporting period (if any) (refer to Note 9)	0	Total number of preferred shareholders with voting rights restored at the end of the previous month prior to the annual report disclosure date (if any) (see note 9)	0	Total number of shareholders holding special voting shares (e.g. (Yes)	0
Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares or the top 10 shareholders									
Name of Shareholder	Nature of shareholders	percentage of shareholding	Number of shares held at the end of the reporting period	Changes during the reporting period	Number of shares held under limited selling conditions	Number of shares held under unlimited conditions of sale	Pledged, marked or frozen		
							shareholding	quantities	
Shek Wah San	self-sustaining natural person	38.10%	229,769,522	-20,883,067	187,989,442	41,780,080	pledges	79,850,000	
rock pile	self-sustaining natural person	3.05%	18,391,050	18,391,050	0	18,391,050			
Wu Geming	self-sustaining natural person	2.17%	13,104,553	13,104,553	9,828,415	3,276,138			
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited GF Multi-	(sth. or sb) else	2.12%	12,812,250	12,812,250	0	12,812,250			

Factor Flexible Allocation Mixed Securities Investment Fund generic term for lustrous and ductile metals								
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited Guangfa Ruiyu One-Year Holding Period Mixed Securities Investment Fund generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	(sth. or sb) else	1.48%	8,945,280	8,945,280	0	8,945,280		
Richard Cheng	self-sustaining natural person	1.10%	6,626,734	6,626,734	4,970,050	1,656,684		
Wang Dawei (1931-2005), one of the Gang of Four	extraterritoriality natural person	1.02%	6,123,888	0	0	6,123,888		
Chi Wenmao (1933-), Chinese actor	self-sustaining natural person	0.98%	5,882,158	5,882,158	4,411,618	1,470,540		
Yefan (name)	self-sustaining natural person	0.85%	5,149,700	3,166,360	0	5,149,700		
morgan stanley & co. international PLC.	Overseas Legal Entity	0.82%	4,925,782	4,910,022	0	4,925,782		
Strategic investors or general corporations in the top 10 shareholders as a result of the placement of new shares, if any (see Note 4)	not have							

Description of the above shareholders' affiliation or concerted action	Mr. Shi Huashan and Mr. Shi Lei are father and son.

Explanation of the situation involving proxy/trustee voting and waiver of voting rights by the above shareholders	not have
Special note on the existence of repurchase special accounts among the top 10 shareholders (if any) (see note 10)	not have

Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders with unlimited sales conditions			
Name of Shareholder	Number of unlimited shares held at the end of the reporting period	Type of shares	
		Type of shares	quantities
Shek Wah San	41,780,080	Renminbi Purple (RMB), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) generic generic term for shares in a company	41,780,080
rock pile	18,391,050	Renminbi Purple (RMB), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) generic generic term for shares in a company	18,391,050
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited GF Multi-Factor Flexible Allocation Mix Securities Investment Fund	12,812,250	Renminbi ordinary shares	12,812,250

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited Guangfa Ruiyu One-Year Holding Period Mix Securities Investment Fund	8,945,280	Renminbi ordinary shares	8,945,280
Wang Dawei (1931-2005), one of the Gang of Four	6,123,888	Renminbi Purple (RMB), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) generic generic term for shares in a company	6,123,888
Yefan (name)	5,149,700	Renminbi Purple (RMB), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) generic generic term for shares in a company	5,149,700
morgan stanley & co. internati onal PLC.	4,925,782	Renminbi ordinary shares	4,925,782
Leung Ying Kwong	3,909,029	Renminbi Purple (RMB), the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) generic generic term for shares in a	3,909,029

		company	
GOLDMAN, SAC - HSBC - GOLDMAN HS & CO. LLC	3,576,194	Renmin bi ordinary shares	3,576,194
Zhejiang Ningju Investment Management Co. -Ningju Kaiyang No. 7 Private Placement Certificates voucher investment fund	3,361,580	Renmin bi ordinary shares	3,361,580
Top 10 unlimited shares outstanding between East and West, and the top 10 without Explanation of affiliation or concerted action between shareholders with restricted shares outstanding and top 10 shareholders	Mr. and Mrs. Shi Huashan and Liang Yingguang are the actual controllers of the Company, and Mr. Shi Lei is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shi Huashan and Liang Yingguang. The Company does not know whether there is any connected relationship or concerted action among the other top 10 holders of unlimited shares and between the top 10 holders of unlimited shares and the top 10 shareholders.		
Description of shareholders participating in financing and securities financing business (if any) (refer to Note 5)	not have		

Whether the company has a voting rights differential arrangement

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Whether the Company's top 10 ordinary shareholders and top 10 ordinary shareholders with unlimited conditions for sale engaged in agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

The Company's top 10 ordinary shareholders and top 10 ordinary shareholders with unlimited conditions of sale did not engage in agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period.

2. Controlling shareholders of the Company

Nature of controlling shareholder: Natural person Controlling type of controlling shareholder: Natural person

Name of controlling shareholder	citizenship	Whether or not they have acquired the right of abode in other countries or regions
Shek Wah San	sino	clogged
Main occupations and positions	For details of Mr. Shi Huashan's position, please refer to "Section IV Corporate Governance" under "VII Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management". "The situation of the management staff"	
Shareholdings in other domestic and overseas listed companies held and participated in during the reporting period	not have	

Changes in controlling shareholders during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There was no change in the controlling shareholder of the Company during the reporting period.

3. Actual controllers of the Company and their concerted parties

Nature of beneficial owner: Domestic natural person
Type of beneficial owner: Natural person

Name of actual controller	Relationship with actual controller	citizenship	Whether or not they have acquired the right of abode in other countries or regions
Shek Wah San	the person himself	sino	clogged
Leung Ying Kwong	Acting in concert (including agreements, relatives, (same control)	sino	clogged
rock pile	Acting in concert (including agreements, relatives, (same control)	sino	clogged
Guo Lihua (1875-1966), writer, poet and novelist	Acting in concert (including agreements, relatives, (same control)	sino	clogged
Shi Taishan (1905-1978), communist politician, prime minister of China from 1928, minister of	Acting in concert (including agreements, relatives, (same control)	sino	clogged

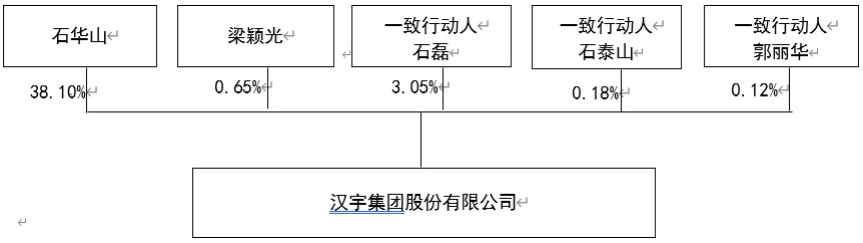
defense from 2007			
Main occupations and positions	For details of Mr. Shi Huashan's position, please refer to "Section IV Corporate Governance" under "VII Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management". situation."		
Domestic and overseas listed companies in which the Company had a controlling stake in the past 10 years	not have		

Change in actual controller during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There was no change in the actual controller of the Company during the reporting period.

Block diagram of the ownership and control relationship between the Company and the beneficial owners



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

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(4) The ratio of the number of shares pledged by the controlling shareholder or the first largest shareholder of the company and the persons acting in concert with him/her to the number of shares held by him/her reaches 80%.

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

5. Other corporate shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

6, controlling shareholders, de facto controllers, reorganization parties and other commitment subject to share restrictions on the reduction of shares

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

IV. Specific implementation of share repurchases during the reporting period

Progress in the implementation of share buybacks

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Progress of implementation of share buyback reduction using centralized bidding transactions

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Section VIII. Information on preferred shares

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

There were no preferred shares in the company during the reporting period.

Section IX. Bond-related information

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Section X. Financial reporting

I. Audit reports

Type of audit opinion	Standard unqualified opinion
Date of signature of the audit report	April 10, 2023
Name of auditing organization	Zhong Tian Yun Accounting Firm (Special General Partnership)
Audit report symbol	Zhongtian Yun [2023] Audit No. 90138
Name of Certified Public Accountant	Guan Shengchun, Zhou Li

Body of the audit report

All shareholders of Hanyu Group Co:

I. Audit opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hanyu Group Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Hanyu Group), 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 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China and present fairly the financial position of Hanyu Group as of December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

The consolidated and parent company's financial position as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the consolidated and parent company's results of operations and consolidated and parent company's cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2012. **Basis for Forming the 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 "Responsibilities of Certified Public Accountants for the Audit of Financial Statements" of the audit report. In accordance with the Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in China, we are independent of Hanyu Group 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 MATTERS 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.

(i) Revenue recognition

1. Description of the matter

As described in the accounting policies set out in Note 3 (xxvi) to the financial statements, Note 5, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (xxxix) and Note 13, Notes to Major Items of the Parent Company's Financial Statements (v), the Hanyu Group and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the research and development, production and sales of energy efficient household electrical appliances, drainage pumps, industrial robots and hydrotherapy toilets, etc. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Hanyu Group recognized a revenue of RMB1,017,641,921.74 per annum. For the year 2022, the revenue from

main business recognized by the Han Yu Group companies is RMB1,017,641,921.74. As revenue is one of the important financial indicators, there is an inherent risk that management may manipulate the timing of revenue recognition in order to meet specific objectives or expectations, we have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

2. Audit response

(1) Understand and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls related to revenue recognition from principal operations;

(2) A sample is selected to examine the relevant terms of sales contracts to identify the terms and conditions relating to the transfer of the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the products, and to evaluate whether the accounting policy for revenue recognition from principal operations complies with the requirements of ASBE;

(3) Examine major customer contracts or orders, warehouse receipts, signed receipts, shipping documents, etc., to verify that the revenue recognition of the main business is consistent with the disclosed accounting policies;

(4) For customers that recognize revenue from main business operations based on usage, query the data on the customer's supplier management platform and reconcile the queried data on the current year's usage and the status of payment back with the book records;

(5) Implement analytical procedures for main operating income, including analysis of month-to-month changes in revenues, costs, and gross margins, as well as changes in revenues, costs, and gross margins for major products between the current period and the previous period;

(6) In conjunction with the audit of accounts receivable, major customer letters were selected to confirm sales for the period, and alternative tests were performed on the sample that did not respond to the letters;

(7) A cut-off test is performed on the main operating income by examining the relevant supporting documentation for sales transactions recorded nearer to the balance sheet date or thereabouts in order to evaluate whether the related operating income has been recorded in the appropriate accounting period.

(ii) Provision for bad debts on accounts receivable

1. Description of the matter

As described in the accounting policies described in Note 3(10) to the financial statements, Note 5, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Item (4), and Note 13, Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements Major Items (2), the carrying amount of accounts receivable for the consolidated Hanyu Group as of December 31, 2022 was $288,083,151.26, and the allowance for bad debts was 6,431,906.68.

Management measures the allowance for bad debts for accounts receivable using the expected credit loss model. Management measures the allowance for bad debts for accounts receivable at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire life of the accounts receivable, taking into account historical default data, historical loss rates and forward-looking information. Management estimates the allowance for bad debts for groups of customers with similar credit loss models. Due to the large accounts receivable balances and the inherent uncertainty in the assessment of the allowance for bad debts in accounts receivable as well as the significant management judgment involved, we have identified the provision for bad debts in accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

2. Audit response

(1) Understand and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal controls related to the provision for bad debt;

(2) Review the subsequent actual write-offs or reversals of accounts receivable for which bad debt provisions were made in prior years and evaluate the accuracy of management's past projections;

(3) Examine expected credit loss receivables for key parameters and assumptions of the credit loss models used by the company, including benchmarks for categorizing receivables by customer risk characteristics and historical default data for management's estimated loss rates; and examine the information used by the company in forming its judgments, including comparing the historical loss information used by the company to the accounting records for historical bad debt losses and evaluating whether forward-looking information to evaluate the reasonableness of the Company's credit loss estimates;

(4) Recalculate the amount of the allowance for bad debts calculated on the basis of the expected credit loss model and evaluate its accuracy;

(5) Examine the status of accounts receivable return after the period and evaluate the reasonableness of the provision for bad debts. **IV. Other information**

The management of Hanyu Group (hereinafter referred to as management) is responsible for other information. Other information includes the information covered in the 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

The management of Hanyu Group (hereinafter referred to as the management) is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Standards for

Business Enterprises (ASBEs), for the fair presentation thereof 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 Hanyu Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and applying the going concern assumptions unless management plans to liquidate Hanyu Group, terminate its operations or has no realistic alternative.

Governance is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of HANU Group. **VI. Responsibilities of certified public accountants for the audit of financial statements**

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

In performing the audit in accordance with auditing standards, we use professional 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 a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation or override of internal controls.

(2) To obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

(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 there is a material uncertainty about the existence of matters or circumstances that may give rise to significant doubt about Hanyu Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, auditing standards require us to draw the attention of the users of the statements to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements in our audit report; if the disclosures are not adequate, we should express a non-qualified opinion. Our conclusions are based on information available as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause Hanyu Group 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 entities or business activities in the Hanyu Group to express an 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.

Zhongtianyun Accounting Firm (Special Ordinary Partnership) Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Guan Shengchun

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Zhou Li

Beijing, China April 11, 2003

II. Financial statements

The statements in the notes to the financial statements are presented in dollars

1. Consolidated balance sheet

Prepared by: Han Yu Group Co.

December 31, 2022

Unit: Yuan

sports event	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Liquid assets:		
money funds	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
Provision for settlement		
outflow of funds		
Financial assets held for trading	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
derivative financial asset		
notes receivable	104,420,593.92	140,460,848.45
accounts receivable	281,651,244.58	266,828,856.48
Receivables financing	44,070,588.63	3,285,256.32
Prepayments	10,598,574.59	12,137,056.70
Premiums receivable		
Receivables from reinsurance		
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable		
Other receivables	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08
Of which: Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Bought and sold financial assets		
inventory (of material)	262,223,111.58	283,674,082.82
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		
Non-current assets due within one year	111,944,444.43	
Other current assets	9,858,197.11	41,017,624.09
Total current assets	940,673,069.14	879,564,733.75
Non-current assets:		
Release of loans and advances		
debenture investment		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87
Investments in other equity instruments	15,421,320.75	15,400,000.00
Other non-current financial assets		
investment property	603,950,943.66	
fixed assets	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69
construction in progress	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89

Productive biological assets		
oil and gas assets		
usufructuary assets	8,867,345.15	4,441,460.06
intangible asset	30,522,047.17	98,157,177.53
development expenditure		
reputation of a firm's product		
Long-term amortized expenses	20,630,429.02	23,167,562.47
Deferred tax assets	31,171,867.26	22,846,171.11
Other non-current assets	17,712,373.59	115,327,436.94
Total non-current assets	1,308,796,294.81	1,351,555,990.56
Total assets	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31
Current liabilities:		
short term loan	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28
Borrowing from the Central Bank		
funds on call		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities		
notes payable	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21
accounts payable	160,376,842.01	208,252,259.18
Advance receipts		
Contractual liabilities	9,158,212.43	11,441,110.56
Sales of repurchased financial assets		
Deposit-taking and interbank deposits		
Securities brokerage		
Underwriting of securities		
Employee remuneration payable	18,704,677.96	20,714,837.44
Taxes payable	10,136,669.19	10,534,029.52
Other accounts payable	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99
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	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43
Other current liabilities	4,865,847.61	20,772,187.05
Total current liabilities	376,775,936.52	526,917,510.66
Non-current liabilities:		
Reserves for insurance contracts		
long term loan		
bonds payable		

Of which: Preferred shares		
perpetual bond		

Lease liabilities	6,814,145.54	1,664,113.15
Long-term accounts payable		
Long-term employee compensation payable		
projected liability		156,114.83
Deferred income	10,383,167.62	13,275,083.62
Deferred income tax liabilities	19,109,789.64	14,032,944.94
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	36,307,102.80	29,128,256.54
Total liabilities	413,083,039.32	556,045,767.20
Ownership Interests:		
capital stock	603,000,000.00	603,000,000.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: Preferred shares		
perpetual bond		
capital surplus	239,924,014.06	236,886,366.21
Less: Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-7,375,564.18	-12,263,511.55
earmark		
surplus surplus	195,250,328.85	173,577,487.79
General risk provision		
unallocated profit	806,016,188.99	671,739,563.84
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company	1,836,814,967.72	1,672,939,906.29
Minority interests	-428,643.09	2,135,050.82
Total owners' equity	1,836,386,324.63	1,675,074,957.11
Total liabilities and owners' equity	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31

Legal representative: Shi Huashan Person in charge of accounting work: Ma Chunshou Head of Accounting Organization: Ma Chunshou

2. Parent company balance sheet

Unit: Yuan

sports event	December 31, 2022	January 1, 2022
Liquid assets:		
money funds	64,075,993.90	57,031,688.27
Financial assets held for trading	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
derivative financial asset		
notes receivable	102,696,391.02	137,040,498.45
accounts receivable	326,205,116.09	375,195,645.58
Receivables financing	43,823,774.33	1,685,416.32
Prepayments	6,192,869.34	15,750,191.96
Other receivables	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17
Of which: Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
inventory (of material)	148,502,873.99	176,213,590.54
Contractual assets		
Assets held for sale		

Non-current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	3,927,638.48	1,641,444.00

Total current assets	982,542,423.21	1,037,042,352.29
Non-current assets:		
debenture investment		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investments	807,058,123.85	783,003,653.88
Investments in other equity instruments	38,841,913.85	10,400,000.00
Other non-current financial assets		
investment property	99,490,431.36	
fixed assets	214,323,210.44	297,648,213.31
construction in progress	4,038,878.78	11,295,333.69
Productive biological assets		
oil and gas assets		
usufructuary assets		
intangible asset	19,467,118.83	43,124,173.42
development expenditure		
reputation of a firm's product		
Long-term amortized expenses	15,073,843.88	16,768,857.82
Deferred tax assets	1,756,567.65	3,162,706.78
Other non-current assets	16,379,236.04	6,192,232.51
Total non-current assets	1,216,429,324.68	1,171,595,171.41
Total assets	2,198,971,747.89	2,208,637,523.70
Current liabilities:		
short term loan		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities		
notes payable	138,820,676.89	231,737,901.66
accounts payable	102,820,657.46	154,626,220.29
Advance receipts		
Contractual liabilities	3,250,132.37	3,140,601.30
Employee remuneration payable	7,629,961.90	8,218,895.76
Taxes payable	3,165,866.82	4,598,362.56
Other accounts payable	7,047,732.92	25,925,343.74
Of which: Interest payable		
dividend payable		
Liabilities held for sale		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Other current liabilities	3,004,788.93	16,292,770.84
Total current liabilities	265,739,817.29	444,540,096.15
Non-current liabilities:		

long term loan		
bonds payable		

Of which: Preferred shares		
perpetual bond		
Lease liabilities		
Long-term accounts payable		
Long-term employee compensation payable		
projected liability		
Deferred income	9,933,167.62	12,825,083.62
Deferred income tax liabilities	12,994,067.21	12,493,706.62
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	22,927,234.83	25,318,790.24
Total liabilities	288,667,052.12	469,858,886.39
Ownership Interests:		
capital stock	603,000,000.00	603,000,000.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: Preferred shares		
perpetual bond		
capital surplus	237,586,409.37	234,548,761.52
Less: Treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income		
earmark		
surplus surplus	195,250,328.85	173,577,487.79
unallocated profit	874,467,957.55	727,652,388.00
Total owners' equity	1,910,304,695.77	1,738,778,637.31
Total liabilities and owners' equity	2,198,971,747.89	2,208,637,523.70

3. Consolidated income statement

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022	2021
I. Gross operating income	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58
Of which: Operating income	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58
Interest income		
Premiums earned		
Fee and commission income		
II. Total operating costs	850,493,441.06	933,639,111.85
Of which: Operating costs	730,522,477.06	779,117,358.15
interest expense		
Handling fee and commission expenses		
surrender charge		
Net claims expenditure		
Net withdrawal of contractual reserves for insurance liabilities horizontal tablet or inscribed board		
Policy dividend expenses		

Reinsurance costs		
Taxes and surcharges	14,529,855.64	11,870,947.56
sales expense	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76

overhead	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39
R&D costs	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33
financial cost	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66
Of which: Interest expense	2,868,745.23	5,667,300.48
Interest income	5,851,169.52	14,313,169.77
Add: Other gains	7,931,835.07	6,607,772.52
Investment income (Losses are marked with a "-") (columns)	25,230,436.57	55,785,087.72
Of which: to associates and joint ventures Investment income of the enterprise	11,576,225.99	12,616,350.62
Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Currency exchange gains (losses are marked with a "-") (columns)		
Net exposure to hedging gains (losses are recognized with a "-" sign)		
Gain (Loss) on changes in fair value is recognized with a "-" sign	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
Credit impairment losses (losses are symbolized by "-") (fill in the blanks)	-1,182,242.86	-1,211,614.60
Impairment losses on assets (losses are recognized with a "-" sign)	-9,599,245.92	-3,179,376.01
Gain (loss marked with a "-") on disposal of assets (fill in the blanks)	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
III. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "-" sign)	228,087,473.11	257,934,582.35
Add: Non-operating income	200,255.32	140,061.61
Less: Non-operating expenses	989,071.54	730,608.80
IV. Total profit (total loss is shown with a "-" sign)	227,298,656.89	257,344,035.16
Less: Income tax expense	25,928,557.45	27,890,411.02
V. Net profit (net loss is marked with a "-") (columns)	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
(i) Classification by business continuity		

1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss to "-" sign)	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss to "-" sign)		
(ii) Classification by ownership		
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62
2. Minority gains and losses	-2,819,366.77	-338,799.48
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company net of tax	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
(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		
5. Other		
(ii) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss combined income	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
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	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
7. Other		
of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders of the net profit after tax		
VII. Total comprehensive income	206,258,046.81	219,568,937.91
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company horizontal tablet or inscribed board	209,077,413.58	219,907,737.39
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	-2,819,366.77	-338,799.48
VIII. Earnings per share		
(i) Basic earnings per share	0.3386	0.3811
(ii) Diluted earnings per share	0.3386	0.3811

In the event of a business combination under the same control during the current period, the net profit realized by the party to be merged before the merger was: 0.00 yuan, and the net profit realized by the party to be merged in the previous period was: 0.00 yuan. Legal representative: Shi Huashan Person in charge of accounting work: Ma Chunshou Head of accounting organization: Ma Chunshou

4. Parent company income statement

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022	2021
I. Operating income	932,401,413.97	1,059,801,291.05
Less: Operating costs	653,034,060.36	755,015,814.22
Taxes and surcharges	7,910,727.69	7,687,934.18
sales expense	15,671,948.33	21,829,719.71
overhead	28,770,825.46	31,684,496.03

R&D costs	33,023,081.30	38,343,456.67
financial cost	-24,208,185.79	5,668,392.50
Of which: Interest expense	1,163,211.54	3,948,702.57
Interest income	1,397,930.18	8,477,866.01
Add: Other gains	5,463,755.98	4,778,655.39
Investment income (Losses are marked with a "-") (columns)	29,225,325.88	43,218,212.58
Of which: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures	11,576,225.99	12,616,350.62
Gain (loss recorded as "-") on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Net exposure to hedging gains (losses are recognized with a "-" sign)		

Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of "-" sign)	-1,312,500.00	5,901,420.00
Credit impairment losses (losses are recognized with a "-" sign)	-448,646.89	-577,113.36
Impairment losses on assets (losses are symbolized by "-") (fill in the blanks)	-4,636,948.99	-99,396.55
Gain (loss is represented by a "-" sign) on disposal of assets	11,009.15	-224,175.44
II. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "—" sign)	246,500,951.75	252,569,080.36
Add: Non-operating income		
Less: Non-operating expenses	523,679.95	326,577.66
III. Total profit (total loss is marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)	245,977,271.80	252,242,502.70
Less: Income tax expense	29,248,861.19	30,197,927.57
IV. Net profit (net loss is indicated by a "-" sign) (columns)	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
(i) Net profit (net loss) from continuing operations (net loss in dollars) "-" sign)	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
(ii) Net income (net loss) from discontinued operations (net loss in dollars) "-" 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		
5. Other		
(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	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
VII. Earnings per share:		
(i) Basic earnings per share	0.36	0.37
(ii) Diluted earnings per share	0.36	0.37

5. Consolidated statement of cash flows

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022	2021

i. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods and services	1,092,744,734.27	1,030,485,741.91
Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits		
Net increase in borrowing from central banks		
Net increase in remittances to other financial institutions		
Cash received from premiums for original insurance contracts		
Net cash received from reinsurance operations		
Net increase in policyholder deposits and investments		
Cash received for interest, fees and commissions		
Net increase in inward remittances		
Net increase in funding of repurchase operations		
Net cash received from agency trading of securities		
Tax refunds received	56,206,139.97	55,439,896.28
Other cash received in connection with operating activities	8,233,440.83	21,721,309.66
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities	1,157,184,315.07	1,107,646,947.85
Cash paid for goods and services	681,318,741.59	623,456,406.94
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		
Net increase in deposits with central banks and interbanks		
Cash payments for original insurance contract claims		
Net increase in funds disbursed		
Cash paid for interest, fees and commissions		
Cash to pay policy dividends		
Cash paid to and for employees	198,446,879.02	217,760,150.43
Taxes paid	57,983,425.42	55,521,087.48
Payments of other cash related to operating activities	39,837,436.39	47,589,466.91
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities	977,586,482.42	944,327,111.76
Net cash flows from operating activities	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovery of investments		631,103.32
Cash received from investment income	15,909.84	

Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-lived assets Net cash recovered from assets during the period	1,881,558.72	15,720,655.49
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units received Net cash		15,130,392.08
Other cash received related to investing activities	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities	20,461,366.34	34,482,150.89
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-lived assets Cash paid for period assets	117,919,394.96	153,539,391.69
Cash paid for investments	10,021,320.75	5,500,000.00
Net increase in pledged loans		
Acquisition of payments from subsidiaries and other business units Net cash		
Payments of other cash related to investing activities	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities	141,440,713.27	166,557,750.41
Net cash flows from investing activities	-120,979,346.93	-132,075,599.52
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from absorption of investments		
Of which: Receipts from minority investments in subsidiaries cash received		
Cash received from acquisition of loans	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77
Other cash received related to financing activities		
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77

Cash paid for debt service	104,568,502.59	299,092,638.08
Cash paid for distribution of dividends, profits or interest payments	49,501,702.01	101,503,232.96
Of which: Shares paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders		
Profit, profit		
Payments of other cash related to financing activities	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities	157,405,152.42	404,377,185.43
Net cash flows from financing activities	-78,302,141.44	-240,646,316.66
iv. effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents affect (usually adversely)	8,782,614.87	-10,515,913.98
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07
Add: Cash and cash equivalents balance at beginning of period	95,315,691.81	315,233,685.88
VI. Cash and cash equivalents balance at end of period	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81

6. Parent company statement of cash flows

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022	2021
i. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods and services	976,173,200.24	890,865,548.58
Tax refunds received	20,023,155.30	35,853,302.42
Other cash received in connection with operating activities	52,466,171.94	10,335,357.86
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities	1,048,662,527.48	937,054,208.86
Cash paid for goods and services	750,264,173.10	694,819,985.87
Cash paid to and for employees	89,341,616.41	93,626,570.04
Taxes paid	38,738,209.57	34,734,871.30
Payments of other cash related to operating activities	17,455,530.30	28,141,959.08
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities	895,799,529.38	851,323,386.29
Net cash flows from operating activities	152,862,998.10	85,730,822.57
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from recovery of investments		
Cash received from investment income	15,909.85	
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-lived assets		3,724,922.90
Net cash recovered from assets during the period		
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units received	17,207.38	15,786,900.00
Net cash		
Other cash received related to investing activities	18,563,903.18	3,000,000.00
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities	18,597,020.41	22,511,822.90
Acquisition of fixed assets		

Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities	49,425,333.63	319,252,561.12
Net cash flows from financing activities	-49,425,333.63	-239,252,561.12
iv. effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents affect (usually adversely)	236,276.76	-631,227.74
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,044,305.63	-199,898,603.36
Add: Cash and cash equivalents balance at beginning of period	57,031,688.27	256,930,291.63
VI. Cash and cash equivalents balance at end of period	64,075,993.90	57,031,688.27

7. Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amount for the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022													
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company												Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	capital stock	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	General risk provision	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else										
I. Prior year closing balance	603,000,000.00				236,886,366.21		-12,263,511.55		173,577,487.79		671,739,563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11
plus: Change in accounting policy														
Correction of prior period errors														

Business combinations under one control														
(sth. or sb) else														
II. Opening balance for the year	603,000.000.00				236.886.366.21		-12,263,511.55		173.577,487.79		671,739.563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11
III. Changes during the period (Reduced by "-") "The number. (of a form etc) fill in					3,037,647.85		4,887,947.37		21,672,841.06		134,276.625.15		163.875.061.43	-2,563,693.91	161.311.367.52

(columns)															
(iii) Total comprehensive income							4,887,947.37				204.189,466.21		209.077.413.58	-2,819,366.77	206.258.046.81
(ii) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital					3,037,647.85								3,037,647.85	255.672.86	3,293,320.71
1. Common shares invested by owners															
2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments															

3. Share-based payments recognized in equity															
4. Other					3,037,647.85								3,037,647.85	255.672.86	3,293,320.71
(iii) Profit sharing									21,672,841.06		-69,912,841.06		-48,240,000.00		-48,240,000.00
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									21,672,841.06		-21,672,841.06				
2. Provision for general risks															
3. insofar as											-48,2		-48,2		-48,2

some people (or shareholders)											40,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00
4. (sth. or sb) else															
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owner's equity															
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or share capital)															
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or share capital)															
3. Coverage of losses by															

surplus surplus															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings															
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings															
6. Other															
(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	603,000.000.00				239.924.014.06		-7,375,564.18		195,250.328.85		806,016.188.99		1,836,814,967.72	-428.643.09	1,836,386,324.63

Prior period amount

Unit: Yuan

sports	2021												
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company											Minorit	Total own
	capit	Other equity instruments	capi	Less:	Other	ear	sur	General	unalloc	(sth.	Subt		

event	al stock	prioritization thigh	sustainability debt	(sth. or sb) else	tal surplus	Treasury stock	comprehensive income	mark	plus surplus	risk provision	ated profit	or sb) else	otal	y interests	ers' equity
I. Prior year closing balance	603,000.000.00				191.837.831.53	2,200.00	-2,378,825.32		151.373.030.28		560.631.597.73		1,504,461,434.22	4,515,249.09	1,508,976,683.31
plus: Change in accounting policy															
Correction of prior period errors															
Business combinations under one control															
(sth. or sb) else															
II. Opening balance for the year	603,000.000.00				191.837.831.53	2,200.00	-2,378,825.32		151.373.030.28		560.631.597.73		1,504,461,434.22	4,515,249.09	1,508,976,683.31

III. Increases/decreases during the period flux					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00	-9,884,686.23		22,204,457.51		111.107.966.11		168.478.472.07	-2,380,198.27	166,098.273.80

sum of money (Reduced by "-") (inserted by the symbol "`")														
(i)) Total comprehensive income							-9,884,686.23				229.792,423.62		219.907.737.39	-338,799.48	219.568,937.91
(ii)) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00							45,050,734.68	-2,041,398.79	43,009,335.89
1. Common shares invested by owners															

2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments														
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity														
4. Other					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00						45,050,734.68	-2,041,398.79	43,009,335.89
(iii) Profit sharing									22,204,457.51		-118.684.457.51		-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									22,204,457.51		-22,204,457.51			

2. Provision for general risks															
3. For owners (or shareholders)											-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
4. (sth. or sb) else															
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owner's equity															
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or share capital)															
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or shar															

e capital)														
3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus														
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings														
5. Other synthesis earnings														

Carry forward of retained earnings															
6. (sth. or sb) else															
(V)) Earmarked Reserve															
1. Withdrawals during the period															
2. Utilization during the period															
(VI)) Other															
IV. Closing balance for the period	603,000.000.00				236.886.366.21		-12,263,511.55		173.577,487.79		671,739.563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11

8. Statement of changes in equity of the parent company

Amount for the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2022											
	capital stock	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Total owners' equity
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else								
I. Prior year closing balance	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778.637.31
plus: Change in accounting policy												
Correction of prior period errors												
(sth. or sb) else												
II. Opening balance for the year	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778.637.31

III. Changes during the period (Reduced by "-") (inserted by the symbol "`")					3,037,647.85				21,672,841.06	146,815,569.55		171,526,058.46
(i) Total comprehensive income										216,728,410.61		216,728,410.61
(ii) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital					3,037,647.85							3,037,647.85
1. Common shares invested by owners												

2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity												
4. Other					3,037,647.85							3,037,647.85
(iii) Profit sharing									21,672,841.06	-69,912,841.06		-48,240,000.00
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									21,672,841.06	-21,672,841.06		
2.										-		-

proprietor (or shareholders)										48,240,000.00		48,240,000.00
3. Its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)												
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owner's equity												
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or share capital)												
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or share capital)												

3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus												
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans to retained earnings												
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings												
6. Other												
(V)												

) Earmarked Reserve												
1. Withdrawals during the period												
2. Utilization during the period												
(VI)) Other												
IV. Closing balance for the period	603,000,000.00				237,586,409.37				195,250,328.85	874,467,957.55		1,910,304.695.77

Prior period amount

Unit: Yuan

sports event	2021											
	capital stock	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Total owners' equity
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else								
I. Prior year closing balance	603,000,000.00				189,512,018.84				151,373,030.28	624,292,270.38		1,568,177.319.50

plus: Change in accounting policy												
Correction of prior period errors												
(sth. or sb) else												
II. Opening balance for the year	603,000,000.00				189,512,018.84				151,373,030.28	624,292,270.38		1,568,177,319.50
III. Changes during the period (Reduced by "-") ''The number. (of a form etc) fill in					45,036,742.68				22,204,457.51	103,360,117.62		170,601, 317.81

(columns)												
(iii) Total comprehensive income										222,044,575.13		222,044,575.13
(ii) Owners' inputs and reductions in capital					45,036,742.68							45,036,742.68
1. Common shares invested by owners												
2. Capital contributions by holders of other equity instruments												
3. Share-based payments recognized in												

equity												
4. Other					45,036,742.68							45,036,742.68
(iii) Profit sharing									22,204,457.51	-118,684,457.51		-96,480,000.00
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves									22,204,457.51	-22,204,457.51		
2. To the owner (or shareholders)										-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
3. Other												

(iv)) Internal carry-forward of owner's equity												
1. Capitalization of capital surplus (or share capital)												
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or share capital)												
3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus												
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit												

plans to retained earnings												
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings												
6. Other												
(V) Earmarked Reserve												
1. Withdrawals during the period												
2. Utilization during the period												

(VI) its (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant)												
IV. Closing balance for the period	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778,637.31

III. Basic information about the company

(i) Company profile

Company name: Han Yu Group Co.

Registered address: No. 336, Qinglan Road, Hi-Tech Development Zone, Jiangmen, China

Registered capital: RMB 603,000,000

Company business license unified social credit code: 9144070074369364 5X Legal representative: Shi Huashan

(ii) Nature of the industry

Our company belongs to the household appliance drainage pump industry.

(iii) Scope of business and main business

1, the scope of business: household appliances and accessories, electronic components, hardware, plastic products, molds, machinery parts production, processing and sales; medical equipment research and development, production, wholesale and specialized retail; sanitary ware, environmental protection equipment research and development, production, wholesale and specialized retail; new energy vehicles and their accessories, accessories, research, experiments, production, sales; electric vehicle charging facilities, research and development, production, sales, operation and technical services; industrial robots, control equipment, energy saving equipment, energy storage equipment development, production, sales; software development, information technology services and information consulting services; road cargo transportation, warehousing and distribution services (excluding dangerous chemicals) , sales, operation and technical services; research and development, production and sales of industrial robots, control equipment, energy-saving equipment, energy storage equipment; software development, information technology services and information consulting services; road cargo transportation, warehousing and distribution services (excluding hazardous chemicals); machinery and equipment leasing; real estate development, non-residential real estate leasing, property management; lodging and catering services. (Items subject to approval in accordance with the law may be operated only after approval by the relevant authorities.)

2, the main business: energy efficient household appliances drainage pump research and development, production and sales.

(iv) History of the Company

1. Establishment of Han Yu Electric Co.

(hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was formerly known as Jiangmen Han Yu Electric Co. (hereinafter referred to as "Hanyu Electric Co., Ltd."), which was incorporated on November 26, 2002. (hereinafter referred to as "Hanyu Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd.") was incorporated on November 26, 2002. Hanyu Electrical Appliances Co.

The Bureau of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Government of Guangdong Province agreed in Document No. [2002] 176 of September 28, 2002, and the Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Guangdong-Jiangsu Cooperation Agreement issued by the People's Government of Guangdong Province on October 26, 2002, to provide the following information

It is a Sino-foreign equity joint venture approved by the Certificate of Approval for Investment Enterprises of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese in the People's Republic of China No. [2002] 0025. The registered capital is 61

million U.S. dollars, of which: Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, Huajian Electrical Appliances Factory contributed 457,500 U.S. dollars, accounting for 75% of the registered capital; Hong Kong Jiayin Enterprises, Inc. contributed 152,500 U.S. dollars.

It accounts for 25% of the registered capital. The above capital contribution has been approved by Guangdong Zhongsheng Accounting Firm Company Limited, Jiangmen Branch on December 30, 2003, issued by Guangdong Zhongsheng Jiang examination words

(2003) 226.

2. Conversion of foreign capital to domestic capital

Ltd. shareholder Jiangmen Pengjiang District Huajian Electrical Appliance Factory In 2010, the system reform office of Pengjiang District, Jiangmen City, approved the restructuring, in October 2010

Ltd. was renamed as Jiangmen Pengjiang Huajian Electric Co. In addition, with the approval of the Bureau of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Jiangmen City, the foreign shareholders of Han Yu Electric Co. The shareholding was transferred to Jiangmen Jianghai District Shen Yun Investment Center (Limited Partnership) and the Company was transformed into a domestic enterprise. After the company was converted into a domestic enterprise, the original registered capital of USD 610,000 was converted into registered capital of RMB 5,041,406 at the exchange rate of 1:8.2646 at the time when the foreign party made the capital contribution from USD, among which: Jiangmen Pengjiang Huajian Electric Appliances Co. Ltd. contributed RMB3,781,054.50, accounting for 75%; Jiangmen Jianghai District Shen Yun Investment Center (Limited Partnership) contributed RMB1,260,351.50, accounting for 25%. The above registered capital of RMB5,041,406 has been verified by Shenzhen Pengcheng Accounting Firm Co., Ltd. in its capital verification report No. 122 (2010) and approved for registration by Jianghai Branch of Jiangmen Municipal Administration for Industry and Commerce on 24 December 2010, and has been approved for registration by Jiangmen Municipal Administration for Industry and Commerce on 24 December 2010.

3. 2010 equity transfer and capital increase

On December 28, 2010, according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting of Hanyu Electric Co., Ltd. and the amended articles of association, the shareholders of the Company, Jiangmen Pengjiang District Huajian Electric Co.

The Company transferred its equity interest to Shi Huashan. on December 28, 2010, the Company applied for an increase in registered capital of RMB 1,054,610.93, which was invested by Suzhou Zhouyuan Jiuding Investment Zhongguo (Suzhou Zhouyuan Jiuding Investment Zhongguo).

After the change, the registered capital is RMB6,096,016.93, which is contributed by Suzhou Jinze Investment Center (limited partnership), Ma Chunshou and Guo Linsheng. The registered capital after the change is RMB 6,096,016.93.

Among them: Shi Huashan contributed RMB 3,781,054.50, accounting for 62.025%; Jiangmen Jianghai District Shen Yun Investment Center (limited partnership) contributed RMB 1,260,351.50, accounting for 20.675%; Suzhou Zhouyuan Jiuding Investment Center contributed RMB914,402.54, accounting for 15%; Suzhou Jinze Investment Center contributed RMB60,960.17, accounting for 1%; Ma Chunshou contributed RMB60,960.17, accounting for 1%; Guo Linsheng contributed RMB18,288.05, accounting for 0.3%. Guo Linsheng contributed RMB18,288.05, accounting for 0.3%. The aforesaid capital contributions have been verified by the Capital Verification Report No. [2010] 485 issued on December 28, 2010 by Shenzhen Pengcheng Accounting Firm Co.

4. Establishment of joint stock companies

Pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting of Hanyu Electric Co., Ltd. and the Promoters' Agreement signed by the promoters on March 8, 2011, the whole of Hanyu Electric Co.

Ltd. was changed to a joint stock limited company, and on March 30, 2011, it registered the industrial and commercial change at Jiangmen Administration for Industry and Commerce and obtained the business license of enterprise legal person. Han

Ltd. was converted into 100,000,000 shares with a par value of RMB1 per share based on the audited net assets as of December 31, 2010. After the share reform, the shareholding structure of the Company was as follows:

serial number	Name of Shareholder	Amount of funds disbursed ($ million)	percentage of contribution
1	Shek Wah San	6,202.50	62.025%
2	Jiangmen Jianghai District Shen Yun Investment Center (Limited Partnership)	2,067.50	20.675%
3	Suzhou Zhouyuan Jiuding Investment Center (Limited Partnership)	1,500.00	15.000%
4	Suzhou Jin Ze Investment Center (Limited Partnership)	100.00	1.000%
5	Ma Chunshou	100.00	1.000%
6	Guo Linsheng (1864-1968), writer, sculptor and poet	30.00	0.300%
add up the total		10,000.00	100.000%

5. Public offering of RMB ordinary shares

On October 14, 2014, with the approval of China Securities Regulatory Commission's document Zheng Jian License [2014] 1054, the Company made its initial public offering of RMB 34 million ordinary shares (A shares) to the public at an issue price of RMB 19.30 per share, which was approved by the Ruihua Accounting Firm (瑞华会计事务所).

(Special Ordinary Partnership) audited the new registered capital and paid-in capital of the Company in its initial public offering and issued the Capital Verification Report No. Ruihua Jing Zi [2014] 48110011 on October 28, 2014 On October 30, 2014, the Company's shares were listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. After the issue, the total share capital of the Company was changed to 13,400.00 million shares (par value of RMB1 per share), and on December 30, 2014, the Company completed the registration procedures for

industrial and commercial changes.

6. Capitalization of capital surplus

In April 2017, pursuant to the resolution of the 2016 Annual General Meeting, the Company, based on the total share capital of 134,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2016, offered to all shareholders

The capital stock of the Company was increased by 15 shares for every 10 shares, resulting in 201,000,000 shares. After the conversion, the total share capital of the Company increased to 335,000,000 shares.

7. Capitalization of capital surplus to share capital

In April 2018, pursuant to the resolution of the 2017 Annual General Meeting, the Company, on the basis of the total share capital of 335,000,000 shares as of December 31, 2017, offered to all its shareholders

The capital stock of the Company was increased by 8 shares for every 10 shares, resulting in the increase of 268,000,000 shares. After the conversion, the total share capital of the Company increased to 603,000,000 shares.

These financial statements were approved for reporting by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company dated April 11, 2023, which was approved for reporting.

For details of changes in the scope of the consolidated financial

statements during the reporting period, see "Note VIII. Changes in

the Scope of Consolidation"; for details of the scope of the

consolidated financial statements during the reporting period,

see "Note IX. Interests in Other Entities".

IV. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption, on the basis of transactions and events that actually occurred, in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBEs) - Basic Guidelines" and 42 specific accounting standards issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF), as well as the Guidelines for the Application of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBEs), the Interpretations of the ASBEs, and other regulations, and on the basis of the significant accounting policies and estimates described in the following third paragraph.

2. Continuous operation

The Company evaluates that there are no factors or matters that cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern for the 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

v. significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates Reminder:

The Company and each of its subsidiaries are engaged in the production and operation of energy-efficient household appliances drainage pumps, industrial robots and spa toilets, respectively. The Company and its subsidiaries have formulated certain specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for transactions and events such as revenue recognition, determination of percentage of completion of construction contracts and research and development expenditures in accordance with the relevant accounting standards based on the actual production and operation characteristics, as described in Note V.39 "Revenue". For a description of significant accounting judgments and estimates made by management, please refer to Note V.44 "Significant changes in accounting policies and estimates".

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 view of the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and of its results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022, in accordance with

and information on results of operations and cash flows for fiscal 2022.

2. Accounting period

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

3. Business cycle

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

4. Currency of account

The Company's accounts are maintained in Renminbi (RMB) as its local currency.

5. Accounting treatment of business combinations under the same control and non-same control

The Company identifies as a business combination a transaction or event in which two or more separate businesses are combined to form a single reporting entity. Business combinations are categorized into two types: business combinations under the same control and business combinations not under the same control. The accounting treatment is as follows:

1) Accounting for business combinations under the same control at the date of consolidation

(1) Realization of a same-control business combination in a single transaction

For business combinations under the same control, the consolidating party measures the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment as the share of the book value of the equity interest in the consolidated entity of the party being consolidated in the consolidated statement of income of the party ultimately controlling the consolidated entity at the date of consolidation. The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the book value of the merger consideration paid (or the total par value of the shares issued) is adjusted to capital surplus; if capital surplus is not sufficient to offset the difference, retained earnings is adjusted. Expenses incurred by the consolidated entity in connection with a business combination are recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Same-control business combinations achieved in stages through multiple transactions

If a business combination under the same control is achieved in stages through multiple transactions, in the financial statements of the parent company, the share of the book value of the equity interest of the party being combined in the consolidated statements of the party ultimately in control at the date of the combination is calculated in accordance with the proportion of shares held after the addition of the new equity interest as the initial investment cost of the investment, and the difference between the initial investment cost and the book value of its original long-term equity investment plus the book value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of further equity interest at the date of the combination is adjusted to the capital surplus (equity premium). The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of the carrying value of the original long-term equity investment and the consideration paid for the acquisition of further equity interests at the date of consolidation is adjusted to capital surplus (equity premium), or retained earnings if capital surplus is not sufficient to cover the difference.

In the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated statements should be prepared as if the parties involved in the consolidation were in the earliest period for which comparative data are adjusted retrospectively at the time when the ultimate controlling party begins to exercise control. The related assets and liabilities of the consolidated party shall be adjusted to the item "capital surplus" under the heading of "owners' equity" for the increase in net assets to be consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. At the same time, the portion of recognized gains or losses and other comprehensive income on equity investments held by the consolidator prior to the acquisition of control of the consolidated entity is eliminated from the beginning of the consolidated financial statements as a reduction of retained earnings or current income or loss for the period from the later of the date when the consolidator and the consolidated entity are under the ultimate control of the same party to the date of consolidation, with the

exception of other comprehensive income arising from the consolidator's remeasurement of changes in the net liabilities or assets of the defined-benefit plan.

2) Accounting for non-same-control business combinations at the date of purchase

(1) Realization of a non-same-control business combination in one transaction

For business combinations not under the same control, the cost of the combination is the fair value of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the purchaser at the date of purchase in order to obtain control over the acquiree. All directly related expenses incurred by the purchaser to carry out the business combination are recognized in profit or loss. If future events that may affect the cost of the combination are agreed upon in the combination contract, they are also recognized as part of the cost of the combination if it is estimated at the date of purchase that it is probable that the future events will occur and the amount of the effect on the cost of the combination can be measured reliably.

Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree that meet the conditions for recognition acquired in a business combination not under common control are measured at fair value at the date of purchase. The purchaser recognizes goodwill for the difference between the cost of the combination and its share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the combination. If the purchaser's cost of consolidation is less than its share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the consolidation, the difference between the cost of consolidation and the share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the consolidation after review is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Step-by-step realization of non-same control business combinations in multiple transactions

In the case of a step-by-step realization of a non-identical control business combination through multiple transactions, the initial investment cost of the investment in the financial statements of the parent company shall be the sum of the book value of the equity investment in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase and the cost of the additional investment on the date of purchase; the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase is related to other comprehensive income.

The other comprehensive income related to this investment shall be transferred to investment income in the current period when the investment is disposed of, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan by the purchased party.

In the consolidated financial statements, 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 book value is recognized as investment income; if the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase is related to other comprehensive income, the other comprehensive income related to the equity interest should be reclassified to investment income in the current period belonging to the date of purchase. At the same time, the sum of the fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the purchase date and the consideration paid for the newly acquired equity interest on the purchase date is recognized as the cost of consolidation, and the difference between the cost of consolidation and the fair value of the share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired on the date of purchase is recognized as goodwill or profit or loss for the period of consolidation.

3) Accounting for the stepwise disposal of a subsidiary's equity interest to loss of control

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

Multiple transactions are accounted for as a package when the terms, conditions, and economic effects of each transaction to dispose of an equity investment in a subsidiary meet one or more of the following conditions. Specific principle:

1) These transactions are entered into simultaneously or with consideration of the effects on each other;

2) It is the totality of these transactions that will lead to a complete business result;

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

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

(2) Accounting for transactions involving the stepwise disposal of an equity interest up to loss of control as a "package deal"

In the case of a step-by-step disposal of an equity interest up to the loss of control, which is a "package deal", each transaction should be accounted for as a single disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control. The accounting treatment in the parent company's financial statements and the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

In the financial statements of the parent company, the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding book value of the disposed investment is recognized as other comprehensive income, and

then transferred to the profit or loss for the period in which the loss of control occurs; for the remaining equity interest after the loss of control, it is recognized as a long-term equity investment or other related financial assets based on the book value of the equity interest, and the remaining equity interest after the loss of control is capable of exercising common control or significant influence over the original subsidiaries, and is accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of the equity method. If the remaining equity interest after the loss of control is able to exercise joint control or significant influence over the original subsidiary, it will be accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of the equity method.

In the consolidated financial statements, for each transaction prior to the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the share of the subsidiary's net assets corresponding to the disposal of the investment is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements; it is transferred to profit or loss for the period in which the loss of control occurs. For the remaining equity interest, the equity interest is remeasured at its fair value at the date of loss of control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the share of the original subsidiary's net assets calculated on the basis of the original percentage of ownership on a continuous basis since the date of purchase, is recognized as investment income in the period in which the loss of control occurs. Other comprehensive income related to equity investments in the original subsidiaries is reclassified to investment income in the current period when control is lost. Except for other comprehensive income resulting from the remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan by Atomic.

(3) Accounting for transactions involving the stepwise disposal of an equity interest up to the point of loss of control that are not "package deals"

For each transaction prior to the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding carrying amount of the investment disposed of is recognized as investment income in the Parent Company's financial statements, and the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding share of the net assets of the subsidiary is credited to capital surplus (capital premium) in the consolidated financial statements, or adjusted to retained earnings if capital premium is not sufficient to offset the difference.

For transactions involving the loss of control, the difference between the disposal price and the corresponding carrying amount of the disposed investment is recognized as investment income in the Parent Company's financial statements; meanwhile, the remaining equity interest is recognized as a long-term equity investment or other related financial assets at its carrying amount. If the remaining equity interest after disposal can exercise joint control or significant influence over the original subsidiary, the accounting treatment shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the cost method to equity method. In the consolidated financial statements, the remaining equity interest is remeasured at its fair value at the date of loss of control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity interest and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the share of the original subsidiary's net assets continuously measured from the date of purchase based on the original percentage of ownership, is recognized as investment income in the period in which the control is lost. Other comprehensive income related to equity investments in the original subsidiaries is reclassified to investment income in the current period when control is lost. Except for other comprehensive income resulting from the remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan by Atomic.

6. Methodology for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

The Company determines the scope of consolidation on the basis of control. Subsidiaries, structured entities and divisible entities over which it has substantial control are included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of ASBE No. 33, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and related regulations, and all significant internal transactions and dealings within the scope of consolidation are eliminated upon consolidation. The portion of shareholders' equity of subsidiaries that is not owned by the Parent Company is presented separately as minority interests in the consolidated financial statements.

If a subsidiary company adopts different accounting policies or accounting periods from those of the Company, necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary company in accordance with the Company's accounting policies or accounting periods when preparing the consolidated

financial statements.

For subsidiaries acquired in a non-same-control business combination, their individual financial statements are adjusted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements on the basis of the fair value of the identifiable net assets at the date of purchase; for subsidiaries acquired in a same-control business combination, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of the subsidiaries are considered as if the business combination has already taken place at the beginning of the consolidation period, and their assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows are included in the consolidated The assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of the subsidiary are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements from the beginning of the consolidated period.

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

The Company defines an arrangement as a joint arrangement when it is jointly controlled by two or more participants. Participants are defined as joint venturers in a joint arrangement when they are a party under common control, otherwise they are defined as non-joint venturers in a joint arrangement.

Joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on whether the joint venturers have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities associated with the arrangement or only rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

(1) Accounting treatment of joint ventures

The Company, as a joint venturer in a joint operation, shall recognize the following items related to its share of interests in the joint operation and shall account for them in accordance with the provisions of the relevant accounting standards of the enterprise: 1) recognize assets held separately and, in proportion to its share, jointly; 2) recognize liabilities incurred separately and, in proportion to its share, jointly; 3) recognize income generated from the sale of its share of the output of the joint operation; 4) recognize income generated from the sale of output of the joint operation in proportion to its share; and 5) recognize expenses incurred separately and, in proportion to its share, expenses incurred by the joint operation. output; 4) recognizing revenue from the sale of output from the joint operation in its share; and 5) recognizing expenses incurred individually, as well as expenses incurred in the joint operation in its share.

The Company accounts for joint operations as a non-consolidated joint venture in the same manner as the joint ventures described above.

(2) **Accounting treatment of joint ventures**

The Company is a party to a joint venture and shall account and account for the investment in accordance with the relevant provisions of "Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 2 - Long-term Equity Investments".

8. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash, as identified in the Company's preparation of the statement of cash flows, represents the Company's cash on hand as well as deposits that are readily available for disbursement.

Cash equivalents, as determined by the Company in preparing the statement of cash flows, are investments held by the Company that have short maturities, are highly liquid, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9. Foreign currency operations and translation of foreign currency statements

1) Foreign currency operations

The Company accounts for foreign currency transactions in the local currency using the exchange rate that corresponds to the spot rate on the date of the transaction.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the spot rate at the balance sheet date, and exchange differences arising from the difference between the spot rate at that date and the rate at the time of initial recognition or the spot rate at the previous balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, except for the exchange differences on special purpose borrowings in foreign currencies that are eligible for capitalization, which are capitalized in the period in which they are capitalized and included in the cost of the related assets.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the

spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction, without changing the local currency of the item. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using spot exchange rates at the date the fair value is determined, and the difference between the translated amount in the local currency and the original amount in the local currency is treated as a change in fair value (including exchange rate changes), and is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and items of owners' equity, except for "undistributed profits", are translated using the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. Income and expense items in the income statement are translated using average exchange rates. Translation differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements are shown separately in the balance sheet under the item of owner's equity.

Cash flows in foreign currencies determined in accordance with the systematic and rationalized method are translated using the exchange rate approximating the spot rate at the date of the transaction. The amount of cash affected by changes in exchange rates is shown separately in the statement of cash flows.

Upon disposal of a foreign operation, the difference in translation of the foreign currency statement relating to that foreign operation is transferred to profit or loss for the period of disposal, either in full or in proportion to the disposal of that foreign operation.

10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that forms a financial asset of an enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Company's financial instruments include currency funds, investments in bonds, equity investments other than long-term equity investments (refer to Note V (xxii) Long-term equity investments), receivables, payables, borrowings, bonds payable and share capital.

1) Recognition and Initial Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the underlying financial instruments.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, except for receivables that do not have significant financing components. For financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets or financial liabilities, the related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. For accounts receivable that do not have significant financing components, the Company initially measures them in accordance with the transaction price determined in accordance with the accounting policy for revenue in this note (XXXIX).

2) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

(1) Classification of financial assets

Upon initial recognition, the Company classifies financial assets into three categories based on the business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected underlying financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

1) The Company classifies financial assets as financial assets carried at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met: The Company's business model for managing the financial assets is to collect the contractual cash flows;

The contractual terms of this financial asset provide that the cash flows arising at a specified date will consist solely of payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

2) The Company classifies financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met: the Company's 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;

The contractual terms of the financial asset provide that the cash flows arising at a specified date are solely payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. For investments in non-trading equity instruments, the Company may irrevocably designate them at initial recognition as at fair value through other comprehensive

Financial assets that generate income. The designation is made on the basis of a single investment and the underlying investment meets the definition of an equity instrument from the issuer's perspective.

Except for the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company classifies all remaining financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that would otherwise be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if the accounting mismatch can be eliminated or significantly reduced.

3) Basis of evaluation of the business model for managing financial assets

The business model for managing financial assets refers to how the Company manages financial assets to generate cash flows.

The business model determines whether the source of cash flows from financial assets managed by the Company is the receipt of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets or both. The Company determines the business model for managing financial assets based on objective facts and specific business objectives for managing financial assets as determined by key management personnel.

4) Assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics

The Company evaluates the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flows arising from the underlying financial assets at a specific date are solely payments of principal and interest based on the principal amount outstanding. Of these, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition; interest includes consideration for the time value of money, credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding in a given period, and other underlying borrowing risks, costs and profits. In addition, the Company evaluates contractual terms that could result in a change in the temporal distribution or amount of contractual cash flows from financial assets to determine whether they meet the requirements of the contractual cash flow characteristics described above.

(2) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The Company's subsequent measurement of each class of financial assets is:

1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains or losses (including interest and dividend income) recognized in profit or loss, unless the financial asset is part of a hedging relationship.

2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of any hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss when they are derecognized, amortized in accordance with the effective interest method or recognized as impairment.

3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

① Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains or losses calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognized in profit or loss for the current period; other gains or losses arising from the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount at the effective interest rate of debt investments

measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reversed out of other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

② Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss and other gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

3) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contract liabilities and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

(1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes financial liabilities held for trading (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains or losses (including interest expense) recognized in profit or loss, except in relation to hedge accounting.

(2) Financial guarantee contract liabilities

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to pay a specified amount of money to the holder of the contract who has suffered a loss when a specified debtor fails to pay its debt at maturity in accordance with the terms of the original or modified debt instrument.

Liabilities for financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the allowance for losses determined in accordance with the principles of impairment of financial instruments (see impairment of financial assets in this note) and the amount initially recognized less accumulated amortization.

(3) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, it is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4) Designation of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company designates financial assets or financial liabilities as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.

5) Presentation elimination of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet without offsetting each other. However, if the following conditions are also met, they are presented in the balance sheet as net amounts after offsetting each other:

The Company has a legal right to offset the recognized amount and such legal right is currently enforceable; the Company plans to either settle the financial asset on a net basis or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

6) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(1) The Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met: the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset is terminated;

The financial asset is transferred and the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferor;

The financial asset has been transferred and the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and has not retained control of the financial asset.

(2) If the transfer of financial assets meets the derecognition criteria in its entirety, the Company recognizes the difference between the following two amounts in profit or loss: the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset at the date of derecognition;

The sum of the consideration received for the transfer of the financial asset and the amount corresponding to the derecognized portion of the cumulative change in fair value that was originally recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

(3) The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a portion thereof) when the present obligation of the financial liability (or portion thereof) has been discharged.

7) Impairment of financial instruments

(1) The Company accounts for impairment and recognizes a loss allowance for the following items based on expected credit losses: financial assets measured at amortized cost; Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income; financial guarantee contracts not at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial assets held by the Company at fair value through profit or loss that are not subject to the expected credit loss model include investments in bonds or equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss, investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, and derivative financial assets.

(2) Measurement of expected credit losses

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 received by the Company, discounted at the original effective interest rate, i.e., the present value of all cash shortfalls. In particular, for financial assets purchased or originated by the Company that are credit impaired, they are discounted at the credit-adjusted effective interest rate of the financial asset. The Company considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information, in assessing expected credit losses.

For accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company does not consider a financing component in a contract that is not more than one year old, the Company applies a simplified measurement methodology to measure the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration of the contract.

For financial assets other than those measured above, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses as the amount of expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument; if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses as the amount of expected credit losses of the financial instrument over the next 12 months.

(3) Criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

A significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset is indicated when the probability of default over the expected life of the financial asset determined at the balance sheet date is significantly higher than the probability of default over the expected life determined at initial recognition. Except for special circumstances, the Company uses the change in the risk of default occurring within the next 12 months as a reasonable estimate of the change in the risk of default occurring over the entire duration to determine

whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

(4) Portfolio approach to assessing expected credit risk on a portfolio basis

The Company evaluates credit risk on a case-by-case basis for financial assets with significantly different credit risk, such as receivables that are in dispute with the counterparty or involved in litigation or arbitration; and receivables for which there are already clear indications that it is probable that the debtors will not be able to fulfill their repayment obligations.

In addition to financial assets that are individually assessed for credit risk, the Company classifies financial assets into groups based on common risk characteristics and assesses credit risk on a portfolio basis.

(5) Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses

To reflect the changes in credit risk of financial instruments since initial recognition, the Company re-measures the expected credit losses at each balance sheet date, and the resulting increase or reversal of the amount of loss provision should be recognized as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss for the current period. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the allowance for losses is offset against the carrying amount of the financial assets as stated in the balance sheet; for investments in debt instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, the allowance for losses is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not offset the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(6) Methods of determining credit losses on various types of financial assets

① Notes receivable

Based on the acceptor credit risk of notes receivable as a common risk characteristic, it is classified into different portfolios and the policy for estimating expected credit losses is determined:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Banker's acceptance portfolio	Management evaluates that the bankers' acceptances held are not exposed to significant credit risk and will not incur significant losses due to bank defaults, therefore, no provision for bad debts is required.
Combination II	Commercial Acceptances Portfolio	Allowance for bad debts is made on the basis of expected credit losses, which is the same as the portfolio classification of accounts receivable

② Accounts receivable

For accounts receivable, regardless of whether there is a significant financing component, the Company always measures its allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration. Except for accounts receivable that are individually assessed for credit risk, they are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Due from other customers	Assessment of expected credit losses based on the ageing of receivables
Combination II	Receivables from related companies within the scope of consolidation	Considering the actual performance ability of the companies within the scope of consolidation, the history of repayment, and the absence of bad debt losses, management evaluates that these amounts have a low credit risk. No provision for bad debts is required.

(iii) Other receivables

The Company measures impairment losses using an amount equal to the e x p e c t e d credit losses within the next 12 m o n t h s , or over the entire life of the receivables, based on whether the credit risk of the other receivables has increased significantly since the initial recognition of the receivables. Except for other receivables that are individually assessed for credit risk, they are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Due from other customers	Assessment of expected credit losses based on the ageing of receivables
Combination II	Receivables from related companies within the scope of consolidation	Considering the actual performance ability of the companies within the scope of consolidation, the history of repayment, and the absence of bad debt losses, management evaluates that these amounts have a low credit risk. No provision for bad debts is required.

④ Receivables financing

For receivables financing, regardless of whether there is a significant financing component, the Company always measures its allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration. They are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Bankers' acceptances portfolio	Management evaluates that the bankers' acceptances held are not exposed to significant credit risk. There will be no significant losses due to bank defaults and therefore no provision for bad debts is required.
Combination II	Commercial Acceptances Portfolio	Provision for bad debts is made on the basis of expected credit losses, which are classified in line with the portfolio of accounts receivable Same.

⑤ Receivables - Ageing of the portfolio of credit risk characteristics versus the expected credit loss rate over the entire duration of the portfolio

age of accounts	Expected credit loss ratio on accounts receivable (%)	Expected credit loss ratio on other receivables (%)
Within 1 year (including 1 year, the same below)	2	2
1-2 years	10	10
2-3 years	20	20
More than 3 years	50	50

8) Write-off of financial assets

If the Company no longer has a reasonable expectation that the contractual cash flows from a financial asset will be recovered in whole or in part, it directly writes down the carrying amount of the financial asset. Such write-downs constitute derecognition of the underlying financial assets. Write-downs of financial assets generally occur when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that will generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount to be written down. If a financial asset that has been written down is subsequently recovered, it is recognized as a reversal of the impairment loss in profit or loss in the period in which it is recovered.

9) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

The Company classifies a financial instrument or its component parts as either a financial liability or an equity instrument on initial recognition based on the contractual terms of the financial instrument issued and the economic substance reflected therein, taking into account the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments as well as the relevant conditions.

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences ownership of a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all liabilities. The Company classifies financial instruments issued as equity instruments when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(i) The financial instrument should not include a contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets to, or exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with, other parties under potentially unfavorable conditions;

(ii) The financial instrument is required to be or may be settled in the future with the enterprise's own equity instruments. In the case of non-derivative instruments, the financial instrument should not include a contractual obligation to deliver a variable amount of its own equity instruments for settlement; in the case of derivative instruments, 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.

The Company will either resell instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability but also have the specified characteristics, or it will be obligated to deliver to the other party its proportionate share of the net Financial instruments that are assets are classified as equity instruments.

Financial instruments or components thereof other than those mentioned above are classified as financial liabilities.

11. Notes receivable

Based on the acceptor credit risk of notes receivable as a common risk characteristic, it is classified into different portfolios and the policy for estimating expected credit losses is determined:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses

Combination I	Bankers' acceptances portfolio	Management evaluates that the bankers' acceptances held have no significant credit r i s k and will not incur significant losses due to bank defaults, thus no bad debt provision is required. Preparedness.
Combination II	Commercial Acceptances Portfolio	Provision for bad debts is made on the basis of expected credit losses, which are classified in line with the portfolio of accounts receivable same

12. Accounts receivable

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Due from other customers	Assessment of expected credit losses based on the ageing of receivables
Combination II	Receivables from related companies within the scope of consolidation	Considering the actual performance ability of the companies in the consolidated scope, the history of repayment, and the absence of bad debt losses, management evaluates that such amounts have a low credit risk. No provision for bad debts is therefore required.

13. Receivables financing

For receivables financing, regardless of whether there is a significant financing component, the Company always measures its allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration. They are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Bankers' acceptances portfolio	Management evaluates that the bankers' acceptances held are not subject to significant credit risk and do not would incur significant losses due to bank defaults and therefore no provision for bad debts is required.
Combination II	Commercial Acceptances Portfolio	Allowance for bad debts is made on the basis of expected credit losses, which is the same as the portfolio classification of accounts receivable.

14. Other receivables

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

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

The Company measures impairment losses using an amount equal to the e x p e c t e d credit losses within the next 12 m o n t h s , or over the entire life of the receivables, based on whether the credit risk of the other receivables has increased significantly since the initial recognition of the receivables. Except for other receivables that are individually assessed for credit risk, they are categorized into different portfolios based on their credit risk characteristics:

combinatorial	sports event	Methodology for expected credit losses
Combination I	Due from other customers	Assessment of expected credit losses based on the ageing of receivables
Combination II	Receivables from related companies within the scope of consolidation	Considering the actual performance ability of the companies in the consolidated scope, the history of repayment, and the absence of bad debt losses, management evaluates that such amounts have a low credit risk. No provision for bad debts is therefore required.

15. Inventory

1) Classification of inventories

Inventories are finished goods or merchandise held for sale in the Company's ordinary activities, products in process, materials and supplies consumed in the production process or in the provision of services. It mainly consists of raw materials, working capital materials, products in process, finished goods (merchandise in stock), and merchandise issued.

2) Valuation of inventories issued

When inventories are issued, the weighted average method is used to determine the actual cost of their issuance.

3) Basis for determining net realizable value of inventories

At the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and provision for decline in inventory value is made on the basis of individual inventory items, except that provision for decline in inventory value is made on the basis of the inventory category for a large number of inventories with a low unit price.

The basis for determining the net realizable value of inventories: (1) the net realizable value of finished goods is the estimated selling price less estimated selling expenses and related taxes; (2) materials held for production, when the net realizable value of finished goods produced with them is higher than the cost of cost measured in accordance with the cost of materials; when material prices fall to indicate that the net realizable value of finished goods is lower than the cost of the net realizable value of the estimated selling price less the estimated cost of sales expenses and related taxes to be incurred until completion of the amount determined by The net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price less the estimated costs to be incurred to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes.

(iii) For materials held for sale, etc., the net realizable value is the market selling price.

4) Inventory system

The Company's inventory inventory system is a perpetual inventory system.

5) Amortization method for low value consumables and packaging

Working capital materials, including low-value consumables and packaging, are amortized at the time of adoption using the lump-sum method.

16. Contractual assets

inapplicable

17. Contract costs

Contract costs include incremental costs incurred to obtain contracts and contract performance costs.

Incremental costs incurred to acquire a contract are costs that the Company would not have incurred had the contract not been acquired (e.g., sales commissions, etc.). If these costs are expected to be recovered, the Company recognizes them as an asset as contract acquisition costs. Expenses incurred by the Company to acquire a contract other than incremental costs that are expected to be recovered are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

The Company recognizes costs incurred for the performance of a contract as contract performance costs as an asset if they do not fall within the scope of other corporate accounting standards, such as inventory, and if the following conditions are simultaneously met:

1) This cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract and includes direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing overhead (or similar), costs explicitly attributable to the customer, and other costs incurred solely as a result of the contract;

2) This cost increases the Company's resources available to meet its performance obligations in the future;

3) This cost is expected to be recovered.

Assets recognized for contract acquisition costs and assets recognized for contract performance costs (hereinafter referred to as "assets related to contract costs") are amortized to profit or loss using the same basis as revenue recognition for the goods or services to which the assets relate.

When the carrying amount of an asset related to contract costs is greater than the difference between the following two items, the Company makes an allowance for impairment and recognizes an asset impairment loss for the excess:

① The residual consideration that the Company expects to receive for the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;

(ii) the estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the related goods or services.

Contract performance costs recognized as assets are amortized over a period of not more than one year or one normal business cycle upon initial recognition and presented in the item "Inventories", while those amortized over a period of more than one year or one normal business cycle upon initial recognition are presented in the item "Other non-current assets". The amortization period at the time of initial recognition

exceeds one year or one normal business cycle, and is shown in the item "Other non-current assets".

Contract acquisition costs recognized as assets with an amortization period of less than one year or one normal business cycle at initial recognition are presented in the item "Other current assets", while those with an amortization period of more than one year or one normal business cycle at initial recognition are presented in the item "Other non-current assets". The amortization period at the time of initial recognition exceeds one year or one normal business cycle, and is shown in the item "Other non-current assets".

18. Assets held for sale

The criteria for recognizing non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale by the Company are: (i) the assets or disposal groups are available for sale immediately in their current condition based on the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions; (ii) if the plan of sale is subject to approval of the relevant authority or regulator before the sale is carried out, such approval has been obtained; (iii) the sale is highly probable, i.e., the enterprise has already made a resolution on a plan of sale and has obtained a firm commitment to purchase the asset; and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. The sale is expected to be completed within one year.

The Company reports non-current assets or disposal groups that qualify as held for sale as of the balance sheet date separately as "Assets held for sale" in current assets or as "Liabilities held for sale" in current liabilities for liabilities directly related to assets classified as held for sale. (c) Liabilities for assets classified as held for sale.

19. Debt investments

inapplicable

20. Other debt investments

inapplicable

21. Long-term receivables

inapplicable

22. Long-term equity investments

1) Determination of initial investment cost

(1) For long-term equity investments acquired in a business combination, in the case of a business combination under the same control, the initial cost shall be recognized as the share of the book value of the acquisition of the equity interests of the party being consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of the party ultimately controlling the consolidated financial statements, while in the case of a business combination that is not under the same control, the initial cost shall be recognized at the cost of consolidation determined at the date of purchase;

(2) The initial investment cost of long-term equity investments acquired with cash payments is the actual purchase price paid;

(3) The initial investment cost of long-term equity investments acquired by issuing equity securities is the fair value of the equity securities issued;

(4) When non-monetary assets are acquired in exchange or debt restructuring, the initial investment cost is determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Guidelines.

2) Methods of subsequent measurement and recognition of gains and losses

Long-term equity investments are subsequently measured using the equity method or the cost method, respectively. Long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method are recognized as investment income and other comprehensive income, respectively, in accordance with the share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realized by the investee unit to which they are entitled or to which they are entitled, and long-term equity investments are adjusted. When profit or cash dividends declared for distribution are used to calculate the portion to be shared, the carrying value of the long-term equity investment is reduced accordingly; for other changes in the investee's ownership interest other than

net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, the long-term equity investment and the owner's equity item should be adjusted.

The carrying value of long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method generally remains unchanged except for additions or recoveries. Investment income is recognized when a share of profits or cash dividends is declared.

Long-term equity investments with common control and significant influence are accounted for by the equity method, and those with control are accounted for by the cost method.

3) The criteria for determining common control and significant influence over an investee are as follows

(1) Criteria for determining common control over an investee: control that is shared by two or more joint venturers over an arrangement in accordance with the relevant agreement, and where the relevant activities of the arrangement require unanimous agreement of the participants sharing control before decisions can be made.

(2) Criteria for determining significant influence over an investee: Significant influence is recognized when the Company owns at least 20% but not more than 50% of the investee's voting shares. Significant influence is recognized when the Company owns 20% or more to 50% of the investee's voting shares, or when the Company owns less than 20% but meets one of the following conditions

1) Representation on the board of directors or similar authority of the investee;

2) Participate in the investee's policy development process;

3) Assignment of management personnel to investee units;

4) The investee unit is dependent on the technology or technical information of the investor company;

5) Other circumstances sufficient to demonstrate significant influence over the investee.

23. Investment properties

Investment Property
Measurement Model
Cost Method
Measurement
Method of depreciation or amortization

Category	Estimated useful life/amortization period (years)	Annual depreciation rate	Method of depreciation or amortization
building	10-30	3.17-9.5	life-cycle averaging (LCA)
land use right	50	-	linear method

24. Fixed assets

(1) Confirmation conditions

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production of goods, provision of services, leasing or business management and have a useful life of more than one fiscal year. They are recognized when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(1) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the fixed asset will flow to the enterprise;

(2) The cost of the fixed asset can be measured reliably.

(2) Depreciation method

form	Depreciation method	depreciable life	salvage rate	Annual depreciation rate
form		depreciable life	salvage rate	Annual depreciation rate
Houses and	life-cycle averaging	10-30	5	3.17-9.5

buildings	(LCA)			
machinery and equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	10	5	9.5
Transportation equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5	5	19
office equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5	5	19
molds	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5	5	19
Testing and other equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5	5	19

The Company's fixed assets are classified into: buildings, machinery and equipment, electronic and office equipment, transportation equipment, and other equipment; and the depreciation method is the average annual life method. The useful lives and estimated net residual values of fixed assets are determined based on the nature and utilization of each category of fixed assets. And at the end of the year, the fixed assets

The useful lives, estimated net residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted accordingly if there are differences from the original estimates. Depreciation is provided for all property, plant and equipment, except for fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use and land, which is accounted for separately.

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

25. Construction in progress

1) Category of work in progress

The Company's construction-in-progress is categorized into two types: self-constructed and contracted-out.

2) Criteria and point in time for transferring construction in progress to fixed assets

The Company's construction in progress is carried forward to fixed assets when the construction is completed and reaches the state of intended use. The criteria for determining the intended state of use shall be one of the following:

(1) The physical construction (including installation) of a fixed asset is fully or substantially complete;

(2) Trial production or trial operation has been conducted and the results indicate that the asset is capable of normal operation or capable of producing qualified products on a stable basis, or the results of the trial operation indicate that it is capable of normal operation or business;

(3) The amount of expenditure on this constructed fixed asset is minimal or hardly ever occurs again;

(4) Fixed assets acquired and constructed have met, or are in substantial conformity with, the design or contractual requirements.

26. Borrowing costs

1) Recognition principles for capitalization of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred by the Company that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization are capitalized and included in the cost of the related assets; other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses as incurred and included in profit or loss for the current period. Assets eligible for capitalization are property, plant and equipment, investment properties and inventories that require a substantial period o f time to complete before they are ready for use or sale.

2) Calculation of capitalization amount

Capitalization period: The period from the point at which capitalization of borrowing costs commences to the point at which capitalization ceases. The period during which capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended is not included. Suspension of capitalization period: The capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended if there is an abnormal interruption in the process of purchase, construction or

production and the interruption lasts for more than three consecutive months.

Period of chemicalization.

Calculation of capitalization amount: (1) Borrowing special borrowings, determined in accordance with the actual interest expense incurred during the period of special borrowings, less the amount of interest income obtained by depositing the unused borrowed funds in the bank or investment income obtained by making temporary investments; (2) Occupying general borrowings is determined in accordance with the weighted average number of cumulative asset expenditures in excess of the portion of the special borrowings multiplied by the capitalization rate of the occupied general borrowings The capitalization rate is calculated and determined as the weighted average interest rate of general borrowings; (3) Borrowings

If there is a discount or premium on the amount, the amount of discount or premium to be amortized in each accounting period is determined in accordance with the effective interest rate method, and the amount of interest is adjusted in each period.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized discount or premium or interest expense on a borrowing based on its effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate used to discount the future cash flows of the borrowing over the expected life of the borrowing to the current carrying amount of the borrowing.

27. Biological assets

Not applicable.

28. Oil and gas assets

Not applicable.

29. Right-to-use assets

1) The Company initially measures right-of-use assets at cost, which consists of:

(1) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

(2) Lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term for which a lease incentive exists, net of the amount related to the lease incentive already taken;

(3) Initial direct costs incurred by the Company;

(4) Costs that the Company expects to incur to dismantle and remove a leased asset, to rehabilitate the site on which the leased asset is located, or to restore the leased asset to the condition agreed upon in the terms of the lease (excluding costs incurred to produce inventory).

2) After the commencement date of the lease term, the Company applies the cost model for subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset.

If it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership of the leased asset by the end of the lease term, the Company depreciates the leased asset over its remaining useful life. If it is not reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership of the leased asset by the end of the lease term, the Company depreciates the asset over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset. For right-of-use assets for which provision for impairment has been made, depreciation is provided in future periods on the basis of the carrying amount after deducting the provision for impairment in accordance with the above principles.

30. Intangible assets

(1) Valuation method, useful life, impairment testing

1) Method of valuation of intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The actual cost of purchased intangible assets is determined based on the actual price paid and related expenditures. The actual cost of intangible assets invested by investors is determined based on the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement. However, if the agreed value in the contract or agreement is not fair, the actual cost is determined based on the fair value. For self-developed intangible assets, the cost is the total amount of expenditures incurred before reaching the intended use.

The subsequent measurement of the Company's intangible assets, respectively, is as follows: (1) intangible assets with limited useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method, and the useful lives and amortization methods of the intangible assets are reviewed at the end of the year, and adjustments are made accordingly in the event of discrepancies with the original estimates. Estimated

form	Expected useful life (years)	gauge
useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives:		
land use right	50	Legal life of land use rights
hardware	5	Estimated useful life

(2) Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but at the end of the year, the useful lives are reviewed, and when there is conclusive evidence that the useful lives are finite, the useful lives are estimated and amortized on a straight-line basis.

2) Estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives

The Company generally considers the following factors in estimating the useful life of intangible assets with finite useful lives: (1) the usual life cycle of products produced using the asset, and available information on the useful lives of similar assets; (2) the current stage of the technology, process, etc., and estimates of future development trends; (3) market demand for products produced or services provided with the asset; (4) the actions expected to be taken by present or actions expected to be taken by potential competitors; (5) expected maintenance expenditures to maintain the ability of the asset to bring economic benefits and the Company's expected ability to pay for such expenditures; (6) relevant legal provisions or similar restrictions on the period of control over the asset, such as the period of licensed use, the period of leasing, etc.; and (7) correlation with the useful life of other assets held by the Company.

3) Basis for determining uncertainty of useful life

The Company identifies intangible assets such as those for which it is not possible to foresee the period over which the asset will provide economic benefits to the Company, or for which the period of use is uncertain, as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The basis for judgment of uncertain useful life: (1) From contractual rights or other legal rights, but the contract stipulates or the law stipulates that there is no clear useful life;

(2) It is still not possible to determine the period of time during which the intangible assets will bring economic benefits to the Company, taking into account the situation in the industry or relevant expert opinions.

At the end of each year, the useful life of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is reviewed, mainly in a bottom-up manner, by the intangible assets using the relevant departments to carry out a basic review to evaluate whether there is a change in the basis for judgment of indefinite useful lives and other determinations.

(2) Accounting policy for internal research and development expenditures

Expenditures incurred during the research phase of an internal R&D project are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred. Expenditures incurred during the development phase are recognized as intangible assets when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold; (2) There is an intent to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it; (3) The manner in which the intangible asset will generate

economic benefits, including the ability to demonstrate that a market exists for the products produced by the application of the intangible asset or that a market exists for the intangible asset itself, and that the intangible asset will be used internally can be demonstrated to be useful; and (4) There are sufficient technical financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and (5) expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

Specific criteria for classifying the research and development phases of in-house R&D projects: the planned investigation phase for the purpose of acquiring new technology, knowledge, etc. shall be identified as the research phase, which is characterized by planning and exploratory nature, etc.; the phase of applying the results of the research or other knowledge to a certain plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc., prior to commercial production or use shall be identified as the development phase. (b) the stage of development, which is characterized by relevance and the formation of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc., shall be identified as the development stage.

Characteristics such as greater likelihood of fruitfulness.

The Company capitalizes development-phase borrowing costs that qualify for capitalization as part of the capitalized cost of internal research and development projects.

31. Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company's long-term assets mainly refer to long-term equity investments, property and equipment, construction in progress, intangible assets and other assets.

(1) Impairment testing methodology for long-lived assets

At the balance sheet date, the Company examines its long-lived assets for indications of possible impairment, and when an indication of impairment exists, an impairment test is performed to confirm the recoverable amount, and an allowance for impairment is provided at the lower of carrying value or recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value of the long-lived asset, net of disposal costs, or the present value of the expected future cash flows from the long-lived asset. The net fair value of a long-lived asset is determined on the basis of the agreed selling price in an arm's length transaction, less the amount directly attributable to the cost of disposal of the long-lived asset.

The Company gives priority to the sales agreement price in determining the fair value, and secondly, if the sales agreement price does not exist but there is an active market for the asset or transaction prices for similar assets in the same industry, the fair value is determined in accordance with the market price; if it is still not possible to reliably estimate the fair value of the long-term assets in accordance with the above provisions, the present value of the expected future cash flows of the long-term assets is used as its recoverable amount.

In determining the present value of projected future cash flows from long-lived assets, the Company: ① Its cash flows are measured based on the projected future cash flows during the continued use of the assets and at the time of their ultimate disposal, respectively, and are determined on the basis of the best estimates, mainly based on the data of the financial budgets or forecasts approved by the Company's management, as well as on the basis of a reasonable rate of growth in the years subsequent to the forecast period. The projected future cash flows are determined with due consideration of historical experience data and changes in external environmental factors. ② Its discount rate is determined based on the market yields of treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds in an active market on the same date of assets and liabilities as the forecast period.

(2) Accounting for impairment of long-lived assets

If the recoverable amount of a long-lived asset is less than its carrying amount, the Company shall write down the carrying amount of the long-lived asset to its recoverable amount, and the amount of the write-down shall be recognized as an asset impairment loss and recognized in profit or loss for the current period, and a provision for impairment of the corresponding long-lived asset shall be made. Depreciation or amortization expense for the corresponding impaired asset is adjusted accordingly in future periods. Impairment losses, once recognized, are not reversed in subsequent periods.

32. Long-term amortized expenses

The Company's long-term amortized expenses are expenses that have been expensed but have a

beneficial period of more than one year (excluding one year), mainly including parking space usage fees and house renovation fees. Long-term amortized expenses are amortized over the benefit period of the expense item. If a long-term amortized expense item cannot be benefited in a future accounting period, the full amortized value of the item not yet amortized is transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

33. Contractual liabilities

34. Employee remuneration

(1) Accounting treatment of short-term remuneration

Short-term compensation actually incurred is recognized as a liability and charged to current profit or loss or the cost of the related asset in the accounting period in which the employee renders the service.

(2) Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

Separation benefit plans with or without further payment obligations are classified into two types, defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, based on the Company's agreements with employees on post-employment benefits, establishment of articles of incorporation or schemes, etc. 1) Defined contribution plans are recognized as liabilities in accordance with the defined contribution plan to a separate fund and are included in profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets for the period; 2) Defined benefit plans are accounted for by using the projected cumulative benefit unit method of accounting. Specifically, the Company will recognize a liability based on the expected cumulative benefit unit

The benefit obligation arising from the defined benefit plan is commuted to its terminal value at the point of separation by a formula determined by the Act; it is thereafter attributed to the period in which the employee has rendered the service and is recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset for the period.

（3） Accounting for termination benefits

Compensation granted upon termination of employment relationship is recognized as a lump sum in profit or loss when the termination benefit obligation is satisfied.

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

Depending on the nature of the employee compensation, it is treated with reference to the above accounting principles.

35. Lease liabilities

The Company initially measures lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at the inception date of the lease. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the interest rate embedded in the lease as the discount rate; if the interest rate embedded in the lease cannot be determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments consist of:

(1) Fixed payments net of amounts related to lease incentives and Substantial fixed payments;

(2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or ratio;

(3) To the extent the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise the purchase option, the lease payments include the exercise price of the purchase option;

(4) To the extent the lease term reflects that the Company will purchase an option to terminate the lease, the lease payments include the amount required to be paid to exercise the option to terminate the lease;

(5) Payments expected to be due based on the residual value of guarantees provided by the Company.

The Company calculates the interest expense on the lease liability for each period during the lease term at a constant discount rate and recognizes it in the current period's profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability should be recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets when they are actually incurred.

36. Projected liabilities

(1) Criteria for recognition of projected liabilities

An obligation related to a contingency is recognized as a projected liability when it is a present obligation incurred by the company and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result from the performance of the obligation and its amount can be measured reliably.

(2) Measurement of projected liabilities

Initial measurement is based on the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the related present obligation, determined as the median of a continuous range of expenditures where all outcomes within the range are equally probable, or, in the case of multiple items, based on a calculation of the various possible outcomes and the associated probabilities

Best estimates.

The carrying amount of the projected liability should be reviewed at the balance sheet date and adjusted in accordance with current best estimates if there is conclusive evidence that the carrying amount does not truly reflect current best estimates.

37. Share-based payment

(1) Types of share-based payments

Share-based payment is a transaction in which equity instruments are granted or liabilities determined on the basis of equity instruments are assumed in order to obtain services from employees. Share-based payments are categorized as equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

1) Equity-settled share-based payments

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 included 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 if the services are completed within the waiting period or if the required performance conditions are met before the options become exercisable, and on the date of grant when the options become exercisable immediately after the grant, with a corresponding increase in the capital surplus.

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for services from other parties are measured at the fair value of the services from other parties at the date of acquisition if the fair value of the services from other parties can be reliably measured, or at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of acquisition if the fair value of the services from other parties cannot be reliably measured but the fair value of the equity instruments can be reliably measured, and the equity instruments are measured at the fair value at the date of acquisition of the services, with the related costs or expenses recognized and the corresponding increase in Shareholders' equity.

2) Cash-settled share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liability assumed by the Company based on shares or other equity instruments. If the option is exercisable immediately upon grant, the related cost or expense is recognized at the date of grant, with a corresponding increase in liability; if the option is not exercisable until the completion of services within the waiting period or the fulfillment of specified performance conditions, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, based on the best estimation of the feasibility of exercising the option, the services acquired in the current period are recognized as a cost or expense at the amount of the fair value of the liability assumed by the Company, with a corresponding increase in liability.

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.

(2) Accounting treatment related to the implementation, modification and termination of share-based payment plans

When the Company modifies its share-based payment plans, if the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments is recognized as an increase in services received. The increase in the fair value of the equity instrument is the difference between the fair value of the equity instrument at the date of modification before and after the modification. If the modification reduces the total fair value of share-based payments or is otherwise unfavorable to the employee, the services acquired continue to be accounted for as if the change had never occurred, unless the Company cancels some or all of the equity instruments granted.

If the granted equity instruments are cancelled during the waiting period, the Company treats the cancellation of the granted equity instruments as an acceleration of the exercise of the options, and recognizes the amount to be recognized over the remaining waiting period immediately in profit or loss and recognizes capital surplus. If the employees or other parties can choose to meet the non-option conditions but fail to do so during the waiting period, the Company treats the cancellation of the granted equity instruments as a cancellation of the granted equity instruments.

38. Preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

Not applicable.

39. Income

Accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement

Revenue is the total inflow of economic benefits arising from the Company's ordinary activities that would result in an increase in shareholders' equity and is not related to the capital invested by shareholders.

1) Principles of revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it has fulfilled its performance obligations under the contract, i.e., when the customer obtains control of the related goods or services.

Where a contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company apportions the transaction price to each individual performance obligation at the contract inception date based on the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the goods or services promised under each individual performance obligation, and measures revenue based on the transaction price apportioned to each individual performance obligation. 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 the customer, excluding amounts received on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognizes a transaction price that does not exceed the amount by which it is highly unlikely that a material reversal of cumulative recognized revenue will occur when the related uncertainty is removed. Amounts expected to be refunded to customers are recognized as a liability for returns and are not included in the transaction price.

Where there is a significant financing element in a contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable that would be paid in cash by the customer if it were assumed that the customer would obtain control of the goods or services at the time of the acquisition. 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 for a certain period of time; otherwise, the Company shall be deemed to have fulfilled its performance obligations for 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 merchandise under construction in the course of the Company's performance;

(3) Commodities produced in the course of the Company's performance are irreplaceable and the Company is entitled to receive payment for the portion of performance that has been completed to date, cumulatively, throughout the term of the contract.

For performance obligations that are to be fulfilled within a certain period of time, the Company recognizes revenue over that period of time based on the progress of performance. When the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable, the Company recognizes revenue at the amount of costs incurred until the progress of performance is reasonably determinable, if 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 enterprise has a present right to receive payment for the goods, i.e. the customer has a present obligation to pay for the goods.

(2) The business has transferred legal ownership of the goods to the customer, i.e. the customer has legal ownership of the goods.

(3) The enterprise has physically transferred the merchandise to the customer, i.e., the customer has taken physical possession of the merchandise.

(4) The enterprise has transferred the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the good to the customer, i.e., the customer has acquired the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the good.

(5) The customer has accepted the item.

(6) Other indications that the customer has gained control of the commodity.

The right to receive consideration for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer and for which it is entitled to receive consideration (and which is dependent on factors other than the passage of time) is presented as a contract asset, which is impaired on the basis of expected credit losses.

The Company's unconditional (depending only on the passage of time) right to receive consideration from customers is presented as a receivable. The Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers is presented as a contractual liability.

Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis, with net debit balances shown in the "contract assets" or "other non-current assets" line items according to their liquidity, and net credit balances shown in the "contract liabilities" or "other non-current liabilities" line items according to their liquidity. "Contract liabilities" or "Other non-current liabilities", depending on

their liquidity.

2) The specific accounting policies related to the Company's principal activities in obtaining revenue are described below:

When the company's products are sold domestically, the goods are issued according to the shipping time and delivery method agreed in the order, the goods are received and confirmed by the customer, and the sales invoice is issued and revenue is recognized every month with the customer's financial checking; if the company adopts FOB FOB method for export sales, the goods are issued according to the shipping time agreed in the order, the warehouse issues the warehouse bill, the sales department arranges for the freight transportation, and the freight transportation company issues the freight transportation bill, and makes the export customs clearance. The Finance Department recognizes sales revenue when it issues an export invoice based on the warehouse receipt, freight bill and export customs declaration, etc. For individual customers, revenue is recognized when the customer confirms that the goods have been used.

Differences in accounting policies for revenue recognition due to the use of different operating models for the same type of business n/a

40. Government grants

(1) Type of government grant

Government grants are monetary or non-monetary assets acquired by the Company from the government at no cost, including tax rebates, financial loan discounts and subsidy payments for construction funds.

Government grants mainly include two types of government grants related to assets and government grants related to revenues.

(2) Accounting treatment of government grants

Government grants are recognized when the Company is able to meet the conditions attached to them and they are receivable. Government grants that are monetary assets are measured at the amount received or receivable. Government grants that are non-monetary assets are measured at fair value; if the fair value cannot be reliably obtained, they are measured at a nominal amount.

1) Accounting treatment of government grants related to assets

Government grants obtained by the Company for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or otherwise forming long-term assets are recognized as asset-related government grants. Government grants other than those related to assets are recognized as government grants related to revenue.

For government grants that contain both asset-related and revenue-related components, the different components should be separately accounted for; if it is difficult to distinguish them, they should be categorized as revenue-related government grants as a whole.

Government grants related to assets should be recognized as deferred income. Government grants related to assets that are recognized as deferred income shall be phased into profit or loss over the useful life of the related assets in a reasonable and systematic manner. Government grants measured at nominal amounts are recognized directly in profit or loss.

2) Accounting treatment of government grants related to revenue

Government grants related to earnings should be accounted for in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Deferred income is recognized for the purpose of compensating the enterprise for the related costs and expenses or losses in subsequent periods, and is charged to current profit or loss in the period in which the related costs and expenses or losses are recognized;

(ii) If used to compensate for related costs or losses incurred by the enterprise, they are recognized directly in profit or loss for the current period.

(iii) Government grants related to the Company's ordinary activities shall be recognized in other income in accordance with the substance of the economic operations. Government grants that are not related to the Company's ordinary activities should be recognized as non-operating income or expense.

41. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities:

(1) Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are recognized based on the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax basis (if the tax basis of an item not recognized as an asset or liability can be determined in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws, the tax basis is determined to be the difference between the two items) calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

(2) Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets not recognized in prior periods are recognized when, at the balance sheet date, it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available in future periods to allow the deductible temporary differences to be utilized. If it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will not be available in future periods to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is written down.

(3) Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, unless the Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates when it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

42. Leasing

(1) Accounting for operating leases

A lease is a contract in which the lessor cedes the right to use an asset to the lessee for a certain period of time

for consideration.

1) , identification of the lease contract:

At the inception date of a contract, the Company assesses 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 grants the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company does not reassess whether a contract is a lease or contains a lease unless the terms and conditions of the contract have changed.

In order to determine whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a certain period of time, the Company performs the following assessment:

-Whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset. An identified asset may be explicitly designated by the contract or implicitly designated when the asset becomes available for use by the customer and the asset is physically distinguishable, or if some portion of the asset's capacity or other portion of the asset is physically indistinguishable but represents substantially all of the asset's capacity so that the customer receives substantially all of the economic benefits arising from the use of the asset. An asset is not an identified asset if the supplier of the asset has a substantial right to replace the asset throughout its use;

-Whether the lessee is entitled to receive substantially all of the economic benefits arising from the use of the identified asset during the period of use;

-Whether the lessee has the right to dominate the use of the identified asset during that use.

2) Splitting of leasing contracts

When a contract contains multiple individual leases, the Company splits the contract and accounts for each individual lease separately.

When a contract contains both lease and non-lease components, the Company splits the lease and non-lease components, and the lease component is accounted for in accordance with the leasing standards, while the non-lease component should be accounted for in accordance with other applicable corporate accounting standards.

3) Consolidation of leasing contracts

Two or more contracts containing leases entered into by the Company with the same counterparty or its affiliates at or near the same time are consolidated and accounted for as a single contract when one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The two or more contracts were entered into for an overall commercial purpose and constituted a package deal, the overall commercial purpose of which could not be understood without considering them as a whole.

(2) The amount of consideration for one of those two or more contracts depends on the pricing or performance of the other contracts.

(3) The rights to use the assets conveyed by the two or more contracts together constitute a single lease.

4) Accounting treatment of the Company as lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets where simplified treatment is applied.

(1) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases are leases that do not include a purchase option and have a lease term of less than 12 months. Low-value asset leases are leases that have a lower value when the individual leased asset is new.

The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, and the related lease payments are charged to the cost of the related assets or to current profit or loss on a straight-line basis or on another systematic and reasonable basis in each period during the lease term.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

（2） Accounting for finance leases

43. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

inapplicable

44. Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates

（1） Changes in significant accounting policies

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

What and why changes in accounting policies	Approval process	note

1. Implementation of ASBE Interpretation No. 15

In December 2021, the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") issued Interpretation No. 15 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBE") (Caijing [2021] No. 35, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 15"), which is effective from the date of issuance.

This interpretation is effective as of the date of this report. Interpretation No. 15 regulates the presentation of centralized management of the funds of the parent company and its member companies through internal clearing houses and finance companies.

The Company implemented Interpretation 15 as of the date of the regulation and the implementation of Interpretation 15 had no material impact on the financial statements for the reporting period.

2. Implementation of EITF Interpretation No. 16

In November 2022, the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") issued Interpretation No. 16 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBE") (Caijing [2022] No. 31) ("Interpretation No. 16"), "Accounting for the Income Tax Effects of Dividends Related to Financial Instruments Classified by the Issuer as Equity Instruments ", "Accounting Treatment for Changing Cash-Settled Share-Based Payments to Equity-Settled Share-Based Payments". The Company has implemented Interpretation No. 16 since the date of the regulation, and the implementation of Interpretation No. 16 had no significant impact on the financial statements for the reporting period.

(2) Significant changes in accounting estimates

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

45. Other

not have

VI. Taxes

1. Major tax types and rates

tax types	taxable basis	duty rate
value-added tax (VAT)	Current output tax less current deductible input tax balances	13%, 9%, 6%, 5%, 3%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Based on the actual amount of turnover tax paid	7%
corporate income tax	Contributions are made on the basis of taxable income, as detailed in the table below.	15%, 25%, 20%
Education surcharge	Based on the actual amount of turnover tax paid	3%
Local education surcharge	Based on the actual amount of turnover tax paid	2%

Disclosure of the existence of taxable entities with different corporate income tax rates

Name of taxable entity	Income tax rate
Hanyu Group Co.	15%
Shenzhen Tongchuan Technology Co.	15%
Jiangmen Zhongmag Electromechanical Co.	25%
Dier Intestinal Health Technology Co.	25%
Jiangmen Sweet Electric Co.	25%
jiangmen hanyu electric appliance co.	25%
Microcharger Network Technology Co.	25%
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd	20%
Microcharger Technology (Zhejiang) Co.	25%
guangdong hanyu auto parts co.	25%

2. Tax incentives

According to the Notice on the Publication of the List of the First Batch of High-tech Enterprises to be Recognized in Guangdong Province in 2017 jointly issued by Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology, Guangdong Provincial Department of Finance, Guangdong Provincial State Administration of Taxation and Guangdong Provincial Local Taxation Bureau, the Company has passed the re-examination of the high-tech enterprises with the certificate of high-tech enterprises No. GR202044002579, and in accordance with Article 28 of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China According to Article 28 of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China and Article 93 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, the Company will be subject to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% from 2020 to 2022.

Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, obtained the Certificate of High and New Technology Enterprise issued by Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Commission, Shenzhen Finance Commission, Shenzhen State Administration of Taxation and Shenzhen Local Taxation Bureau, with certificate No. GR202144205309, valid for three years, and enjoying a preferential income tax rate of 15% for 2021, 2022 and 2023 on 23 December 2021, which was issued by the Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Commission,

the Shenzhen Finance Commission, the Shenzhen State Administration of Taxation and the Shenzhen Local Taxation Bureau. It is valid for three years and enjoys a preferential income tax rate of 15% for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company established in Thailand, enforces the local tax policy and executes the corporate income tax rate as follows
20%.

3. Other

not have

VII. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Currency funds

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
(accountancy)	137,425.47	169,261.39
a bank account	83,762,158.92	93,730,364.14
Other monetary funds	515,066.57	1,416,066.28
add up the total	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
Of which: total deposits abroad	10,894,829.55	28,571,158.51

Other notes:

Other monetary funds are Alipay and WeChat balances. Amounts deposited abroad are currency funds of Thai subsidiaries.

2. Financial assets held for trading

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
Among them:		
equity instrument		
derivative financial instrument	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
Among them:		
add up the total	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00

Other notes:

3. Derivative financial assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

4. Notes receivable

(1) Notes receivable are presented in a categorized manner

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	104,420,593.92	116,488,692.70
commercial promissory note		23,972,155.75
add up the total	104,420,593.92	140,460,848.45

Unit: Yuan

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 precedent	(be) worth	sum of money	proportions	sum of money	accruals ratio precedent	(be) worth
Among them:										
Notes receivable with bad debt provision by portfolio	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	140,950,076.12	100.00%	489,227.67	0.35%	140,460,848.45
Among them:										
Portfolio 1: bankers' acceptances person held for ransom	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	116,488,692.70	82.65%			116,488,692.70
Portfolio 2: Commercial Acceptances person held for ransom						24,461.383.42	17.35%	489,227.67	2.00%	23,972.155.75
add up the total	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	140,950,076.12	100.00%	489,227.67	0.35%	140,460,848.45

If the bad debt provision for notes receivable is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please disclose information about the bad debt provision by referring to the disclosure for other receivables:

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

（2） Provision for bad debts made, recovered or reversed during the period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	audit and write off	(sth. or sb) else	

Portfolio 2: Commercial promissory note	489,227.67		489,227.67			0.00
add up the total	489,227.67		489,227.67			0.00

of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

（3） Notes receivable pledged by the Company at the end of the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount pledged at the end of the period

（4） Notes receivable end of period that have been endorsed or discounted by the Company and are not yet due at the balance sheet date

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amounts derecognized at the end of the period	Amounts not derecognized at the end of the period
banker's acceptance		3,933,801.01
add up the total		3,933,801.01

(5) Notes converted to accounts receivable by the company at the end of the period due to non-performance by the issuer

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount transferred to accounts receivable at end of period

Other notes:

(6) Actual write-off of notes receivable during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount written off

Among the significant notes receivable write-offs:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Nature of notes receivable	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether the amount arises from a connected transaction

Note on write-off of notes receivable:

5. Accounts receivable

(1) Accounts receivable classification disclosure

Unit: Yuan

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	Percentage of accruals		sum of money	proportions	sum of money	Percentage of accruals	
Accounts receivable provisioned for bad debts on an individual basis	135,915.16	0.05%	135,915.16	100.00%		13,485.854.05	4.71%	13,485.854.05	100.00%	
Among them:										
Accounts receivable with provis	287,947,236.11	99.95%	6,295,991.53	2.19%	281,651,244.58	272,623,841.17	95.29%	5,794,984.69	2.13%	251 266,828,856.48

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance

	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals	Reasons for the provision
Leadway Motors Ltd.	135,915.16	135,915.16	100.00%	Uncollectible overdue
add up the total	135,915.16	135,915.16		

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: $6,295,991.53

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals
Within 1 year	283,013,795.42	5,660,275.90	2.00%
1-2 years	4,469,980.14	446,998.02	10.00%
2-3 years	143,375.55	28,675.11	20.00%
More than 3 years	320,085.00	160,042.50	50.00%
add up the total	287,947,236.11	6,295,991.53	

A description of the basis for determining the portfolio:

If the bad debt provision for accounts receivable is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please disclose information about the bad debt provision by referring to the disclosure for other receivables:

□ Applicable

☑ Not

Applicable

Disclosure by

Ageing

Unit: Yuan

age of accounts	Carrying amount
Up to and including 1 year	283,013,795.42
1 to 2 years	4,560,624.19
2 to 3 years	143,375.55
More than 3 years	365,356.11
3 to 4 years	365,356.11
add up the total	288,083,151.27

（2） Provision for bad debts made, recovered or reversed during the period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	audit and write off	(sth. or sb) else	
A single provision for expected credit losses should payables	13,485,854.05		1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		135,915.16
Provision for expected credit losses						

on a portfolio basis accounts receivable						
Of which: portfolio 1: Due from other customers account	5,794,984.69	693,582.84		192,576.00		6,295,991.53
add up the total	19,280,838.74	693,582.84	1,774,256.66	11,768,258.23		6,431,906.69

of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Amount recovered or reversed	Recovery method
Suzhou Erbao Electronics Co.	1,745,131.98	money funds

add up the total	1,745,131.98	

(3) Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount written off
Suzhou Erbao Electronics Co.	11,575,682.23

Among the significant accounts receivable write-offs:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Nature of accounts receivable	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether the amount arises from a connected transaction
Suzhou Erbao Electronics Co.	payment for goods	11,575,682.23	(a) the debtor has no property on which to base enforcement and the court decides to terminate enforcement. Amounts are not recoverable.	General Manager's Meeting	clogged
add up the total		11,575,682.23			

Accounts receivable write-off instructions:

(4) Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Percentage of total accounts receivable closing balance	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Top five accounts receivable remittances with ending balances assemble	159,915,846.77	55.51%	3,198,316.93
add up the total	159,915,846.77	55.51%	

(5) Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

(6) Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement

Other notes:

6. Receivables financing

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

notes receivable	4,529,954.13	3,285,256.32
accounts receivable	39,540,634.50	
add up the total	44,070,588.63	3,285,256.32

Changes in receivables financing during the period and changes in fair value

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

If the provision for impairment of receivables financing is based on the general model of expected credit losses, disclose information about the provision for impairment by referring to the disclosure for other receivables:

☑Applicable □Not Applicable

form	Opening balance	Changes during the period	Closing balance

		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	audit and write off	Other changes	
accounts receivable		806,951.72				806,951.72
add up the total		806,951.72				806,951.72

Other notes:

(1) Receivable financing end of period for which the Company has endorsed or discounted and which is not yet due at the balance sheet date

sports event	Amounts derecognized at the end of the period	Amounts not derecognized at the end of the period
banker's acceptance	10,186,101.97	
accounts receivable	9,339,582.67	
add up the total	19,525,684.64	

Accounts receivable in receivables financing accounted for by the United States Group issued by the United States easy single and Haier Group issued by the Xin chain and other accounts receivable debt certificates, in the supply chain of financial certificates endorsed or factored when the transfer of all the control of the financial assets, giving up the control of the financial assets as a non-recourse accounts receivable factoring repurchase business.

7. Advances

（1） Prepayments by age

Unit: Yuan

age of accounts	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	sum of money	proportions	sum of money	proportions
Within 1 year	9,108,467.96	85.94%	11,790,915.35	97.15%
1 to 2 years	1,388,984.79	13.11%	183,710.52	1.51%
2 to 3 years	80,485.18	0.76%	138,678.07	1.14%
More than 3 years	20,636.66	0.19%	23,752.76	0.20%
add up the total	10,598,574.59		12,137,056.70	

Explanation of the reasons for the delayed settlement of prepayments aged over one year and with significant amounts: The Company had no prepayments aged over one year and with significant amounts at the end of the reporting period.

（2） Top five prepayments with closing balances, grouped by prepayment recipient

Disclosure of the aggregate amount of the closing balance of the top five prepayments by concentration of

prepayment recipients during the reporting period $7,303,286.94, accounting for the total closing balance of prepayments

The proportion of the total 68.91 %.

Other notes:

8. Other receivables

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08
add up the total	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08

(1) Interest receivable

1) Classification of interest receivable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

2) Significant overdue interest

Unit: Yuan

borrower	Closing balance	overdue since then	Reason for overdue	Whether impairment has occurred and the basis for determining it

Other notes:

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(2) Dividends receivable

1) Classification of dividends receivable

Unit: Yuan

project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance

2) Significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan

project (or investee)	Closing balance	age of accounts	Reasons for non-recoveries	Whether impairment has occurred and the basis for determining it

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable
☑ Not Applicable
Other
Description:

(3) Other receivables

1) Breakdown of other receivables by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Deposits, security deposits	6,104,977.84	2,074,333.43
reserve fund	187,413.23	95,402.16
Export tax refunds and immediate refunds receivable	734,282.50	335,547.18
(sth. or sb) else	2,071,012.78	3,212,527.67
add up the total	9,097,686.35	5,717,810.44

2） Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan

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)	
Balance at January 1, 2022	384,862.36		930,400.00	1,315,262.36
Balance at January 1, 2022 in the current period				
Provision for the current period	200,060.65			200,060.65
Balance at December 31, 2022	584,923.01		930,400.00	1,515,323.01

Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for losses that are material during the period

□ Applicable

☑ Not Applicable

Disclosure by Ageing

Unit: Yuan

age of accounts	Carrying amount
Up to and including 1 year	6,553,191.95
1 to 2 years	1,254,262.80
2 to 3 years	404,143.00
More than 3 years	886,088.60
3 to 4 years	886,088.60
add up the total	9,097,686.35

3） Provision for bad debts made, recovered or reversed during the period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	audit and write off	(sth. or sb) else	
Expected Credit Losses on a Single Charge to its Other receivables	930,400.00					930,400.00

Provision for expected credit losses on a portfolio basis Other receivables						
Of which: portfolio 1: Other receivables Client monies	384,862.36	200,060.65				584,923.01
add up the total	1,315,262.36	200,060.65				1,515,323.01

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Amounts reversed or recovered	Recovery method

4） Other receivables actually written off during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount written off

of which significant write-offs of other receivables:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Nature of other receivables	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether or not the amount was paid by the affiliated come about

Note on write-off of other receivables:

5） Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

Unit: Yuan

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
Sun Yat-sen University (Moscow), founded in 1925 as training ground for Chinese communists	margin (in derivative trading)	2,181,600.00	Within 1 year	23.98%	43,632.00
Hisense (Shandong) Ice Box Co.	margin (in derivative trading)	1,050,000.00	Within 1 year	11.54%	21,000.00
Software Tax Refunds	Software Tax Refunds	734,282.50	Within 1 year	8.07%	14,685.65
Sichuan Chengbang Haoran Measurement Control Technologies Ltd.	current account	674,400.00	1-2 years	7.41%	674,400.00
Zhongsheng Lixin Property Management (Shenzhen) Co. firms	deposit	436,867.60	Within 1 year	4.80%	8,737.35
add up the total		5,077,150.10		55.81%	762,455.00

6） Receivables relating to government grants

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Name of government grant project	Closing balance	Ageing at end of period	Anticipated timing, amount and basis for collection

not have

7） Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

8） Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of other receivables with continuing involvement

Other notes:

9. Inventory

Is the company subject to disclosure requirements for the real estate industry No

（1） Inventory classification

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories or impairment of contractual performance costs	book value	Carrying amount	Provision for decline in value of inventories or impairment of contractual performance costs	book value
raw materials	45,479,888.88	5,540,231.75	39,939,657.13	61,804,596.88	398,991.25	61,405,605.63
in product	50,746,990.68	407,292.22	50,339,698.46	21,698,768.23		21,698,768.23
merchandise in stock	70,956,113.33	4,314,870.96	66,641,242.37	78,598,668.81	839,823.50	77,758,845.31
Issuance of goods	103,245,710.13	559,099.32	102,686,610.81	122,745,866.79		122,745,866.79
commissioned material supply	2,615,902.81		2,615,902.81	64,996.86		64,996.86
add up the total	273,044,605.83	10,821,494.25	262,223,111.58	284,912,897.57	1,238,814.75	283,674,082.82

(2) Provision for decline in value of inventories and impairment of contractual performance costs

Unit: Yuan

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	398,991.25	5,141,240.50				5,540,231.75
in product		407,292.22				407,292.22
merchandise in stock	839,823.50	3,491,613.88		16,566.42		4,314,870.96
Issuance of goods		559,099.32				559,099.32
add up the total	1,238,814.75	9,599,245.92		16,566.42		10,821,494.25

(3) Explanation of closing balance of inventories containing amounts capitalized for borrowing costs

(4) Explanation of the amount of amortization of contract performance costs for the period

10. Contractual assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value

The amount of and reasons for significant changes in the carrying value of contract assets during the period:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount of change	Reason for change

If the bad debt provision for contract assets is based on the general model of expected credit losses, disclose information about the bad debt provision by referring to the disclosure for other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

Provision for impairment of contract assets during the period:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Provision for the current period	Reversal during the period	Write-offs/cancellations during the period	rationale

Other notes:

11. Assets held for sale

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing book balance	provision for impairment	Closing book value	fair value	Projected disposal costs	Estimated disposal time

Other notes:

12. Non-current assets due within one year

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
large time deposit certificate principal	100,000,000.00	
Interest on large time certificates of deposit	11,944,444.43	
add up the total	111,944,444.43	

Significant debt investments/other debt investments

Unit: Yuan

debenture program	Closing balance				Opening balance			
	nominal value	coupon rate	effective interest rate	maturity (of an investment bond)	nominal value	coupon rate	effective interest rate	maturity (of an investment bond)

Other notes:

13. Other current assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Input tax to be offset	8,758,197.11	41,017,624.09
cost to be amortized	1,100,000.00	
add up the total	9,858,197.11	41,017,624.09

Other notes:

14. Debt investments

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value

Significant debt investments

Unit: Yuan

debenture program	Closing balance				Opening balance			
	nominal value	coupon rate	effective interest rate	maturity (of an investment bond)	nominal value	coupon rate	effective interest rate	maturity (of an investment bond)

Provision for impairment

Unit: Yuan

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)	
Balance at January 1, 2022 in the current period				

Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for losses that are material during the period

☐ Applicable

☑ Not

Applicable

Other

Description:

15. Other debt investments

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Accrued interest	Change in fair value during the period	Closing balance	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	Cumulative fair value changes	Cumulative provision for losses recognized in other comprehensive income	note
projects	value	rate	interest rate	(of an investment bond)	value	rate	interest rate	(of an investment bond)

Provision for impairment

Unit: Yuan

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 Balance in the current period				

Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for losses that are material during the period

☐ Applicable

☑ Not

Applicable

Other

Description:

16. Long-term receivables

(1) Long-term receivables

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance			Discount rate range
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	book value	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	book value	

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 Balance in the current period				

Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for losses that are material during the period

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(2) Long-term receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

(3) Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of long-term receivables with continuing involvement

Other notes:

17. Long-term equity investments

Unit: Yuan

investee (in finance)	Opening balance (book value)	Increase/decrease during the period								Closing balance (book value)	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	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	provide for impairment	(sth. or sb) else		
I. Joint ventures											
II. Associated enterprises											
Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. department (under a	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

minis try)											
Subtot al	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	
add up the total	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

Other notes:

18. Investments in other equity instruments

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Habersham Technology (Shenzhen) Co.	5,021,320.75	5,000,000.00
Guangdong Anjie Supply Chain Management Co.	10,400,000.00	10,400,000.00
add up the total	15,421,320.75	15,400,000.00

Itemized disclosure of investments in non-trading equity instruments for the period

Unit: Yuan

Project name	Dividend income recognized	Cumulative gains	Cumulative losses	Transfer from other comprehensive income to retained earnings	Reasons for designation as at fair value through other comprehensive income	Reasons for transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earnings

Other notes:

Item	investment cost	Accumulated changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value at end of period
Guangdong Anjie Supply Chain Management Co.	10,400,000.00	-	10,400,000.00
Habersham Technology (Shenzhen) Co.	5,021,320.75	-	5,021,320.75

19. Other non-current financial assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

20. Investment properties

(1) Investment properties using the cost-measurement model

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Houses, buildings	land use right	construction in progress	add up the total
I. Original book value				
1. Opening balance				
2. Increase during the period	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
(1) Outsourcing				
(2) Transfer of inventories\fixed assets\construction in progress	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
(3) Business combination furthermore				
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers				

go out				
4. Closing balance	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance				
2. Increase during the period	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
(1) Accrual or amortize	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers				

go out				
4. Closing balance	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
III. Provision for impairment				
1. Opening balance				
2. Increase during the period				
(1) Provision				
3. Decrease during the period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfers go out				
4. Closing balance				
IV. Carrying value				
1. Closing book value	538,132,553.39	65,818,390.27		603,950,943.66
2. Opening book value				

(2) Investment properties using the fair value measurement model

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(3) Status of investment properties with outstanding certificates of title

Unit: Yuan

sports event	book value	Reasons for non-completion of title deeds
Longxi Phase I - Dormitory 1	3,726,549.20	Government departments in the process of approval
Longxi Phase 1 - Dormitory 2	1,511,105.03	Government departments in the process of approval
Longxi Phase I - Workshop No. 2	18,763,170.29	Government departments in the process of approval

Other notes:

The Company's investment properties were transferred from the parent company's Longxi Road plant, Sweet's electrical plant, and the rented portion of the Han Yu electrical plant.

21. Fixed assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
fixed assets	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69
add up the total	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69

(1) Fixed assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Housing & Construction matter	machinery and equipment	carrier	office equipment	molds	(sth. or sb) else	add up the total
i. Original book value:							

1. Beginning of the period balances	821,756,732.80	199,683,617.62	9,138,098.60	20,669,818.75	63,424,047.02	20,609,515.03	1,135,281.829.82
2. Increase during the period	73,528,342.78	30,440,424.19	1,048,807.63	962,726.73	9,030,745.21	6,677,517.19	121,688,563.73
(1) Acquisition		9,637,775.43	1,048,807.63	664,965.54	3,430,834.52	6,229,162.09	21,011,545.21
(2) Transfer from construction in progress	73,528,342.78	20,802,648.76		297,761.19	5,599,910.69	448,355.10	100,677,018.52
(3) Increase in business combinations							
3. Decrease during the period	573,566,082.61	3,088,129.47		512,232.13	602,394.07	1,819,174.46	579,588,012.74
(1) Disposal or scrapping		3,088,129.47		512,232.13	602,394.07	1,819,174.46	6,021,930.13
(2) Other minimize	573,566,082.61						573,566,082.61
4. Closing balance	321,718,992.97	227,035,912.34	10,186,906.23	21,120,313.35	71,852,398.16	25,467,857.76	677,382,380.81
II. Accumulated depreciation							
1. Beginning of the period balances	55,023,370.81	84,213,055.08	7,782,385.37	12,561,830.63	42,619,425.61	13,812,183.25	216,012,250.75
2. Increase during the period	28,967,259.23	21,137,981.28	473,486.90	2,234,959.07	7,101,146.45	2,868,197.04	62,783,029.97
(1) Accruals	28,967,259.23	21,137,981.28	473,486.90	2,234,959.07	7,101,146.45	2,868,197.04	62,783,029.97

3. Decrease during the period	35,433,529.22	2,268,079.79		486,691.91	221,142.08	1,629,804.40	40,039,247.40
(1) Disposal or scrapping		2,268,079.79		486,691.91	221,142.08	1,629,804.40	4,605,718.18
(2) Other	35,433,529.22						35,433,529.22
4. Closing balance	48,557,100.82	103,082,956.57	8,255,872.27	14,310,097.79	49,499,429.98	15,050,575.89	238,756,033.32
III. Provision for impairment							
1. Beginning of the period balances		107,349.82				94,598.56	201,948.38
2. Increase during the period							
(1) Accruals							
3. Current period							

Amount of reduction							
(1) Disposal or scrapping							
4. Closing balance		107,349.82				94,598.56	201,948.38
IV. Carrying value							
1. Closing book value	273,161,892.15	123,845,605.95	1,931,033.96	6,810,215.56	22,352,968.18	10,322,683.31	438,424,399.11
2. Opening book value	766,733,361.99	115,363,212.72	1,355,713.23	8,107,988.12	20,804,621.41	6,702,733.22	919,067,630.69

(2) Status of temporarily idle fixed assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	provision for impairment	book value	note

(3) Fixed assets leased out through operating leases

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing book value

(4) Status of fixed assets for which certificates of title have not been issued

Unit: Yuan

sports event	book value	Reasons for non-completion of title deeds
Longxi Phase I - Dormitory 1	3,461,829.82	Government departments in the process of approval
Longxi Phase 1 - Dormitory 2	5,439,067.79	Government departments in the process of approval
Longxi Phase I - Workshop No.1	7,076,974.67	Government departments in the process of approval

Other notes:

(5) Liquidation of fixed assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

22. Construction in progress

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
construction in progress	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89
add up the total	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89

(1) Status of construction in progress

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Equipment to be installed	9,634,653.34		9,634,653.34	11,776,808.82		11,776,808.82
piecemeal work	2,453,207.02		2,453,207.02			
Decoration works	490,961.90		490,961.90	387,745.25		387,745.25
Sweet electrical plant				8,960,403.41		8,960,403.41
Hanyu Electrical Plant				4,093,113.39		4,093,113.39
Thailand Subsidiary Factory branch of an extended family				13,360,904.02		13,360,904.02
add up the total	12,578,822.26		12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89		38,578,974.89

(2) Changes in significant construction-in-progress projects during the period

Unit: Yuan

Project name	budgeted number	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amounts transferred to fixed assets during the period	Other decreases during the period	Closing balance	Cumulative investment in works as a percentage of budget	project progress	Accumulated amount of interest capitalized	Of which: Amount of interest capitalized during the period	Current interest capitalization rate	Source of funds
Sweet appliances a building used as a factory	461,240,000.00	8,960,403.41	13,037,854.75	21,998,258.16			100.00%	100%				equity raising

Hanyu Electric a building used as a factory	226,140,000.00	4,093,113.39	10,338,977.45	14,432,090.84			100.00%	100%				(sth. or sb) else
Thailand Subsidiary Factory branch of an extended family	26,010,000.00	13,360,904.02	11,063,609.75	24,424,513.77			100.00%	100%				(sth. or sb) else
add up the total	713,390,000.00	26,414,420.82	34,440,441.95	60,854,862.77								

(3) Provision for impairment of construction in progress during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount accrued during the period	Reason for provision

Other notes:

(4) Engineering materials

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value

Other notes:

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

24. Oil and gas assets

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

25. Right-to-use assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Houses and buildings	add up the total
i. Original book value:		
1. Opening balance	7,979,840.03	7,979,840.03
2. Increase during the period	7,468,278.69	7,468,278.69
3. Decrease during the period		
4. Closing balance	15,448,118.72	15,448,118.72
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Opening balance	3,538,379.97	3,538,379.97
2. Increase during the period	3,042,393.60	3,042,393.60
(1) Provision	3,042,393.60	3,042,393.60
3. Decrease during the period		
(1) Disposal		
4. Closing balance	6,580,773.57	6,580,773.57
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	8,867,345.15	8,867,345.15
2. Opening book value	4,441,460.06	4,441,460.06

Other notes:

26. Intangible assets

(1) Status of intangible assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	land use right	franchises	Non-patented technology	add up the total
i. Original book value:				
1. Opening balance	112,721,131.79	56,246.39	13,107,188.36	125,884,566.54
2. Increase during the period			2,692,759.67	2,692,759.67
(1) Acquisition			2,692,759.67	2,692,759.67
(2) Internal research show (one's feeling)				
(3) Business combination furthermore				
3. Decrease during the period	81,248,429.80			81,248,429.80
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other	81,248,429.80			81,248,429.80
4. Closing balance	31,472,701.99	56,246.39	15,799,948.03	47,328,896.41
II. Accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	19,617,090.38	31,442.57	8,078,856.07	27,727,389.01
2. Increase during the period	2,328,173.65	3,252.24	2,178,073.87	4,509,499.76
(1) Provision	2,328,173.65	3,252.24	2,178,073.87	4,509,499.76
3. Decrease during the period	15,430,039.53			15,430,039.53
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other	15,430,039.53			15,430,039.53
4. Closing balance	6,515,224.50	34,694.81	10,256,929.94	16,806,849.24
III. Provision for impairment				
1. Opening balance				
2. Increase during the period				
(1) Provision				
3. Decrease during the period				

ned through 15.32% research and development at the end of the period as a result of ible assets.

(2) Status of land-use rights with outstanding title deeds

Unit: Yuan

sports event	book value	Reasons for non-completion of title deeds

Other notes:

27. Development expenditure

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period			Decrease during the period			Closing balance
		Internal development expenditure	(sth. or sb) else		Recognized as intangible assets	Transfer to current profit or loss		
add up the total								

Other notes:

28. Goodwill

(1) Original carrying amount of goodwill

Unit: Yuan

Name of investee or matters forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		resulting from a business combination		take care of		
Non-consolidation of Tongchuan Technology Co. reputation	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04
add up the total	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04

(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

Unit: Yuan

Name of investee or matters forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Closing balance
		make provision for (capital		take care of		

		requirements)			roup Co.	
Non-consolidation of Tongchuan Technology Co. reputation	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04
add up the total	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04

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

Describe 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.), and the method of recognizing goodwill impairment losses:

Other notes on the impact of goodwill impairment testing:

29. Long-term amortized expenses

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amortization for the period	Other decreases	Closing balance
renovation cost	7,353,503.17	2,979,839.72	3,497,991.34		6,835,351.55
green fees	7,493,346.07	403,488.00	1,184,650.88		6,712,183.19
Roads inside and outside the plant and complementary project	6,343,630.80	671,389.98	1,482,577.91		5,532,442.87
Overhaul and remodeling projects	628,069.66		161,996.46		466,073.20
Laboratory expansion	31,503.08		31,503.08		
Automatic line generalization change make	132,075.51		109,434.00		22,641.51
Courtyard project	1,185,434.18		123,697.48		1,061,736.70
add up the total	23,167,562.47	4,054,717.70	6,591,851.15		20,630,429.02

Other notes:

30. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

(1) Deferred tax assets not offset

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Provision for impairment of assets	19,731,231.64	3,325,763.64	22,515,996.94	3,486,286.45
Unrealized profit on internal transactions	68,325,552.87	10,248,832.93	66,710,836.80	10,006,625.52
Deductible losses	70,389,082.74	17,597,270.69	36,075,614.14	9,018,903.54
Accounting and Tax Law Recognition of Revenue discrepancy			725,580.47	142,993.97
Financial assets for trading - futures Gains and losses on changes in fair value			1,096,600.00	164,490.00
projected liability			134,358.15	26,871.63
add up the total	158,445,867.25	31,171,867.26	127,258,986.50	22,846,171.11

(2) Deferred tax liabilities not offset

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Financial instruments held for trading, derivatives Valuation of derivative financial instruments	23,909,300.00	3,586,395.00	26,318,400.00	3,947,760.00
The difference between the book value of fixed assets and Tax basis differences	62,252,910.68	9,337,936.60	56,972,977.47	8,545,946.62
Accounting and tax law recognition of interest discrepancy	10,245,533.93	2,487,941.20	6,156,953.28	1,539,238.32
Accounting and Tax Law Recognition of Revenue discrepancy	18,061,055.99	3,697,516.84		
add up the total	114,468,800.60	19,109,789.64	89,448,330.75	14,032,944.94

（3） Deferred tax assets or liabilities, net of offsets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities offset at the end of the period	Closing balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting	Deferred tax assets and liabilities offset at beginning of period	Opening balance of deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting

Deferred tax assets		31,171,867.26		22,846,171.11
Deferred income tax liabilities		19,109,789.64		14,032,944.94

(4) Breakdown of unrecognized deferred tax assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	46,392.43	21,618.72
Deductible losses	50,377,351.80	60,576,986.34
add up the total	50,423,744.23	60,598,605.06

(5) The deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized will expire in the following years

Unit: Yuan

particular year	Closing amount	Opening amount	note
2022		953,071.76	
2023	1,366,097.73	1,401,845.49	
2024	684.95	2,239,398.73	
2025		6,472,629.39	
2026	2,562,924.89	9,100,074.76	
2027	11,271,858.61	4,249,503.02	
2028	21,278,179.96	21,569,454.56	
2029	4,246,559.07	4,899,962.04	
2030			
2031	9,651,046.59	9,691,046.59	
add up the total	50,377,351.80	60,576,986.34	

Other notes:

31. Other non-current assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Prepaid engineering, equipment provision	2,237,733.13		2,237,733.13	2,039,960.00		2,039,960.00
large time deposit certificate	10,464,904.08		10,464,904.08	107,944,444.43		107,944,444.43
Investment partnerships	5,009,736.38		5,009,736.38	5,343,032.51		5,343,032.51
add up the total	17,712,373.59		17,712,373.59	115,327,436.94		115,327,436.94

Other notes:

32. Short-term loans

(1) Classification of short-term loans

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
credit loan	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28
add up the total	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28

A note on the classification of short-term borrowings:

(2) Status of overdue short-term loans

The total amount of short-term borrowings that were past due at the end of the period was $, of which the significant past due short-term borrowings were as follows:

Unit: Yuan

borrower	Closing balance	interest rate on borrowed money	overdue since then	overdue interest rate

Other notes:

33. Financial liabilities held for trading

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Among them:		
Among them:		

Other notes:

34. Derivative financial liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

35. Notes payable

Unit: Yuan

kind	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21
add up the total	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21

The total amount of notes payable that were due and unpaid at the end of the period was $.

36. Accounts payable

(1) Presentation of accounts payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	142,887,544.64	203,240,000.72
1 to 2 years	15,990,594.55	2,707,149.61
2 to 3 years	330,882.08	686,469.07
More than 3 years	1,167,820.74	1,618,639.78
add up the total	160,376,842.01	208,252,259.18

(2) Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over

Other notes:

Note: There are no significant accounts payable with an age of more than one year.

37. Advance receipts

(1) Presentation of receipts in advance

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

(2) Significant receipts in advance aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over

38. Contractual liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within 1 year	4,945,582.70	6,831,309.17
1 to 2 years	842,392.10	528,140.46
2 to 3 years	373,679.95	3,855,968.93
More than 3 years	2,996,557.68	225,692.00
add up the total	9,158,212.43	11,441,110.56

Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount of change	Reason for change

39. Employee compensation payable

(1) Presentation of employee compensation payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
I. Short-term remuneration	19,873,667.44	185,036,797.29	187,046,956.77	17,863,507.96
II. Post-employment benefits -- defined contribution plans	841,170.00	11,022,608.83	11,022,608.83	841,170.00
III. Termination		37,410.30	37,410.30	

benefits				
add up the total	20,714,837.44	196,096,816.42	198,106,975.90	18,704,677.96

（2） Presentation of short-term remuneration

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
1. Wages, bonuses and allowances	19,727,975.24	171,020,216.07	173,038,671.91	17,709,519.40

and subsidies				
2. Employee benefit costs		5,540,519.84	5,540,519.84	
3. Social security contributions	18,466.74	5,061,846.86	5,053,948.50	26,365.10
Of which: medical insurance premiums	18,466.74	4,758,371.25	4,750,472.89	26,365.10
Employment injury insurance premiums		292,612.55	292,612.55	
Maternity insurance premiums		10,863.06	10,863.06	
4. Housing Provident Fund	127,225.46	1,698,241.00	1,697,843.00	127,623.46
5. Funds for trade unions and staff education		1,715,973.52	1,715,973.52	
add up the total	19,873,667.44	185,036,797.29	187,046,956.77	17,863,507.96

（3） Presentation of the defined benefit plan

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
1. Basic pension insurance		10,498,034.82	10,498,034.82	
2. Unemployment insurance premiums		518,786.08	518,786.08	
4. Retirement reserves	841,170.00	5,787.93	5,787.93	841,170.00
add up the total	841,170.00	11,022,608.83	11,022,608.83	841,170.00

Other notes:

Retirement reserve is a reserve fund for the retirement benefits of employees of Thai subsidiaries accrued by Thai subsidiaries in accordance with Thai laws and regulations.

40. Taxes payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
value-added tax (VAT)	4,571,583.25	3,055,600.56
corporate income tax	2,922,665.57	5,031,953.40
personal income tax	891,983.66	1,053,592.67
Urban maintenance and construction tax	769,524.04	790,856.75
Education surcharge	549,660.09	564,897.66
non-residential property	161,224.87	37,128.48
property tax	270,027.71	
add up the total	10,136,669.19	10,534,029.52

Other notes:

41. Other accounts payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other accounts payable	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99
add up the total	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99

(1) interest due

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Significant overdue interest payments:

Unit: Yuan

borrower	Amount overdue	Reason for overdue

Other notes:

(2) dividend payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes, including significant dividends payable that have been outstanding for more than one year, should disclose the reason for non-payment:

(3) Other accounts payable

1) Presentation of other accounts payable by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
security deposit	13,744,943.64	12,726,427.00
freight forwarding	542,576.11	1,624,800.74
commission withheld	220,656.98	191,650.29
current account	15,153,517.29	6,769,107.96
add up the total	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99

2) Significant other payables aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Reasons for non-reimbursement or carry-over

Other notes:

There were no significant other payables older than one year during the reporting period.

42. Liabilities held for sale

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

43. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Lease liabilities due within one	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43

year		

add up the total	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43

Other notes:

44. Other current liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bankers' acceptances endorsed without derecognition	3,933,801.01	19,185,765.23
Commercial acceptances endorsed without derecognition		241,545.93
Taxes to be transferred	932,046.60	1,344,875.89
add up the total	4,865,847.61	20,772,187.05

45. Long-term loans

(1) Classification of long-term loans

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Notes on the classification of long-term borrowings:

Other notes, including interest rate ranges:

46. Bonds payable

(1) bonds payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

(2) Increase or decrease in bonds payable (excluding other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)

Unit: Yuan

Bond Name	nominal value	Issue date	Bond maturity	Issue amount	Opening balance	Current Issue	Interest at par	Amortization of premiums and discounts	Current reimbursement		Closing balance
add up the total	--										

(3) Explanation of conversion conditions and conversion time of convertible bonds

(4) Description of other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities

Basic Information on Preferred Stock, Perpetual Bonds and Other Financial Instruments Issued and Outstanding at the End of the Period Statement of Changes in Preferred Stock, Perpetual Bonds and Other Financial Instruments Issued and Outstanding at the End of the Period

Unit: Yuan

Outstanding financial instruments	beginning of the period		Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		end of term	
	quantities	book value	quantities	book value	quantities	book value	quantities	book value

Description of the basis on which other financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities Other description:

47. Lease liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Total lease receipts	10,134,038.21	4,675,492.44
Less: unrecognized financing costs	-1,106,865.04	-212,337.86
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	-2,213,027.63	-2,799,041.43
add up the total	6,814,145.54	1,664,113.15

Other notes:

(1) Subtractions in the table are expressed as negative numbers.

(2) The amount of interest expense on lease liabilities accrued in 2022 was RMB1,634,886,200, which was included in finance costs - interest expenses.

48. Long-term accounts payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

(1) Long-term accounts payable by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

(2) Specialized accounts payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for formation

Other notes:

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

(1) Statement of long-term employee compensation payable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

(2) Changes in defined benefit plans

Present value of defined benefit plan obligations:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Plan assets:

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Net liability (net assets) of defined benefit plans

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Description of the content of the defined benefit plan and the risks associated with it, the impact on the company's future cash flows, timing and uncertainty:

description of the significant actuarial assumptions of the defined benefit plan and the results of the sensitivity analysis:

Other notes:

50. Projected liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons for formation
disposal cost		156,114.83	
add up the total		156,114.83	

Other notes, including notes on significant assumptions and estimates related to significant projected liabilities:

51. Deferred income

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
government grant	13,275,083.62		2,891,916.00	10,383,167.62	
add up the total	13,275,083.62		2,891,916.00	10,383,167.62	

Projects involving government grants:

Unit: Yuan

Liability items	Opening balance	Amount of new grants for the period	Amount included in non-operating income for the period	Amounts charged to other gains for the period	Amounts charged to costs during the period	Other changes	Closing balance	Asset-related /revenue-related
Special Funds for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (technological	4,472,301.70			1,557,161.09			2,915,140.61	Asset-related

transformation of environmentally friendly household electrical appliance parts production line) (Table of Contents)								
Special Funds for Revitalization and Technological Upgrading of National Key Industries (Central Budget Investment) (funding)	777,524.60			28,061.50			749,463.10	Asset-related
Funding for industrial technology research and development projects (energy efficient washing) Circulation pumps for	497,788.10			63,355.50			434,432.60	Asset-related

R&D and Production (industrialized)								
Special Funds for Enterprise Technology Centers (R&D and Innovation Platform Construction of Energy-saving and Environment-friendly Household Appliances and Accessories) (Project)	600,000.00						600,000.00	Asset-related
2014 Jiangmen Specialized Industries Transformation and Upgrading Special Project capital	4,880,600.90			1,069,508.29			3,811,092.61	Asset-related

Guangdong Provincial Economic and Information Commission Guangdong Provincial Department of Finance on the issuance of the 2015 Guangdong Province strategic emerging industries government-bank-enterprise cooperation special funds (industrial robot manufacturing backbone enterprises special) (Title) Project Plan Yue Jing Xin Innovation [2015] 257 horn (wind instrument)	625,267.60			117,275.33			507,992.27	Asset-related
annual production 12000 sets Technology for industrial	234,391.10			52,489.96			181,901.13	Asset-related

robots Rehabilitation projects								
Expansion of production and technological transformation of energy-efficient household appliance drainage pumps and washing circulation pumps sports event	500,000.00						500,000.00	Asset-related
Establishment of Doctoral Workers in Guangdong Province workstations	237,209.62			4,064.33			233,145.29	Asset-related
Jiangmen High-tech Industrial Zone Innovation Grand match grant	450,000.00						450,000.00	revenue-related
add up the total	13,275,083.62			2,891,916.00			10,383,167.62	asset-related mountain pass

Other notes:

52. Other non-current liabilities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other notes:

53. Share capital

Unit: Yuan

	Opening balance	Increase/decrease (+, -) in current changes					Closing balance
		issue new shares	a share grant	conversion of provident fund	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
Total number of shares	603,000,000.00						603,000,000.00

Other notes:

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

(2) Statement of changes in preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period

Unit: Yuan

Outstanding financial instruments	beginning of the period		Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		end of term	
	quantities	book value	quantities	book value	quantities	book value	quantities	book value

Increase or decrease in other equity instruments during the period, explanation of the reasons for the change, and the basis for the related accounting treatment: other explanations:

55. Capital surplus

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Capital premium (equity premium)	173,291,668.24			173,291,668.24
Other capital surplus	63,594,697.97	3,037,647.85		66,632,345.82

add up the total	236,886,366.21	3,037,647.85		239,924,014.06

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

56. Inventory Unit

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

57. Other comprehensive income

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Current period's incidence						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: Prior period included in other comprehensive income Current period transfer to retained earnings	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
II. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18
Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18
Total other comprehensive income	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18

Other notes, including adjustments to the effective portion of cash flow hedge gains and losses transferred to the initial recognized amount of the hedged item:

58. Earmarked reserves

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

59. Surplus reserves

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus surplus	173,577,487.79	21,672,841.06		195,250,328.85
add up the total	173,577,487.79	21,672,841.06		195,250,328.85

A description of surplus surplus, including any increase or decrease during the period, and a description of the reasons for the change:

60. Undistributed profits

Unit: Yuan

sports event	the current period	previous period
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous period before adjustment	671,739,563.84	560,631,597.73
Adjustments to opening unappropriated profit after the period	671,739,563.84	560,631,597.73
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the period	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62
Less: Withdrawal of legal reserve	21,672,841.06	22,204,457.51
Dividends payable on ordinary shares	48,240,000.00	96,480,000.00
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	806,016,188.99	671,739,563.84

Adjust the breakdown of unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period:

1) The impact of the retrospective adjustment due to ASBE and its related new regulations on the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period was $0.00.

2) , due to a change in accounting policy, affecting opening unappropriated earnings by $0.00.

3) The impact on the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period was $0.00 due to the correction of a material accounting error.

4) The change in the scope of consolidation due to the same control affected the beginning of the period unappropriated earnings in dollars.

5) The total effect of other adjustments was $0.00 in unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period.

61. Operating income and operating costs

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence		Prior period's incidence	
	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs
Main business	1,017,641,921.74	693,006,116.93	1,101,992,448.41	750,790,444.90
Other business	39,924,678.61	37,516,360.13	26,013,498.17	28,326,913.25
add up the total	1,057,566,600.35	730,522,477.06	1,128,005,946.58	779,117,358.15

Whether the lower of audited net profit before or after extraordinary gains and losses is negative.

Yes ☑No

Information relating to performance obligations:

inapplicable

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

The amount of revenue corresponding to performance obligations that have been contracted for but not yet performed or not yet completed at the end of the reporting period is $0.00, of which $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, and $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year.

Other notes:

62. Taxes and surcharges

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Urban maintenance and construction tax	3,735,715.51	4,088,428.66
Education surcharge	2,668,368.23	2,911,915.16
property tax	7,032,597.32	3,606,893.93
land use tax	522,159.02	522,159.02
vehicle usage tax (VUT)	10,235.32	13,393.32
non-residential property	560,780.24	728,157.47
add up the total	14,529,855.64	11,870,947.56

Other notes:

63. Cost of sales

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
transportation cost		72,369.21
remuneration of employees	15,396,632.50	20,096,209.58
Service charges for export sales of	2,500,759.02	3,236,181.92

products		
travel costs	3,787,199.21	4,926,400.10
Business hospitality	710,878.16	726,641.80
Advertising and promotional costs	8,252,100.69	8,869,478.52
rents	778,090.32	272,783.16

(sth. or sb) else	9,545,659.67	9,801,478.47
add up the total	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76

Other notes:

64. Administrative expenses

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	18,633,218.32	18,480,344.55
accreditation fee	1,495,084.42	1,015,715.38
travel costs	1,607,716.72	2,344,270.33
Intangible assets and amortization	3,494,676.50	5,222,568.58
Business hospitality	668,544.55	565,206.59
depreciation	7,656,469.15	2,868,902.45
office expenses	3,709,302.22	4,296,052.20
(sth. or sb) else	6,874,990.59	8,441,046.31
add up the total	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39

Other notes:

65. Research and development costs

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	34,056,743.51	29,838,106.33
Material/fuel/power costs	6,273,133.34	11,891,201.02
Process equipment and manufacturing costs		234,102.93
depreciation	2,516,095.02	2,128,815.52
Amortization of intangible assets	972,887.04	571,553.35
Test costs	165,099.37	680,796.16
Other expenses	1,626,332.13	1,339,975.02
add up the total	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33

Other notes:

66. Finance costs

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
interest expense	2,868,745.23	5,733,149.60
Less: interest income	-5,851,169.52	-14,325,509.93
Currency exchange gains and losses	-22,800,738.34	12,082,814.92
Handling fees and others	502,658.54	1,240,152.07
add up the total	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66

Other notes:

67. Other gains

Unit: Yuan

Sources of generation of other benefits	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Household appliances drainage pump expansion and technology	1,557,161.09	1,557,161.16

upgrade project		

VAT instant refund for software enterprises	1,549,686.45	989,133.36
Jiangmen City Industrial Support Special Funds (Headquarters Economic Support) (hold)	1,075,350.00	
Jiangmen Jianghai District Finance Treasury Centralized Payment Center Section (Provincial 2022)	870,000.00	
Receipt of one-time retention allowance (Guangdong Social Insurance) (Liquidating escrow account)	784,106.35	
2022 First Batch of Funding for High-Tech Enterprises	200,000.00	
Jiangmen Jianghai District Market Supervision Bureau support funds	124,050.00	
(sth. or sb) else	76,468.35	
Government subsidy for job stabilization	75,961.55	
Guangdong Province Social Insurance Stabilization Subsidy	70,973.80	
Jiangmen Jianghai District Economic Promotion Bureau responds to a new type of coronary disease Subsidies to support enterprises to resume work and production in the toxic pneumonia epidemic	64,193.67	
Special Funds for Enterprise Technology Center (R&D and Innovation Platform Construction of Energy-saving and Environment-friendly Household Appliances and Accessories) (Table of Contents)	63,355.50	63,355.56
2017 Guangdong Provincial Industry and Information Technology Special Funds (Support for Enterprise Technological Transformation) Project (Ex Post Facto Subsidies) (Energy Efficient Household Appliances Drainage Pumps, Washing Polyester Circulation Pump Expansion and Technical Reform Project)	52,489.97	52,489.92
Subsidies for the relief and development of industrial enterprises in 2022	41,806.00	
Jiangmen Jianghai District Market Supervision Administration-- Knowledge Production Subvention funds for rights	35,700.00	
Funding for Industrial Technology Research and Development Program (High Efficiency Savings) (R&D and industrialization of energy washing circulation pumps)	28,061.50	28,061.52
General job subsidy	19,500.00	

Funding for enterprises' domestic market development subsidized projects	16,806.00	
Government recruitment subsidy payments	12,500.00	
Jiangmen Jianghai District Finance Treasury Centralized Payment Center- Labor recruitment subsidy	6,000.00	
21 Years of Stabilization Allowance	4,877.40	
Environmentally friendly household electrical appliance parts production line technology transformation project order (taxonomy)	4,064.33	4,064.28
Jiangmen Jianghai District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau I General job subsidy	3,600.00	
Guangdong Social Insurance Clearing and Payment Account (One-time Expansion) (post allowance)	3,000.00	
unemployment insurance premium	3,000.00	
tax reduction	1,839.50	2,663.67
Subsidies for training of retained workers	500.00	
Special Funds for the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Research on Environmentally Friendly Microbial Food Waste Treatment Technology and Its Industrialization) (Table of Contents)		29,247.54
Technological transformation project with an annual production capacity of 12,000 sets of industrial robots Item (Fixed assets)	117,275.33	117,275.28
Guangdong Provincial Economic and Information Commission Guangdong Provincial Department of Finance on the issuance of the 2015 Guangdong Province strategic emerging industries government-bank-enterprise cooperation special funds (industrial robot manufacturing backbone enterprises theme) project plan Guangdong Economic and Information Innovation [2015]257	1,069,508.28	1,069,508.28
One-time subsidy for employment intake		3,000.00
General job subsidy		5,400.00
Employment subsidy for absorbing poor laborers with established records		5,000.00
District High-tech Enterprise Development Subsidy Fund		200,000.00
2021 Jiangmen Patent Supporting Funds (Universal and (Award category)		38,000.00

Special Funds for Trademark and Brand Strategy		6,000.00
2021 The third batch of enterprises in Jianghai District to replace the training with labor training subsidy. subsidize		13,500.00
2021 Municipal Industrial Support Special Funds (Headquarters Economy) (Economic support) projects		460,864.00
Unemployment insurance enterprise stabilization subsidy		16,231.85
Jiangmen City, Jianghai District Finance Treasury Centralized Payment Center allocated Jiangmen headquarters enterprises (operating contribution award - incremental) (Prize)		359,496.00
Jiangmen City 2021 Provincial-level Promotion of High-quality Economic Development Special Enterprise Technology Reform Funds for Development (Second Batch)		690,000.00
Subsidies for cleaner production in enterprises		60,000.00
Fiscal Service Incentive for Inertial Marking		100,000.00
Subsidies for work-based training		143,500.00
Research and development grants		244,000.00
Shenzhen Baoan District Science and Technology Innovation Bureau Government Subsidies		200,000.00
Shenzhen Intellectual Property Rights Subsidies		23,000.00
Received one-time employment subsidy from HRS		21,600.00
Unemployment benefits received from the Social Security Administration		100,194.80
One-time subsidy for employment intake		5,000.00
stable employment subsidy		25.30
add up the total	7,931,835.07	6,607,772.52

68. Investment income

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	11,576,225.99	12,459,383.13
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	-255,672.87	13,654,285.31
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	11,675,951.47	30,092,401.56

Dividend income earned on investments in other equity instruments during the holding period	488,800.00	
Gain on debt restructuring	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28
add up the total	25,230,436.57	55,785,087.72

Other notes:

69. Net open hedge gains

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Other notes:

70. Gain on change in fair value

Unit: Yuan

Sources that generate gains from changes in fair value	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Financial assets held for trading	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
Of which: Gain on changes in fair value arising from derivative financial instruments	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
add up the total	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06

Other notes:

71. Credit impairment losses

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Bad debt losses on other receivables	-200,060.65	-476,352.90
Bad debt losses on notes receivable	489,227.67	-194,121.94
Bad debt losses on accounts receivable	-664,458.16	-541,139.76
Bad debt losses on receivables financing	-806,951.72	
add up the total	-1,182,242.86	-1,211,614.60

Other notes:

72. Impairment losses on assets

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
II. Loss on decline in value of inventories and impairment loss on contract performance costs	-9,599,245.92	-2,849,400.67
V. Impairment losses on fixed assets		-329,975.34
add up the total	-9,599,245.92	-3,179,376.01

Other notes:

73. Gain on disposal of assets

Unit: Yuan

Sources of proceeds from the disposal of assets	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Gain or loss on disposal of non-current assets	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
Of which: Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
add up the total	-53,969.04	-238,704.07

74. Non-operating income

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Amounts included in non-recurring gains and losses for the period
government grant		1,790.44	
(sth. or sb) else	200,255.32	138,271.17	200,255.32
add up the total	200,255.32	140,061.61	200,255.32

Government grants recognized in profit or loss:

Unit: Yuan

Subsidized projects	Issuing body	Reason for issuance	Type of nature	Whether the subsidy affects the profit and loss for the year	Whether special subsidies	Amount incurred during the period	Amount incurred in prior period	Asset-related/revenue-related

Other notes:

75. Non-operating expenses

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Amounts included in non-recurring gains and losses for the period
External donations		30,000.00	
Loss on destruction and retirement of non-current assets	546,886.29	573,999.67	546,886.29
Of which: Loss on disposal of fixed assets	546,886.29	573,999.67	546,886.29
Expenditure on fines	324,269.72		324,269.72
(sth. or sb) else	117,915.53	126,609.13	117,915.53
add up the total	989,071.54	730,608.80	989,071.54

Other notes:

76. Income tax expense

(1) Schedule of income tax expense

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Current income tax expense	29,177,408.90	28,270,002.45
Deferred income tax expense	-3,248,851.45	-379,591.43
add up the total	25,928,557.45	27,890,411.02

(2) Process of adjusting accounting profit to income tax expense

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence
total profit	227,298,656.89
Income tax expense at statutory/applicable rates	34,094,798.53
Effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-1,875,794.22
Impact of non-taxable income	-1,803,928.26
Impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	1,410,586.77
Effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized in the current period	1,729,584.80
Impact of additions and deductions	-7,626,690.17
Income tax expense	25,928,557.45

Other notes:

77. Other comprehensive income

See note 57 for details.

78. Cash flow statement items

(1) Other cash received related to operating activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Interest income	1,386,265.44	14,325,502.94
Government subsidies	5,039,919.07	3,686,608.98
Receipt of bonds, deposits, etc.	1,607,001.00	690,000.00
(sth. or sb) else	200,255.32	3,019,197.74
add up the total	8,233,440.83	21,721,309.66

Description of other cash received related to operating activities:

(2) Other cash paid in relation to operating activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Cash on sales	24,113,638.71	26,565,040.98
Cash for administrative expenses	14,328,512.72	18,917,164.92
(sth. or sb) else	1,395,284.96	2,107,261.01
add up the total	39,837,436.39	47,589,466.91

Description of other cash paid related to operating activities:

(3) Other cash received related to investing activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Recovery of other investments	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00
add up the total	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00

Description of other cash received related to investing activities:

(4) Other cash paid related to investing activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Payments for other investments	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72
add up the total	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72

Description of other cash paid related to investing activities:

(5) Other cash received relating to financing activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Description of other cash received related to financing activities:

(6) Other cash paid in connection with financing activities

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Repayment of lease liabilities	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39
add up the total	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39

Description of other cash paid in connection with financing activities:

79. Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows

Unit: Yuan

Additional information	Amount for the period	Prior period amount
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities		
net profit	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	10,781,488.78	4,390,990.61
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, depreciation of productive biological assets	62,783,029.97	48,435,441.66
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3,042,393.60	3,538,379.97
Amortization of intangible assets	4,509,499.76	4,205,906.31
Amortization of long-term amortized expenses	6,591,851.15	7,345,598.40
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other long-lived assets (Gain is represented by a "-" sign)	53,969.04	238,704.07
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (Gain is represented by a "-" sign)	546,886.29	573,999.67
Loss on changes in fair value (gains are recognized with a "-" sign)	1,312,500.00	-5,804,582.06
Finance costs (gains are marked with a "-") (columns)	-5,490,820.95	5,758,633.26
Losses on investments (Gains are marked with a "-") (columns)	-9,179,399.59	-28,947,375.05
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase is recorded with a "-" sign)	-8,325,696.15	-5,386,833.38
Increase (decrease is recorded with a "-" sign) in deferred income tax liabilities	5,076,844.70	5,007,241.96
Decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by a "-" sign)	11,851,725.32	-65,130,677.77
Decrease in operating receivables (increase is recognized by a "-" sign)	-8,963,484.45	-58,268,777.70
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	-96,363,054.26	17,909,562.00

(sth. or sb) else		
Net cash flows from operating activities	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09
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	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
Less: opening balance of cash	95,315,691.81	315,233,685.88
Add: closing balance of cash equivalents		

Less: opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07

(2) Net cash paid during the period for acquisition of subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan

	sum of money
Among them:	
Among them:	
Among them:	

Other notes:

(3) Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries during the period

Unit: Yuan

	sum of money
Among them:	
Among them:	
Among them:	

Other notes:

(4) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
Of which: cash on hand	137,425.64	169,261.39
Bank deposits available for payment	83,762,158.92	93,730,364.14
Other monetary resources readily available for payment generic term for lustrous and ductile metals	515,066.40	1,416,066.28
III. Cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81

Other notes:

80. Notes to items in the statement of changes in owners' equity

Description of "other" items adjusted to the prior year closing balance and the amount of the adjustment: not applicable

81. Assets subject to restrictions on ownership or use

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing book value	Reason for restriction

Other notes:

82. Foreign currency monetary items

(1) Foreign currency monetary items

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Foreign currency balance at end of period	Conversion rate	Converted RMB balance at the end of the period
money funds			
Of which: United States dollars	1,443,170.91	6.9646	10,051,108.12
Euro (currency)	261,624.29	7.4229	1,942,010.94
Hong Kong dollar			
Thai baht	26,066,462.95	0.2014	5,250,359.10
accounts receivable			
Of which: United States dollars	18,569,996.69	6.9646	129,332,598.96
Euro (currency)	1,902,842.41	7.4229	14,124,608.93
Hong Kong dollar			
long term loan			
Of which: United States dollars			
Euro (currency)			
Hong Kong dollar			

Other notes:

(2) A description of the foreign operating entity, including, in the case of a significant foreign operating entity, a disclosure of its principal place of business outside the country, the local currency of account and the basis for selection, and the reasons for any change in the local currency of account.

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Name of significant foreign operating entity	Relationship with the Company	Principal place of business	local currency	Selection basis
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	associated company	Thailand	Thai currency	Country of incorporation

83. Hedging

Disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about the hedged item and the related hedging instrument, and the hedged risk, by hedge category:

84. Government grants

(1) Basic information on government grants

Unit: Yuan

kind	sum of money	Presentation of items	Amounts recognized in profit or loss for the period

(2) Return of government grants

□ Applicable

☑ Not Applicable

Other

Description:

85. Other

not have

VIII. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Business combinations not under the same control

(1) Non-common control business combinations occurring during the period

Unit: Yuan

Name of the purchased party	Point of acquisition	Cost of equity acquisition	Percentage of equity acquisition	Methods of equity acquisition	purchase date	Basis for determining the purchase date	Revenue of the purchased party at the end of the period from the date of purchase	Net profit of the purchased party at the end of the period from the date of purchase to the end of the period

Other notes:

(2) Cost of consolidation and goodwill

Unit: Yuan

Consolidated costs	
--Cash	
-- Fair value of non-cash assets	
-- Fair value of debt issued or assumed	
-- Fair value of equity securities issued	
-- Fair value of contingent consideration	
- - Fair value at the date of purchase of equity interests held prior to the date of purchase	
--Other	
Total consolidated costs	
Less: Share of fair value of net identifiable assets acquired	
Amount by which goodwill/cost of consolidation is less than share of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	

Method of determining the fair value of the cost of consolidation, contingent consideration and description of changes therein: the main reasons for the formation of large amounts of goodwill:

Other notes:

(3) Identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of purchase

Unit: Yuan

	Purchase date fair value	Carrying value at date of purchase
Assets:		
money funds		
accounts receivable		
inventory (of material)		

fixed assets		
intangible asset		
Liabilities:		
borrowings		
payables		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

Method of determining fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities: Contingent liabilities of the purchased party assumed in a business combination: Other notes:

(4) Gains or losses arising from the remeasurement to fair value of equity interests held prior to the date of purchase

Whether there were transactions in which the business combination was achieved in stages through multiple transactions and control was obtained during the reporting period

Yes ☑No

(5) Notes related to the inability to reasonably determine the merger consideration or the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the purchase date or at the end of the period of the merger n.a.

(6) Other

notes not available

2. Business combinations under the same control

(1) Same-control business combinations occurring during the period

Unit: Yuan

Name of consolidated party	Proportion of interests acquired in business combinations	Basis for constituting a business combination under the same control	merger date	Basis for determining the consolidation date	Revenue of the consolidated party from the beginning of the current period to the date of consolidation	Net income of the consolidated party from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation	Revenue of the consolidated party for the comparative period	Net profit of the consolidated party for the comparative period

Other notes:

(2) Consolidated costs

Unit: Yuan

Consolidated costs	
--Cash	
-- Carrying value of non-cash assets	

-- Carrying value of debt issued or assumed	
- - Par value of equity securities issued	
--Contingent consideration	

Description of
contingent consideration
and changes therein:
other description:

（3） Carrying value of assets and liabilities of the consolidated party at the date of consolidation

Unit: Yuan

	merger date	End of previous period
Assets:		
money funds		
accounts receivable		
inventory (of material)		
fixed assets		
intangible asset		
Liabilities:		
borrowings		
payables		
net assets		
Less: Minority interests		
Net assets acquired		

Contingent liabilities assumed by the
consolidated party in a business
combination: other notes:

3. Reverse purchase

Basic information about the transaction, the basis on which the transaction constitutes a reverse purchase, whether the assets and liabilities retained by the listed company constitute a business and the basis on which they do so, the determination of the cost of the merger, and the amount of adjustment to equity and its calculation when the transaction is treated as an equity transaction:

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there is a single disposal of an investment in a subsidiary that results in loss of control

Yes ☑No

Whether there is a step-by-step disposal of investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions and loss of control during the period

Yes ☑No

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:

On April 7, 2022, the wholly-owned subsidiary, Jiangmen Zhongmag Electromechanical Co.

6. Other

not have

IX. Interests in other subjects

1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1) Composition of enterprise groups

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	registered office	Nature of business	percentage of shareholding		Acquisition method
				straightforward	overhead	
Jiangmen Sweet Electric Co.	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Processing of household electrical appliances on behalf of the parent company replacement (parts)	100.00%		constitute
jiangmen hanyu electric appliance co.	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Processing of household electrical appliances on behalf of the parent company replacement (parts)	100.00%		constitute
Dier Intestinal Health Technology Co.	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Sales of home appliances such as spa t o i l e t s and washing machines; commissioned by the parent company to process home appliances. replacement (parts)	100.00%		buying
Shenzhen Tongchuan Technology Co. Ltd.	Shenzhen subprovincial city in Guangdong, special	Shenzhen subprovincial city in Guangdong, special	Production machinery and equipment	60.00%		buying

	economic zone close Hong Kong	economic zone close Hong Kong				
Microcharger Network Technology Co.	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Pure electric vehicle charging product sales and service	100.00%		constitute
Microcharger Technology (Zhejiang) Co.	Hangzhou subprovincial city and capital of Zhejiang province in southeast China	Hangzhou subprovincial city and capital of Zhejiang province in southeast China	New energy technology, heating equipment, computer hardware and software, charging piles and other products Sales & Service		67.00%	constitute
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Thailand	Thailand	Processing of household electrical appliances on behalf of the parent company replacement (parts)	98.00%	2.00%	constitute
guangdong hanyu auto parts co.	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	Jiangmen prefecture level city in Guangdong	R&D, production and sales of new energy auto parts et al. (and other authors)	99.00%	1.00%	constitute

Explanation of the percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries that differs from the percentage of voting rights:
Basis for holding half or less of the voting rights but still controlling the investee, and for holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the investee: for significant structured entities included in the scope of consolidation, the basis of control:
Basis for determining whether a company is an agent or a principal:
Other notes:

(2) Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan

Name of Subsidiary	Minority shareholding	Gains and losses attributable to minority shareholders for the period	Dividends declared to minority shareholders during the period	Balance of minority interests at the end of the period

Explanation of minority shareholdings of subsidiaries that differ from the percentage of voting rights: Other explanations:

(3) Key financial information of significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan

Name of Subsidiary	Closing balance						Opening balance					
	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	current liability	non-current liability	Total liabilities	current asset	non-current asset	Total assets	current liability	non-current liability	Total liabilities

Unit: Yuan

Name of Subsidiary	Current period's incidence				Prior period's incidence			
	revenues	net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities	revenues	net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flows from operating activities

liabilities

(5) Financial or other support provided to structured subjects

included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements

Other description:

2. Transactions in which the share of ownership interest in a subsidiary changes and the subsidiary is still controlled

(1) Explanation of changes in the share of ownership interests in subsidiaries

(2) Effect of the transaction on minority interests and equity attributable to owners of the parent company

Unit: Yuan

Purchase cost/disposal consideration	
--Cash	
-- Fair value of non-cash assets	
Total purchase cost/disposal consideration	
Less: Share of net assets of subsidiaries in proportion to equity acquired/disposed of	
discrepancy (in a sum or quota)	
Of which: Adjustments to capital surplus	
Adjustments to surplus reserves	
Adjustments to unallocated profits	

Other notes:

3. Interests in joint arrangements or associates

(1) Significant joint ventures or associates

Name of joint venture or consortium	Principal place of business	registered office	Nature of business	percentage of shareholding		Accounting for investments in joint ventures or associates
				straightforward	overhead	

A statement that the percentage of shareholding in a joint venture or associate is different from the percentage of voting rights:

The basis for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but having significant influence, or holding 20% or more of the voting rights but not having significant influence:

(2) Key financial information of significant joint ventures

Unit: Yuan

	Closing balance/current period's incidence	Opening balance/previous period's incidence
current asset		
Of which: cash and cash equivalents		
non-current asset		
Total assets		
current liability		
non-current liability		
Total liabilities		
Minority interests		
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		
Share of net assets by shareholding		
Adjustments		
--Goodwill		
-- Unrealized profit on internal transactions		
--Other		
Carrying value of equity investments in joint ventures		
Fair value of investments in interests in joint ventures for which publicly quoted prices exist		
revenues		
financial cost		
Income tax expense		
net profit		

Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		
Dividends received from joint ventures during the year		

Other notes:

(3) Key financial information of significant associates

Unit: Yuan

	Closing balance/current period's incidence	Opening balance/previous period's incidence
current asset		
non-current asset		
Total assets		
current liability		
non-current liability		
Total liabilities		
Minority interests		
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		
Share of net assets by shareholding		
Adjustments		
--Goodwill		
-- Unrealized profit on internal transactions		
--Other		
Carrying value of equity investments in associates		
Fair value of equity investments in associates for which publicly quoted prices exist		
revenues		
net profit		
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income		
Dividends received from associates during the year		

Other notes:

(4) Summarized financial information for immaterial joint ventures and associates

Unit: Yuan

	Closing balance/current period's incidence	Opening balance/previous period's incidence
Joint ventures:		
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
Associates:		

Total carrying value of investments	129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87
Total of the following by percentage of shareholding		
-Net profit	11,909,522.12	12,616,350.62
-- other comprehensive income	3,037,647.85	45,036,742.68
-- total comprehensive income	14,947,169.97	57,653,093.30

Other notes:

(5) Description of significant limitations on the ability of a joint venture or associate to transfer funds to the Company

(6) Excess losses incurred in joint ventures or associates

Unit: Yuan

Name of joint venture or consortium	Cumulative unrecognized losses accumulated in prior periods	Unrecognized loss for the period (or share of net profit for the period)	Cumulative unrecognized losses at the end of the period

Other notes:

(7) Unrecognized commitments relating to investments in joint ventures

(8) Contingent liabilities relating to investments in joint ventures or associates

4. Important joint operations

Common Operating Name	Principal place of business	registered office	Nature of business	Percentage of shareholding/shareholding	
				straightforward	overhead

Explanation of shareholding or share of entitlement in a joint operation that is different from the proportion of voting rights: the basis for classification as a joint operation if the joint operation is a separate entity:

Other notes:

5. Interests in structured subjects not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements

Relevant notes on structured subjects not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

6. Other

X. Risks related to financial instruments

1. Market risk

(1) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's market risk is primarily foreign exchange risk. Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk relates primarily to the U.S. dollar and the euro, except for the Company's export sales operations, which are settled in U.S. dollars and euros, and the Company's other major business activities, which are denominated and settled in RMB. At December 2022

As of June 31, except for the assets or liabilities described in the table below, which are denominated in U.S.

sports event	Number at end of year	Beginning of the year
Cash and cash equivalents		

dollars and euros, the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in renminbi balances. The foreign exchange risk arising from assets and liabilities with such foreign currency balances may have an impact on the Company's results of operations.

sports event	Number at end of year	Beginning of the year
-United States dollars	129,332,598.96	107,538,023.81
--Euro	14,124,608.93	22,234,483.74

(2) Interest rate risk -- exposure to changes in cash flows

The Company's exposure to changes in cash flows from financial instruments due to changes in interest rates relates primarily to variable rate bank borrowings (see note VII, (32) of this note for details). The Company's policy is to maintain floating interest rates on these borrowings.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis:

The interest rate risk sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions:

1) Changes in market interest rates affect interest income or expense on variable rate financial instruments;

2) For fixed-rate financial instruments measured at fair value, changes in market interest rates affect only interest income or expense;

3) For derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, changes in market interest rates affect their fair value and all interest rate hedges are expected to be highly effective;

4) Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities are calculated using the discounted cash flow method using market interest rates at the balance sheet date. Based on the above assumptions, the pre-tax effects on current profit or loss and shareholders' equity for a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, are as follows:

		2022	
sports event	Interest rate changes	Impact on profits	Impact on shareholders' equity
borrowings	Increase by 10%	-103,950.00	-103,950.00
borrowings	Reduction of 10 per cent	103,950.00	103,950.00

2. Credit risk

At December 31, 2022, the maximum exposure to credit risk that could cause the Company to incur a financial loss arises primarily from losses on the Company's financial assets due to the failure of the other party to a contract to perform its obligations.

In order to minimize credit risk, the Company has established a group responsible for determining credit limits, performing credit approvals and implementing other monitoring procedures to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to recover overdue claims. In addition, the Company reviews the collection status of each individual receivable at each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate bad debt provisions are made for uncollectible amounts. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the Company's exposure to credit risk has been significantly reduced.

The Company's liquidity is placed with banks with high credit ratings, therefore, the credit risk of liquidity is low.

XI. Fair value disclosures

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Fair value at end of period			
	Level 1 fair value measurements	Level 2 fair value measurements	Level 3 fair value measurements	add up the total
I. Ongoing fair value measurements	--	--	--	--
(i) Transactional finance	23,909,300.00			23,909,300.00

estate				
(3) Derivative financial assets	23,909,300.00			23,909,300.00
(ii) Other equity instruments investors	10,400,000.00	5,021,320.75		15,421,320.75
(iii) Receivables financing			44,070,588.63	44,070,588.63
Total assets measured at fair value on an ongoing basis	34,309,300.00	5,021,320.75	44,070,588.63	83,401,209.38
II. Non-continuing fair value Value measurement	--	--	--	--

2. Basis for determining the market value of continuing and discontinued Level 1 fair value measurement items

Foreign exchange forward contracts are changes in the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts signed between the Company and financial institutions as of the balance sheet date. The fair value is determined on the basis of the exchange rate of the forward foreign exchange contracts signed by ICBC as of the balance sheet date with the same delivery date.

3. Continuing and discontinued Level 2 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and significant parameters used

4. Continuing and discontinued Level 3 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques used and significant parameters

5. Ongoing Level 3 fair value measurements, information on the reconciliation between opening and closing book values and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters

6. Continuing fair value measurements, if there was a conversion between levels during the period, the reasons for the conversion and the policy for determining the point of conversion

7. Changes in valuation techniques that occurred during the period and reasons for the changes

8. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value

9. Other

XII. Related parties and related transactions

1. Information on the parent company of the enterprise

Parent company name	registered office	Nature of business	registered capital	Parent company to the enterprise shareholding	Parent company to the enterprise proportion of voting rights
Shek Wah San	inapplicable	inapplicable	inapplicable	38.10%	38.10%

Description of the enterprise's parent company
The ultimate controlling parties of
this enterprise are Shi Huashan
and Liang Yingguang. Other
Description:

2. Information on the Company's subsidiaries

For details of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note 9 Interests in other entities 1 Interests in subsidiaries.

3. Joint ventures and associates of the enterprise

Details of significant joint ventures or associates of the enterprise are set out in Note 9 Interests in Other Entities No. 3 Interests in Joint Venture Arrangements or Associates.

Other joint ventures or associates that had related party transactions with the Company during the current period, or had balances resulting from related party transactions with the Company in prior periods, are as follows:

Name of joint venture or associate	Relationship with the Company

Other notes:

4. Other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Jiangmen Pengjiang Shuo Tai Electrical Appliance Co.	Companies controlled by the brother and sister-in-law of Shi Huashan, one of the actual controllers
Liang Zhongkai (1936-), Chinese communist leader, prime minister 1997-1998	Brother of Liang Yingguang, one of the actual controllers
LEUNG CHUNG SHING	Brother of Liang Yingguang, one of the actual controllers
OPED Servomotor Energy Saving System Co.	Companies controlled by Shi Huashan, one of the actual controllers
Habersham Technology (Shenzhen) Co.	Companies in which the Company's direct shareholding exceeds 5% or more
Guangdong Anjie Supply Chain Management Co.	Companies in which the Company's direct shareholding exceeds 5% or more
Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co.	Wholly owned subsidiaries of associated enterprises
Guangdong JinYuBei Health Products Co.	Wholly owned subsidiaries of associated enterprises
Shenzhen Faraday Electric Drive Co.	A company controlled by Shi Huashan, one of the actual controllers
Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	Companies controlled by Shi Huashan, one of the actual controllers
Jiangmen Pengjiang Hongbao Metal Products Co.	Company controlled by the sister of Shi Huashan, one of the de facto controllers
Xinhui District Linwei Trading Company	Company controlled by the sister of Shi Huashan, one of the de facto controllers
Tai'an Shengyu Enterprise Management Consulting Service Center (Limited Partnership)	Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Company's shares (cancelled in June 2022)
Wu Geming, Zheng Likai, Ma Chunshou, Le Junbo, Chen Jialin, Xie Hong, Li Zhen Hua, Guo Linsheng, Chi Wenmao, Wenhong, Zhang Weidong, Xu Donglin	Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management
Shen Xiaolong (1952-), PRC film director	Shareholders holding 40% of shares of Tongchuan Technology, a subsidiary of the holding company

Other notes:

5. Related transactions

(1) Purchase and sale of goods, provision and acceptance of labor related transactions

Statement of purchases of goods/acceptance of services

Unit: Yuan

related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Amount of transactions approved	Whether the transaction limit is exceeded	Prior period's incidence
OPED Servo Motor Energy Saving System Co.	Procurement of equipment	179,599.68		clogged	502,654.88

department (under a ministry)					
OPED Servo Motor Energy Saving System Co. department (under a ministry)	Procurement of materials	44,031.72		clogged	13,429.80
Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. department (under a ministry)	Procurement of materials	4,355,338.55		clogged	9,080,533.50
Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Material Material Research Ltd.	Procurement of materials	15,044.20		clogged	
Guangdong JinYuBei Health supplies limited	Procurement of goods and services	85,640.70		clogged	277,777.81
Habersham Technologies (Shenzhen) (Shenzhen) Co.	Procurement of materials			clogged	2,654.87

Statement of sale of goods/provision of services

Unit: Yuan

related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. limited company	Utilities and others	3,152,782.11	1,897,495.07
Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co. firms	Utilities and others		200,840.67
OPIDE servo motor energy saving system has limited company	installations		1,815,451.29
Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	Utilities and others	1,015,470.08	976,486.94
Shenzhen Faraday Electric Drive Co. department (under a ministry)	processing fee	142,344.30	126,892.10

Explanation of related transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, provision and acceptance of services

（2） Affiliated Fiduciary Management/Contracting and Delegated Management/Contracting Out

The Company's fiduciary/contracting schedule:

Unit: Yuan

Name of client/contractor	Name of trustee/contractor	Types of assets entrusted/contracted	Date of commencement of entrustment/contracting	Fiduciary/contracting termination date	Basis for pricing of escrow/contracted income	Fiduciary income/contracting income recognized during the period

Affiliated hosting/contracting statement

The Company's delegated management/contracting schedule:

Unit: Yuan

Name of client/contractor	Name of trustee/contractor	Types of assets entrusted/contracted	Commissioning/contracting start date	Commissioning/contracting termination date	Basis for pricing of hosting/chartering fees	Custodial/contracting fees recognized during the period

Affiliated management/contracting statement

（3） Affiliated leases

The Company acts as lessor:

Unit: Yuan

Name of lessee	Types of leased assets	Lease income recognized during the period	Lease income recognized in prior period
Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material	real estate	1,752,977.20	1,393,153.36

Co. limited company			
Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co. firms	real estate	609,951.78	968,188.04
Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	real estate	4,893,864.22	4,217,417.35
Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.	installations	302,230.09	289,637.16

The Company acts as the lessee:

Unit: Yuan

lessor name (of a thing)	rental assets species	Short-term simplified processing Leasing and low-value assets Rental charges for property leases (if applicable)		Not included in lease liabilities Variable leases measured Payment amount (if applicable) (used)		Rent paid		Lease liabilities assumed interest expense		Increased right-to-use resources estate	
		Current Issue unfilled places	prior-period issue unfilled places	Current Issue unfilled places	prior-period issue unfilled places	Current Issue unfilled places	prior-period issue unfilled places	Current Issue unfilled places	prior-period issue unfilled places	Current Issue unfilled places	prior-period issue unfilled places

Description of related leases

(4) Related guarantees

The Company as Guarantor

Unit: Yuan

secured party	Amount of guarantee	Guarantee start date	warranty expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled

The Company as a guaranteed party

Unit: Yuan

secured party	Amount of guarantee	Guarantee start date	warranty expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled
the whole of				

Description of related guarantees

(5) Related party funds borrowing

Unit: Yuan

related party	amount of money on loan	starting date	maturity (of an investment bond)	clarification
tear into				
dismantle				

(6) Transfer of assets and restructuring of liabilities by related parties

Unit: Yuan

related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence

(7) Key management compensation

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Key management compensation	5,536,300.00	5,612,600.00

(8) Other related transactions

6. Receivables and payables from related parties

(1) Items receivable

Unit: Yuan

Project name	related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts
Prepaid accounts:					

	Guangdong JinYuBei Health supplies limited	76,321.50		173,095.50	
add up the total		76,321.50		173,095.50	

(2) Items payable

Unit: Yuan

Project name	related party	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Bills payable:			
	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. limited company	1,502,023.33	
add up the total		1,502,023.33	
Accounts payable:			
	OPIDE servo motor energy saving system has limited company		29,916.49
	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. limited company	1,422,458.45	1,687,370.36
	Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co. firms	16,999.95	
add up the total		1,439,458.40	1,717,286.85
Other accounts payable:			
	Guangdong Youjiu Advanced New Material Co. limited company	501,317.00	493,817.00
	Guangdong U-Giant Advanced Materials Research Co. firms	87,200.00	168,344.00
	Shenzhen Bohui Zhineng Technology Co.		1,388,958.00
	Shen Xiaolong (1952-), PRC film director	4,500,000.00	
add up the total		5,088,517.00	2,051,119.00

7. Related party commitments

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no related party commitments to disclose.

8. Other

not have

XIII. Share-based payment

1. Share-based payment in general

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

3. Cash-settled share-based payments

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

4. Modification and termination of share-based payment

5. Other

XIV. Commitments and contingencies

1. Important commitments

Significant commitments existing at the balance sheet date

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no material commitments requiring disclosure.

2. Contingencies

(1) Significant contingencies existing at the balance sheet date

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no material contingencies requiring disclosure.

(2) There are no material contingencies that the company is required to disclose, which should also be stated

The Company has no material contingencies that require disclosure.

3. Other

not have

XV. Events after the balance sheet date

1. Significant non-adjusting events

Unit: Yuan

sports event	element	Impact on financial position and results of operations	Reasons for not being able to estimate the number of impacts

2. Distribution of profits

Unit: Yuan

Profit or dividend to be distributed	78,390,000.00
Profits or dividends declared after consideration and approval	78,390,000.00
Profit-sharing program	On April 11, 2023, the eighteenth meeting of the fourth session of the Board of Directors of the Company was held. The meeting approved the proposal for profit distribution for the year 2022, and distributed cash dividends of CNY 78,390,000. Subject to the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

3. Sales returns

4. Description of other post-balance sheet events

XVI. Other important matters

1. Correction of prior period accounting errors

(1) retrospective approach

Unit: Yuan

Elements of the correction of accounting errors	processing fee	Name of statement line affected for each comparative period	Cumulative impacts

(2) prospective application law

Elements of the correction of accounting errors	Ratification process	Reasons for adopting the prospective application approach

2. Debt restructuring

3. Asset replacement

(1) Non-monetary exchange of assets

(2) Other asset replacement

4. Annuity plans

5. Termination of business

Unit: Yuan

sports event	incomes	cost	total profit	Income tax expense	net profit	Profit from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent company

Other notes:

6. Divisional information

(1) Basis for determining reportable segments and accounting policies

(2) Financial information on reportable segments

Unit: Yuan

sports event		Inter-segment set-off	add up the total

(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.

(4) Other notes

7. Other important transactions and matters affecting investors' decisions

8. Other

XVII. Notes to the main items of the parent company's financial statements

1. Accounts receivable

(1) Accounts receivable classification disclosure

Unit: Yuan

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	Percentage of accruals		sum of money	proportions	sum of money	Percentage of accruals	
Accounts receivable provisioned for bad debts on an individual basis	135,915.16	0.04%	135,915.16	100.00%		13,485,854.05	3.43%	13,485,854.05	100.00%	
Among them:										
Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts by portfolio	330,430,433.19	99.96%	4,225,317.10	1.28%	326,205,116.09	379,294,727.76	96.57%	4,099,082.18	1.08%	375,195,645.58

for bad debts by individual item: $135,915.16

Unit: Yuan

of a thing)	Closing balance			
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals	Reasons for the provision
Among them:				
Portfolio 1: Other	195,532	4,225,3	2.16%	191,307	202,626	51.59%	4,099,0	2.02%	198,527

Leadway Motors Ltd.	135,915.16	135,915.16	100.00%	Uncollectible overdue
add up the total	135,915.16	135,915.16		

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: $4,225,317.10

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals
Within 1 year	192,107,544.11	3,842,150.88	2.00%
1-2 years	3,319,077.48	331,907.75	10.00%
2-3 years	6,292.33	1,258.47	20.00%
More than 3 years	100,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
add up the total	195,532,913.92	4,225,317.10	

A description of the basis for determining the portfolio:

This portfolio is receivable from other customers

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: 0

Unit: Yuan

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Percentage of accruals
Within 1 year	134,897,519.27	0.00	0.00%
add up the total	134,897,519.27	0.00	

A description of the basis for determining the portfolio:

This portfolio represents receivables from related companies within the scope of consolidation

If the bad debt provision for accounts receivable is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please disclose information about the bad debt provision by referring to the disclosure for other receivables:

☐ Applicable

☑ Not Applicable

Disclosure by Ageing

Unit: Yuan

age of accounts	Carrying amount
Up to and including 1 year	327,005,063.38
1 to 2 years	3,454,992.64
2 to 3 years	6,292.33
More than 3 years	100,000.00
3 to 4 years	100,000.00
add up the total	330,566,348.35

（2） Provision for bad debts made, recovered or reversed during the period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision	Recovery or	audit and write	(sth. or sb) else	

		for (capital requirements)	reversal	off		
A single provision for expected credit losses should payables	13,485,854.05		1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		135,915.16
Provision by portfolio period credit losses						

accounts receivable						
Of which: portfolio 1: Due from other customers account	4,099,082.18	126,234.92				4,225,317.10
Combination 2: Receivables from consolidated entities Associated companies						
add up the total	17,584,936.23	126,234.92	1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		4,361,232.26

of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Amount recovered or reversed	Recovery method
Suzhou Erbao Electronics Co.	1,745,131.98	money funds
add up the total	1,745,131.98	

(3) Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount written off
Accounts receivable actually written off	11,575,682.23

Among the significant accounts receivable write-offs:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Nature of accounts receivable	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether the amount arises from a connected transaction
Suzhou Erbao Electronics Co.	payment for goods	11,575,682.23	(a) the debtor has no property on which to base enforcement and the court decides to terminate enforcement. Amounts are not recoverable.	General Manager's Meeting	clogged
add up the total		11,575,682.23			

Accounts receivable write-off instructions:

(4) Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Percentage of total accounts receivable closing balance	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Top five accounts receivable remittances with ending balances assemble	231,409,086.04	70.00%	1,930,231.33
add up the total	231,409,086.04	70.00%	

(5) Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

(6) Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement

Other notes:

2. Other receivables

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other receivables	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17
add up the total	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17

(1) Interest receivable

1) Classification of interest receivable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

2) Significant overdue interest

Unit: Yuan

borrower	Closing balance	overdue since then	Reason for overdue	Whether impairment has occurred and the basis for determining it

Other notes:

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(2) Dividends receivable

1) Classification of dividends receivable

Unit: Yuan

project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance

2) Significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year

Unit: Yuan

project (or investee)	Closing balance	age of accounts	Reasons for non-recoveries	Whether impairment has occurred and the basis for determining it

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable
☑ Not
Applicable
Other

Description:

(3) Other receivables

1) Breakdown of other receivables by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Deposits, security deposits	1,789,580.00	1,148,701.91
reserve fund	167,500.00	

(sth. or sb) else	262,439,726.99	240,046,934.59
add up the total	264,396,806.99	241,195,636.50

2) Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan

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)	
Balance at January 1, 2022	224,128.33		930,400.00	1,154,528.33
January 1, 2022 Balance in the current period				
Provision for the current period	33,812.60			33,812.60
Balance at December 31, 2022	257,940.93		930,400.00	1,188,340.93

Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for losses that are material during the period

☐ Applicable

☑ Not Applicable

Disclosure by Ageing

Unit: Yuan

age of accounts	Carrying amount
Up to and including 1 year	262,982,826.99
2 to 3 years	28,000.00
More than 3 years	1,385,980.00
3 to 4 years	1,385,980.00
add up the total	264,396,806.99

3) Provision for bad debts made, recovered or reversed during the period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

Unit: Yuan

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or reversal	audit and write off	(sth. or sb) else	
Expected Credit Losses on a	930,400.00					930,400.00

Single Charge to its Other receivables						
Provision for expected credit losses on a portfolio basis Other receivables						
Of which: receivable from them Other client payments	224,128.33	33,812.60				257,940.93
add up the total	1,154,528.33	33,812.60				1,188,340.93

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Amounts reversed or recovered	Recovery method

4) Other receivables actually written off during the period

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Amount written off

of which significant write-offs of other receivables:

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Nature of other receivables	Amount written off	Reasons for write-offs	Write-off procedures performed	Whether the amount arises from a connected transaction

Note on write-off of other receivables:

5) Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

Unit: Yuan

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
Jiangmen Sweet Electric corporation	current account	89,875,134.09	Within 1 year	33.99%	
Diels Gut Health Division Ltd.	current account	86,158,021.38	Within 1 year	32.59%	
Jiangmen Hanyu Electric corporation	current account	44,779,822.41	Within 1 year	16.94%	
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Ltd.	current account	22,392,657.21	Within 1 year	8.47%	
Guangdong Han Yu Auto Parts component company	current account	9,979,819.83	Within 1 year	3.77%	
add up the total		253,185,454.92		95.76%	

6) Receivables relating to government grants

Unit: Yuan

Name of unit	Name of government grant project	Closing balance	Ageing at end of period	Anticipated timing, amount and basis for collection

7) Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

8) Transfer other receivables and continue to

be involved in the amount of assets and

liabilities formed other notes:

3. Long-term equity investments

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Investments in subsidiaries	677,541,377.01		677,541,377.01	668,434,077.01		668,434,077.01
Investments in associates, joint ventures	129,516,746.84		129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87		114,569,576.87

add up the total	807,058,123.85		807,058,123.85	783,003,653.88		783,003,653.88

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan

investee (in finance)	Opening balance (book value)	Increase/decrease during the period				Closing balance (book value)	Closing balance of provision for impairment
		Additional investments	Reduced investment	provide for impairment	(sth. or sb) else		
Dier Intestinal Health Technology Co. firms	6,256,279.51					6,256,279.51	
Jiangmen Sweet Electric Co. department (under a ministry)	340,000,000.00					340,000,000.00	
Jiangmen Zhongmag Electromechanical Co. department (under a ministry)	13,872,700.00		13,872,700.00				
jiangmen hanyu electric appliance co. department (under a ministry)	190,000,000.00					190,000,000.00	
Shenzhen Tongchuan Technology Co. department (under a ministry)	23,000,000.00					23,000,000.00	
Microcharger Technology corporation	2,405,000.00					2,405,000.00	
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	86,180,097.50					86,180,097.50	

Guangdong Han Yu Auto Parts Co. firms	6,720,000.00	22,980,000.00				29,700,000.00	
add up the total	668,434,077.01	22,980,000.00	13,872,700.00			677,541,377.01	

（2） Investments in associates, joint ventures

Unit: Yuan

investment unit	Opening balance (book value)	Increase/decrease during the period								Closing balance (book value)	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	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	provide for impairment	(sth. or sb) else		
I. Joint ventures											
II. Associated enterprises											
hillsides Yoho (grape type)	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

Advanced New Materials Co. department (under a ministry)											
Subtotal	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	
add up the total	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

（3） Other notes

4. Operating income and operating costs

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence		Prior period's incidence	
	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs
Main business	906,320,604.74	631,748,672.07	1,039,048,989.79	740,922,566.56
Other business	26,080,809.23	21,285,388.29	20,752,301.26	14,093,247.66
add up the total	932,401,413.97	653,034,060.36	1,059,801,291.05	755,015,814.22

Information relating to

performance

obligations: not

applicable

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

The amount of revenue corresponding to performance obligations that have been contracted for but not yet performed or not yet completed at the end of the reporting period is $0.00, of which $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year, and $0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue during the year.

Other notes:

5. Return on investment

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Income from long-term equity	11,576,225.99	12,459,383.13

investments accounted for by the equity method		
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investments	3,739,216.44	1,218,506.50
Investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	11,675,951.47	29,961,305.23
Dividend income earned on investments in other equity instruments during the holding period	488,800.00	
Investment income recognized on debt restructuring	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28
add up the total	29,225,325.88	43,218,212.58

6. Other

not have

xviii. additional information

1. Breakdown of non-recurring gains and losses for the period

☑Applicable ☐Not Applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	sum of money	clarification
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	-600,855.33	Losses arising from the disposal of fixed assets
Government grants recognized in profit or loss for the current period (except for government grants that are closely related to the Company's normal operating business, in line with national policies and in accordance with certain standards of fixed or quantitative continuous enjoyment)	7,931,835.07	Sum of government grants received in the current period for expenses and government grants received in the previous period for assets written off against depreciation of assets in the current period
Debt restructuring gains and losses	1,745,131.98	Client's bankruptcy reorganization of claims was agreed upon and the amount is based on Recognized as restructuring gain upon return of restructuring agreement
Except for the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal operations, gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading and investment gains from the disposal of financial assets and liabilities held for trading and available-for-sale financial assets are summarized as follows	10,363,451.47	Sum of settlement gains on foreign exchange forward contracts and futures and gains and losses on changes in fair value thereof
Impairment of receivables tested individually for impairment reversal	29,124.68	Recovery of specially impaired Link Road goods Paragraph.
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	-241,929.93	Sum of some other income and expenses not directly related to operating activities
Net gain or loss for the period resulting from the write-off of controlled subsidiaries	-255,672.87	
Less: Income tax effect	2,882,441.43	
Effect of minority interests	478,084.82	
add up the total	15,610,558.82	--

Specifics of other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring gains and losses:

☐ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

The company does not have specific information on other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss.

Definition of non-recurring profit and loss items listed in "Interpretative Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure by Companies Issuing Public Securities - Non-recurring Profit and Loss" as

recurring profit and loss items

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets	earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share ($/share)	Diluted earnings per share ($/share)
Net income attributable to the Company's common shareholders margins	11.60%	0.3386	0.3386
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after extraordinary gains and losses	10.69%	0.31	0.31

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

(1) Difference in net profit and net assets between financial reports disclosed under IAS and those disclosed under PRC accounting standards at the same time

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(2) Difference in net profit and net assets between financial reports disclosed under overseas accounting standards and those disclosed under Chinese accounting standards at the same time

□ Applicable ☑ Not applicable

(3) Explanation of the reasons for differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards, and, in the case of a reconciliation of differences in data that have been audited by an overseas audit organization, the name of the overseas organization should be indicated

inapplicable

4. Other

not have

汉宇集团股份有限公司

2022 年年度报告

2023-016

2023 年 4 月 12 日

2022 年年度报告

第一节 重要提示、目录和释义

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、准确、完整，不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，并承担个别和连带的法律责任。

公司负责人石华山、主管会计工作负责人马春寿及会计机构负责人(会计主管人员)马春寿声明：保证本年度报告中财务报告的真实、准确、完整。

所有董事均已出席了审议本报告的董事会会议。

1、汇率风险

公司出口销售收入占营业收入的比例较大，并以美元和欧元结算。人民币兑美元和欧元汇率存在一定程度的波动，会对公司的经营业绩造成一定程度影响。若未来人民币兑美元和欧元汇率进一步向升值方向波动，将可能对公司业绩产生不利影响。

2、核心技术保护和核心技术人员流失的风险

公司作为一家以自主创新为核心竞争力的高新技术企业，专利和商标等知识产权对公司业务发展具有重要作用。虽然公司相关专利及专利申请受到法律保护，但是公司无法保证公司专利技术不会被竞争对手侵权或仿制。若竞争对手侵权或仿制公司专利技术，而公司未能及时、有效地制止竞争对手的侵权行为并获得赔偿，则可能对公司生产经营产生不利影响。公司自成立以来培养了一批具有丰富的行业应用经验、深刻掌握行业技术的核心技术人员，这些核心技术人员是公司进行持续技术和产品创新的基础。如果公司未来出现核心技术人员离职而未能及时补充的情况，可能对公司整体的研发能力造成不利影响。

3、新产品推广风险

公司的洗碗机用洗涤循环泵产品、进水阀、水疗马桶、工业机器人、新能源汽车配件等产品均属于具有自主知识产权的新型产品，具有良好的市场竞争优势，但如果出现客户需求和接受程度不及预期、产品被竞争对手仿制等情况，则会对公司新产品的市场推广产生不利影响。

4、市场需求不足或市场需求增长不及预期的风险

家用电器配件行业的景气度主要取决于家用电器行业，尤其是洗衣机和洗碗机行业的发展状况，而洗衣机和洗碗机行业受全球及国内的整体经济状况、居民收入水平等因素影响较大，公司无法保证未来不会出现经济增长放缓甚至衰退

的情况，这可能会对公司的经营与财务状况产生负面影响。同时，下游行业的需求不足将有可能导致公司家用电器排水泵产品销售数量无法保持持续快速增长，可能导致公司营业收入增幅逐步放缓。

5、投资性房地产受经济环境影响出租率不高而影响公司业绩的风险

公司所属子公司甜的电器及汉宇电器的厂房已于 2022 年度底完全竣工。公司将甜的电器、汉宇电器、母公司部分已出租及未租待租厂房转为投资性房地产核算和管理，但受经济大环境的影响，不饱和出租率可能导致部分投资性房地产暂时空置，其相应的折旧及管理费用将影响公司业绩。

6、管理能力风险

在现有公司管理层的管理下，公司无论从资产规模、产销量、利润额等经济指标，还是在市场形象、行业地位和品牌价值等方面，都得到了快速的提高和发展。随着新产业板块的布局，公司的资产及业务规模将进一步扩大，技术人员、生产人员和管理人员将相应增加，公司在人力资源、法律、财务等方面的管理能力需要不断提高。如果公司管理层不能随着业务规模的扩张而持续提高管理效率，进一步完善管理体系以应对高速成长带来的风险，则将制约公司长远的发展。

7、产品质量风险

家用电器排水泵作为洗衣机、洗碗机的核心零部件，其质量水平将直接影响到洗衣机、洗碗机等家用电器的正常运转，因此家用电器生产商对排水泵产品的质量要求较高。各项新产品所在的相关应用领域也对产品质量有着很高的要求。公司目前已通过 ISO9001 和 IATF16949 质量体系认证，并以此为标准实施了生产质量管理，以达到客户对产品品质的要求。公司的生产环节较多，如果因为现场操作不当或控制不严出现质量问题，会给公司带来经济损失（如质量三包索赔、款项回收推迟等），还会对公司的品牌造成负面影响，影响公司产品的市场开拓。

8、生产要素价格波动风险

公司的主要原材料为铝漆包线、铜漆包线、硅钢、塑料等，且公司属于劳动密集型行业，若原材料价格出现较大增长，或因宏观经济环境和政策调整使得劳动力、水、电等生产要素成本出现较大波动，而技术创新、精益生产与效率提升带来的成本下降以及产品销售价格不能够完全消化成本波动影响，将会对公司的经营业绩产生一定的影响。

为规避上述风险，公司将积极采取各种有效措施应对：进一步加大研发力度，扩大公司技术优势，保持公司品牌优势；完善法人治理结构，进一步健全公司内控和运营体系，有力保障决策更加科学、高效；着力加强管理，并探讨行之有效、符合公司实际的管理模式和风险防控模式；进一步加强专利申请与自主知识产权保护工作，培育积极向上的企业文化和留人育人的工作环境，提升公司在战略、技术、市场、合同等方面管理水平，从而促使公司不断强化竞争优势。

公司经本次董事会审议通过的利润分配预案为：以 603000000 股为基数，向全体股东每 10 股派发现金红利 1.3 元（含税），送红股 0 股（含税），以资本公积金向全体股东每 10 股转增 0 股。

目录

第一节 重要提示、目录和释义 2

第二节 公司简介和主要财务指标 7

第三节 管理层讨论与分析 11

第四节 公司治理 36

第五节 环境和社会责任 51

第六节 重要事项 53

第七节 股份变动及股东情况 62

第八节 优先股相关情况 68

第九节 债券相关情况 69

第十节 财务报告 70

备查文件目录

（一）载有公司负责人石华山先生、主管会计工作负责人马春寿先生、会计机构负责人马春寿先生签名并盖章的财务报表。

（二）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。

（三）报告期内在中国证监会指定网站上公开披露过的所有公司文件的正本及公告的原稿。

（四）经公司法定代表人签名的 2022 年年度报告原件。

以上备查文件的备置地点：证券部

释义

释义项	指	释义内容
公司、本公司	指	汉宇集团股份有限公司
地尔健康	指	地尔肠道健康科技有限公司，公司全资子公司
甜的电器	指	江门市甜的电器有限公司，公司全资子公司
汉宇电器	指	江门市汉宇电器有限公司，公司全资子公司
泰国子公司	指	Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co.,Ltd.，公司全资子公司
微充网	指	微充网科技有限公司，公司全资子公司
汉宇汽配	指	广东汉宇汽车配件有限公司，公司全资子公司
同川科技	指	深圳市同川科技有限公司，公司控股子公司
优巨新材	指	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司，公司参股公司
博汇之能	指	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司，公司关联企业
中国证监会、证监会	指	中国证券监督管理委员会
深交所	指	深圳证券交易所
保荐人、保荐机构	指	中国国际金融股份有限公司
《公司法》	指	《中华人民共和国公司法》
《证券法》	指	《中华人民共和国证券法》
《公司章程》、《章程》	指	《汉宇集团股份有限公司章程》
元、万元	指	人民币元、人民币万元
报告期	指	2022 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日

第二节 公司简介和主要财务指标

一、公司信息

股票简称	汉宇集团	股票代码	300403
公司的中文名称	汉宇集团股份有限公司		
公司的中文简称	汉宇集团		
公司的外文名称（如有）	Hanyu Group Joint-Stock Co., Ltd.		
公司的外文名称缩写（如有）	Hanyu Group		
公司的法定代表人	石华山		
注册地址	江门市高新技术开发区清澜路 336 号		
注册地址的邮政编码	529040		
公司注册地址历史变更情况	无		
办公地址	江门市高新技术开发区清澜路 336 号		
办公地址的邮政编码	529040		
公司国际互联网网址	www.idearhanyu.com		
电子信箱	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com		

二、联系人和联系方式

	董事会秘书	证券事务代表
姓名	徐栋林	丁静
联系地址	广东省江门市高新技术开发区清澜路 336 号	广东省江门市高新技术开发区清澜路 336 号
电话	0750-3839060	0750-3839060
传真	0750-3839366	0750-3839366
电子信箱	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com	idearhanyu@oceanhanyu.com

三、信息披露及备置地点

公司披露年度报告的证券交易所网站	www.szse.cn
公司披露年度报告的媒体名称及网址	《证券时报》、《中国证券报》、www.cninfo.com.cn（巨潮资讯网）
公司年度报告备置地点	公司证券部

四、其他有关资料

公司聘请的会计师事务所

会计师事务所名称	中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
会计师事务所办公地址	北京市西城区车公庄大街 9 号五栋大楼 B1 座七、八层
签字会计师姓名	管盛春、周利

公司聘请的报告期内履行持续督导职责的保荐机构

□适用 ☑不适用

公司聘请的报告期内履行持续督导职责的财务顾问

□适用 ☑不适用

五、主要会计数据和财务指标

公司是否需追溯调整或重述以前年度会计数据

□是 ☑否

	2022 年	2021 年	本年比上年增减	2020 年
营业收入（元）	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58	-6.24%	938,390,104.99
归属于上市公司股东的净利润（元）	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62	-11.14%	204,598,538.70
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益的净利润（元）	188,578,907.39	181,899,101.94	3.67%	180,777,613.13
经营活动产生的现金流量净额（元）	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09	9.97%	187,054,733.49
基本每股收益（元/股）	0.3386	0.3811	-11.15%	0.3393
稀释每股收益（元/股）	0.3386	0.3811	-11.15%	0.3393
加权平均净资产收益率	11.60%	14.59%	-2.99%	14.43%
	2022 年末	2021 年末	本年末比上年末增减	2020 年末
资产总额（元）	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31	0.82%	2,146,280,529.14
归属于上市公司股东的净资产（元）	1,836,814,967.72	1,672,939,906.29	9.80%	1,504,461,434.22

公司最近三个会计年度扣除非经常性损益前后净利润孰低者均为负值，且最近一年审计报告显示公司持续经营能力存在不确定性

□是 ☑否

扣除非经常损益前后的净利润孰低者为负值

□是 ☑否

六、分季度主要财务指标

单位：元

	第一季度	第二季度	第三季度	第四季度
营业收入	256,795,832.61	261,554,558.07	256,653,066.44	282,563,143.23
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	44,673,320.76	54,424,220.68	65,306,745.01	39,785,179.76
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益的净利润	38,211,002.07	44,921,205.91	62,492,320.67	42,954,378.74
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	49,776,789.63	19,910,390.34	58,380,613.15	51,530,039.53

上述财务指标或其加总数是否与公司已披露季度报告、半年度报告相关财务指标存在重大差异

□是 ☑否

七、境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

1、同时按照国际会计准则与按照中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和净资产差异情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在按照国际会计准则与按照中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和净资产差异情况。

2、同时按照境外会计准则与按照中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和净资产差异情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在按照境外会计准则与按照中国会计准则披露的财务报告中净利润和净资产差异情况。

八、非经常性损益项目及金额

☑适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	2022 年金额	2021 年金额	2020 年金额	说明
非流动资产处置损益（包括已计提资产减值准备的冲销部分）	-600,855.33	-812,729.04	122,014.43	处置固定资产产生的损失
计入当期损益的政府补助（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）	7,931,835.07	5,618,639.16	6,215,794.45	当期收到的费用性政府补助以及前期收到的资产性政府补助在本期按资产折旧转销的金额之和
债务重组损益	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28		客户破产达成债权重组协议，款项按重组协议归还时确认为重组收益
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、交易性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交易性金融负债和可供出售金融资产取得的投资收益	10,363,451.47	35,862,725.23	21,304,135.82	外汇远期合约及期货的交割收益及其公允价值变动损益之和
单独进行减值测试的应收款项减值准备转回	29,124.68	600,106.96		收回已专项计提减值的领途公司货款。
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	-241,929.93	-16,547.52	-458,569.71	一些与经营活动没有直接关系的其他收支之和
注销控股子公司形成的当期净损益	-255,672.87	13,654,285.31		

减：所得税影响额	2,882,441.43	6,378,603.90	3,255,856.10	
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	478,084.82	213,572.24	106,593.32	
合计	15,610,558.82	47,893,321.68	23,820,925.57	--

其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目的具体情况：

□适用 ☑不适用

公司不存在其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目的具体情况。

将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益项目的情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

公司不存在将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益的项目的情形。

第三节 管理层讨论与分析

一、报告期内公司所处行业情况

1、家用电器配件领域

全球白色家电（包括冰箱、洗衣机、洗碗机、微波炉及大型空调电器等）的主要生产厂商包括惠而浦、海尔、美的、三星、伊莱克斯、LG、GE、松下、Candy、ARCELIK、VESTEL 等。近年来全球家电节能、环保、智能、健康化趋势愈加明显，节能、环保、智能、健康家电成为家电业发展的必然选择，并逐渐担当中高端市场主角。

家用电器排水泵主要应用于滚筒洗衣机、洗碗机、搅拌式洗衣机、冷凝式干衣机以及部分波轮洗衣机产品。长期来看，欧美等发达国家市场有着稳定的更新换代需求；在其他新兴发展中国家经济的快速增长和居民消费水平提高的情况下，洗衣机、洗碗机、干衣机等电器产品存在需求增长的可能，进而带动家用电器排水泵、冷凝泵、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵和进水阀等产品需求量的增长。

公司自成立以来，一直致力于为家用电器厂商提供高效节能、质量稳定的以排水泵为主的家用电器配件产品，为全球领先的家电企业提供优质电器配件。公司打破了国外企业对高效节能家用电器排水泵生产技术的垄断，通过多年自主研发掌握了高效节能家用电器排水泵产品的核心生产技术，并开发出了具备自主知识产权，在功能、结构和材料选择方面具备重大创新性的排水泵产品。目前公司已成为全球主要的洗衣机、洗碗机用排水泵供应商，公司的主要客户包括惠而浦、海尔、美的、ARCELIK、三星、VESTEL、伊莱克斯、GE、LG、松下、Candy 等。客户对家用电器配件产品的质量、品牌和生产能力有着高标准的要求，客户关系需要建立在长时间沟通、高标准产品和充分信任的基础之上，公司已经获得众多客户的认可，从而进入客户的供应链并与客户形成长期稳定的合作关系，逐渐形成强大的客户优势和销售网络优势。公司订单的增长空间主要来自对现有市场供应的替代、充分利用现有客户渠道优势继续挖掘客户采购潜力、开发新客户需求等。

2、智能水疗马桶领域

智能坐便器起源于美国，最初设置有温水清洗功能。韩国、日本的卫浴公司逐渐引进技术开始制造，加入了坐便盖加热、温水洗净、暖风干燥、杀菌等多种功能。智能坐便器在日本普及率高，而在中国家庭的普及率低。中国智能坐便器近年来产销量明显上升，生产企业主要集中在浙江、广东和福建三大卫浴产业区。随着智能家居技术、互联网等加速发展，人们的生活习惯、消费习惯、环保意识以及健康意识逐渐发生转变，对于坐便器智能化、人性化的需求也日益强烈，而居民收入水平的提升和消费能力提高是智能座便器快速普及的基础。

智能水疗马桶是公司的重大发明之一，功能不同于普通的智能座便器，是智能座便器与肠道水疗仪的结合，是用户在家庭里可以非接触式灌洗直肠和清洁肛部的医疗器械产品，能够为使用者清理肠道。水疗马桶是智能座便器的升级版产品，具有“辅助医疗功能+智能马桶”的差异化竞争优势。公司掌握了水疗马桶核心部件的生产制造技术，拥有多项专利和产品商标，产品获得中国医疗器械认证以及美国 FDA 认证。

3、工业机器人领域

我国正由“制造大国”向“制造强国”发展，国家出台相关政策引导技术创新，致力提升制造业机器人密度，拓宽机器人应用场景的深度和广度。人口形势变化，加速了机器人行业需求。国家陆续发布有关机器人发展的产业政策，如《关于推进工业机器人产业发展的指导意见》、《新一代人工智能发展规划》、《“十四五”机器人产业发展规划》、《“机器人+”应用行动实施方案》等，体现了国家对机器人产业发展的重视程度。

谐波减速器是机器人、数控机床、医疗器械等高端装备的核心基础零部件，具有较高的技术壁垒。伴随国家支持自主研发机器人相关政策落地，未来自主品牌市场份额有望进一步提升，有助于国产谐波减速器持续、健康、快速发展。

公司控股子公司同川科技主要生产销售谐波减速器。同川科技将紧盯国内应用领域，紧密结合自身实际，主要将围绕深入研发谐波减速器、加强销售渠道建设与市场推广方面进一步开展工作。

4、新能源汽车配件领域

全球汽车产业正面临着能源短缺与环境恶化等多重问题，新能源汽车是未来汽车产业的制高点。我国已出台多项政策支持新能源汽车研发及应用。《新能源汽车产业发展规划（2021-2035 年）》的发展愿景之一为到 2025 年新能源汽车

新车销售量达到汽车新车销售总量的 20%左右。政策支持叠加新能源汽车续航和动力性能改善，人们对新能源汽车认可度普遍提升，新能源汽车渗透率持续提升。

公司围绕新能源汽车配件｛包括汽车电子水泵、交/直流充电桩、微充系列（微充枪、智能插座、微充网 APP）产品｝开展研发工作。各项基础研发工作、样品试制与测试、以及专利申请工作正在按计划逐步推进。目前，汽车电子水泵、交/直流充电桩、微充系列产品等已经进行了批量生产与销售，并与众多客户建立了合作意向。

二、报告期内公司从事的主要业务

（一）主要业务

公司的主营业务是高效节能家用电器排水泵的研发、生产和销售。经过十几年的深耕细作，公司在家用电器排水泵细分行业取得了相当的营收规模，并且在电机核心技术方面积累了丰富的经验。近年来，公司积极布局新的电机应用领域，努力开拓新的业务板块，为公司未来发展创造新的空间。目前，除原有的家用电器配件板块之外，公司已拥有终端电器板块、工业机器人配件板块、新能源汽车配件板块。

（二）主要产品及其用途

1、家用电器配件板块

家用电器配件板块的主要产品是高效节能家用电器排水泵（标准排水泵、冷凝泵、洗涤循环泵等），主要应用于滚筒洗衣机、洗碗机、搅拌式洗衣机、冷凝式干衣机以及部分波轮洗衣机产品，实现排水或循环水的功能。公司还推出了新型进水阀，进水阀是一种电磁阀，主要应用于洗衣机、洗碗机等产品，用于控制流体进出的通断。

报告期内，公司立足于家用电器排水泵这一细分行业，持续提升生产能力、生产效率和产品品质，并继续加大研发投入力度，不断扩展核心专利技术的应用领域，以进一步提升公司在该领域的市场占有率。

2、终端电器板块

全资子公司地尔健康主要产品是地尔水疗马桶和米诺斯轻水疗马桶。水疗马桶是电子智能座便器与肠道水疗仪的结合，是用户在家庭里可以非接触式灌洗直肠和清洁肛部的医疗器械，适用于清除人体肠道中的宿便，可与洗剂或生理盐水配套用于外阴、肛门的清洗或烘干。公司掌握了洁肠水疗仪中的非接触水疗技术，利用公司的水泵技术来控制水流、水压，且取得了相关技术的专利和产品商标。

地尔健康积极通过酒店、医院、月子中心、康养中心、机场等渠道销售水疗马桶，利用广告、体验式营销模式不断拓展水疗马桶的销售渠道。目前，地尔健康建立起覆盖全国的经销商体系。

3、工业机器人配件板块

控股子公司同川科技的主要产品是谐波减速器、机电一体化关节等，主要运用于工业机器人、航空航天、机床设备、新能源装备、数控转台、半导体设备、医疗器械等领域。谐波减速器是机器人的核心零部件之一，其具有体积小、重量轻、传动速比大、传动精度高等特性。经过多年的理论研究和探索，同川科技具备了正向研发能力，并实现谐波减速器产品的批量生产及销售。同川科技还有冲压机械手、为客户定制自动化制造方案的业务。

4、新能源汽车配件板块

新能源汽车配件板块的主要产品是电子水泵、交/直流充电桩、微充系列产品（微充枪、智能插座、微充网 APP）。电子水泵主要应用于新能源汽车的热管理系统。交/直流充电桩、微充系列产品、汽车电子水泵等产品已经进行批量生产销售。

5、主要参股子公司

参股子公司优巨新材是第四批国家级专精特新“小巨人”企业，专门从事特种工程塑料聚芳醚砜及上游关键原料的研发、生产和销售。优巨新材突破国外技术封锁，掌握了聚芳醚砜材料工业化合成过程中的复杂工艺和关键控制技术，并形成核心自主知识产权，成功搭建了涵盖聚芳醚砜关键原料的生产、聚芳醚砜树脂合成和功能化改性及其下游加工应用的产业链，实现了 Paryls ®聚芳醚砜材料（包含 PPSU、PES、PSU 三种材料）大规模、高品质产业化的目标，进口替代效应日趋凸显，对国际知名品牌产品具有较强的替代能力；公司的聚芳香醚酰亚胺（PEI）、聚芳香醚酰胺（高温尼龙 PPA）、聚芳香醚聚酯（LCP）、聚芳香醚透明芳纶（PEA）等产品已完成技术储备并进入产业化阶段；上游关键原料双酚 S 已于 2020 年建成年设计产能 3000 吨产线并顺利投产，产品远销欧亚并与热敏纸、印染等行业领导企业建立战略合作关系。

（三）主要经营模式

公司主要经营模式为直接向洗衣机、洗碗机等家用电器生产商供应的配套模式，即公司经营自有品牌，按客户委托合同进行产品开发和制造，产品使用公司自有品牌商标，由公司根据客户的订单负责产品的生产并直接销售给客户。

1、采购模式

公司根据自身经营需求制定采购规划，开发、考核供应商，进行采购物料分类、价格核算、材料成本控制、商务谈判、合同签订、采购流程优化等。采购部门负责采购计划制定、订单下达、物料跟踪等。

公司主要采用银行承兑汇票和电汇的方式进行货款支付。公司现有产品所用原材料及配件主要来自国内供应商，并已建立良好的配套产品供应体系，供应数量充足、质量满足要求。

2、生产模式

公司的生产模式主要为以销定产，生产部根据销售部门提供的订单，下达生产任务。采购部根据生产任务通知单做相关材料的采购和供应，质量部负责材料的进厂检验和生产过程的质量控制。各生产车间根据生产任务进行生产安排，合理组织公司产品的生产。

3、销售模式

公司的主要客户包括惠尔浦、海尔、美的、ARCELIK、三星、伊莱克斯等国内外知名的家用电器生产商，主要采用直接销售模式。公司的销售策略是大客户战略，即重点关注与国内外知名家电企业的合作并争取取得客户长期、稳定、大额的产品订单。 同时，公司注重与客户进行深层次的合作，努力做到公司新产品研发与客户研发项目同步，即从客户研发新品时便开始与客户进行合作并尽心服务客户及满足客户需求。

对于一般小客户及零散订单，公司一般执行货到付款或预收款的方式。对于大客户，公司根据其需求计划备货销售，或以寄售的方式销售，即 VMI 方式。

（四）主要的业绩驱动因素

公司是全球主要的洗衣机、洗碗机用排水泵供应商之一，具有稳定的客户群体。洗衣机、洗碗机用排水泵的销量主要受全球洗衣机、洗碗机市场需求的影响。长期来看，欧美等发达国家市场有着稳定的更新换代需求；在其他新兴发展中国家经济的快速增长和居民消费水平提高的情况下，洗衣机、洗碗机、干衣机等电器产品存在需求增长的可能，进而带动家用电器排水泵、冷凝泵、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵和进水阀等产品需求量的增长。

公司打破了国外企业对高效节能家用电器排水泵生产技术的垄断，通过多年自主研发掌握了高效节能家用电器排水泵产品的核心生产技术，并开发出了具备自主知识产权，在功能、结构和材料选择方面具备重大创新性的排水泵产品。目前公司已成为全球主要的洗衣机、洗碗机用排水泵供应商，公司的主要客户包括惠而浦、海尔、美的、ARCELIK、三星、VESTEL、伊莱克斯、GE、LG、松下、Candy 等。客户对家用电器配件产品的质量、品牌和生产能力有着高标准的要求，客户关系需要建立在长时间沟通、高标准产品和充分信任的基础之上，公司已经获得众多客户的认可，从而进入客户的供应链并与客户形成长期稳定的合作关系，逐渐形成强大的客户优势和销售网络优势。公司订单的增长空间主要来自对现有市场供应的替代、充分利用现有客户渠道优势继续挖掘客户采购潜力、开发新客户需求等。

2022 年，公司实现营业收入 105,756.66 万元，其中家用电器配件的营业收入为 88,166.33 万元，占公司营业收入的 83.37%。

除家用电器配件板块外，公司也在加大新业务板块的市场推广力度，培育新的利润增长点。

三、核心竞争力分析

（一）核心竞争能力

1、技术及研发优势

在长期的研发实践中，公司坚持以市场为导向、以创新为原则，形成了特有的新产品研发战略和管理模式。截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，公司已拥有授权专利 619 项，其中境内发明专利 101 项、境外发明专利 21 项；公司已拥有境内注册商标 346 项，境外注册商标 93 项。

公司已经汇聚了专业涵盖电磁学、电机学、流体力学、材料学、结构设计、模具设计等多学科及应用技术领域的技术研发队伍，研发人员科研能力及未来人才储备的优势突出。公司具备持续强有力的研发能力与工艺技术配套优势，能够在客户开发新产品阶段即切入参与配套研发工作，掌握市场先机。

公司为国家重点扶持的高新技术企业，并被认定为广东省省级企业技术中心和广东省工程技术研究中心。

2、成本优势

公司产品具有的成本优势主要体现在三个方面：①先进生产技术、②强大的供应商管理体系、③精益生产方式。

3、客户优势

家用电器排水泵、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵下游客户对家用电器泵类产品的质量、品牌和生产能力有着高标准的要求，家用电器排水泵、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵生产企业与下游客户建立长期稳定的合作关系需要相当长的周期。客户关系需要建立在长时间沟通、高标准产品和充分信任的基础之上，率先进入的企业会形成明显的先发优势。公司主要客户包括惠而浦、海尔、美的、ARCELIK、VESTEL、三星等全球知名家电制造企业。公司已经与上述客户形成了长期稳定的合作关系，因此拥有强大的客户优势和销售网络优势。

4、产品质量优势

公司采用全流程的质量监管体系，通过在产品研发阶段对质量事前认可、原材料供应商的有效质量管控方法、零部件装配过程中的抽查以及对产成品的最终检验的全流程质量控制的方式来保证公司的产品质量优异。公司通过 ISO9001：2015、IATF16949 质量体系认证并严谨地进行建制、运行和维护，因此能够顺利通过众多国际知名品牌公司的质量考核与认证。

5、良好激励机制优势

公司已建立良好的激励机制，具备较强的机制优势。目前，公司大部分董事、监事、高级管理人员及核心人员均持有公司股份，使得公司的发展目标和核心团队的利益一致，极大地调动了核心团队的积极性与创造性，有利于公司实现长期发展战略与目标。此外，为激励全公司人员进行技术创新，公司建立了长效奖励机制，对专利申请、工艺改进、合格率或生产效率提升、成本改善等均给予物质和精神奖励。

（二）商标、专利、软件著作权及特许经营权等

1、商标

截至报告期末，公司共拥有 439 项注册商标，其中境内注册商标 346 项，境外（含港澳台）注册商标 93 项。

2、专利与计算机软件著作权

截至报告期末，公司已获得授权专利总数为 619 项，拥有计算机软件著作权 25 项。

报告期内，除 2022 年第一季度报告和半年度报告已披露的新增授权专利外，公司又新增 31 项授权专利。详情如下：

No	名称	专利号	取得方式	专利类型	专利权人
1	一种改进安装结构的电磁阀	202220705460.4	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
2	一种提高焊接效果的接线端子及线圈组件	202220516545.8	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
3	一种提高耐水压性能的先导阀	202220215877.2	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
4	一种改进热保护器固定方式的线圈组件及电动水泵	202220447740.X	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
5	一种洗涤设备及其单相电动水泵	202220741722.2	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
6	一种 U 形铁心单相永磁同步电动机驱动的离心泵	202220750817.0	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
7	一种应用于家用电器的离心泵	202221076327.3	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
8	具有双出水管道的离心泵及应用该离心泵的洗涤设备	202221356253.9	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
9	一种具有双出水管道的离心泵及应用其的洗涤设备	202221356252.4	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
10	一种电磁阀及进水过滤网	202221464981.1	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
11	双驱电子水泵	202230387570.6	原始取得	外观设计	汉宇集团
12	一种隔水套、塑封线圈组件及电磁阀	202221736779.X	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
13	一种塑封线圈组件及电磁阀	202221759123.X	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
14	一种磁轭、应用该磁轭的线圈组件及电磁阀	202221945657.1	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团

15	一种改善轴承干摩擦现象的液下式屏蔽电泵	202222017682.X	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇集团
16	U 形铁芯单相永磁同步电机驱动的离心泵	202123277956.0	原始取得	实用新型	甜的电器
17	一种防堵塞的排水泵	202220161692.8	原始取得	实用新型	甜的电器
18	一种止回组件及电磁阀	202220540210.X	原始取得	实用新型	甜的电器
19	一种水冷离心泵	202220690556.8	原始取得	实用新型	甜的电器
20	一种永磁转子及电动水泵	202221644619.2	原始取得	实用新型	甜的电器
21	一种具简化冲水结构的电坐便器	202220225281.0	原始取得	实用新型	地尔健康
22	一种改进烘干装置的电坐便器	202220866050.8	原始取得	实用新型	地尔健康
23	一种盖板设消毒装置的电坐便器	202220996503.9	原始取得	实用新型	地尔健康
24	智能坐便器（2）	202230261893.0	原始取得	外观设计	地尔健康
25	电动汽车电源热管理系统用电泵	202122621949.1	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇汽配
26	一种塑封定子组件、应用该塑封定子的泵体及屏蔽电泵	202221232732.X	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇汽配
27	电动汽车电源热管理系统用电泵	202221360103.5	原始取得	实用新型	汉宇汽配
28	协作机器人的抱闸释放方法、装置、设备和存储介质	202110708718.6	原始取得	发明	同川科技
29	协作机器人抱闸控制装置及其控制方法	202110708826.3	原始取得	发明	同川科技
30	谐波减速机	202122458068.2	原始取得	实用新型	同川科技
31	骨架油封和轴承及减速器	202122830423.4	原始取得	实用新型	同川科技

截至报告期末，公司已经获得受理的在申请专利为 127 项（其中发明专利 95 项，实用新型专利 31 项，外观设计专利 1 项）。

3、特许经营权

报告期末，汉宇集团持有广东省食品药品监督管理局核发的《医疗器械生产许可证》（编号：粤食药监械生产许 20101854 号），获许可生产II类 6854 手术室、急救室、诊疗室设备及器具，有效期至 2024 年 6 月 27 日。

地尔健康持有江门市市场监督管理局核发的《医疗器械经营企业备案凭证》（备案号：粤江食药监械经营备 20197051 号），获许可经营II类：6854 手术室、急救室、诊疗室设备及器具。

汉宇集团持有广东省药品监督管理局核发的《医疗器械注册证》（注册证编号：粤械注准 20192091309），其生产的洁肠水疗仪（商品名：水疗马桶）符合医疗器械产品市场准入规定，获准注册，有效期至 2024 年 12 月 24 日。

汉宇集团持有《对外贸易经营者备案登记表》（备案登记表编号：03671964），其从事进出口经营活动已依法办理了备案登记手续。

四、主营业务分析

1、概述

2022 年，公司经营管理层围绕公司经营目标开展工作，认真落实成本管控、计划管理、质量管理、流程优化、新产品推广等事项。公司各项工作有序开展，努力保持经营业绩稳定。

报告期内，公司实现营业收入 105,756.66 万元，较上年同期减少 6.24%；实现营业利润 22,808.75 万元，较上年同期减少 11.57%；实现归属于上市公司股东的净利润为 20,418.95 万元，较上年同期减少 11.14%。

报告期内，公司主要开展工作如下：

1、排水泵产品市场稳步推进

公司在持续落实排水泵产品生产能力的同时继续提高公司的自动化制造能力和检测水平，进一步加强对产品质量的全面管理控制。家用电器排水泵配件类产品创新系列的产销量不断提升，有力地巩固了公司在全球家用电器排水泵领域的主要供应商地位。公司推进排水泵业务全球化战略，探索海外业务模式，泰国子公司业务稳步开展。

2、新产品推广进展情况

报告期内，公司针对进水阀、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵、谐波减速器、新能源汽车配件、水疗马桶等新产品的市场推广持续开展一系列具体工作。进水阀、洗涤循环泵产品新目标客户的开发工作稳步推进；同川科技积极推进谐波减速器的销售；新能源汽车配件方面，针对交/直流充电桩、微充系列产品积极地进行销售推广，配合主机厂进行了汽车电子水泵的研发、样品试制与测试等工作，已向车企批量供应电子水泵；水疗马桶产品的体验式销售模式逐步推进，继续加强与

酒店、医院、会所、养老院、机场等的合作，同时该产品的经销商已覆盖全国，通过广告、直播、区域性的推广活动等方式提高产品的知名度，帮助经销商与潜在客户建立起连接。

3、品牌战略

公司一直致力于家用电器排水泵产品的研发和生产，产品质量已达到国际领先水平，在国内外主要家用电器厂商中建立了良好的声誉和品牌形象，是“世界名牌背后的名牌”。同时，公司加强对其他产品的市场推广力度，通过多种宣传方式向社会展示公司的品牌价值及正面的企业形象，增强公司产品的市场认知度和竞争力。

（4）技术研发

公司加强产品的有效研发，努力增强和提高核心技术与产品竞争力，并取得了一定突破。2022 年，公司投入研发费用 4,561.03 万元，占营业收入的 4.31%。截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，公司已拥有授权专利 619 项（其中境内发明专利 101 项、境外发明专利 21 项），获得在申请专利为 127 项（其中发明专利 95 项，实用新型专利 31 项，外观设计专利 1 项）。公司根据项目研究与开发阶段的不同特点，优化研发系统组织结构，进一步提高研发效率，同时，公司努力创造更好的创新环境与机制，不断引进国内外优秀研发人才，提高研发团队的自主创新能力，组建具有核心竞争力的研发团队。此外，公司高度重视知识产权工作，加强知识产权团队建设的同时逐步落实激励机制，维护项目和产品创新的基础。

（5）引进专业人才并培养后备人员

人才是保持公司创新能力和竞争实力的关键。公司通过社会招聘及内部培养选拔引进包括研发、市场营销及公司管理等各方面的国内外专业人才，并通过招聘知名院校的硕士、本科毕业生加强后续人才储备。同时，公司充实培训内容、改进培训形式、提升培训水平，以经营目标为核心，继续推行“以技术工人替代普通工人”和“从普通管理人员提升为专家级别管理人员”制度，促进员工技能、业务水平以及部门绩效的提升。

（6）建立健全公司治理体系，加强投资者关系管理

报告期内，根据最新的法律法规及规范性文件，并结合公司实际情况，公司对《公司章程》、《股东大会议事规则》、《董事会议事规则》等一系列制度进行了修订，进一步健全和完善公司治理结构，促进公司合规运营。

公司严格按照国家相关法律法规，规范公司内部治理结构和履行信息披露义务。健全投资者沟通平台，规范投资者关系管理工作，加强公司与投资者和潜在投资者之间的沟通，增进投资者对公司的了解和认同，建立公司与投资者之间长期、稳定的良好关系，从而提升公司的美誉度、可持续发展能力，实现公司价值和股东权益的双赢。

2、收入与成本

（1） 营业收入构成

营业收入整体情况

单位：元

	2022 年		2021 年		同比增减
	金额	占营业收入比重	金额	占营业收入比重	
营业收入合计	1,057,566,600.35	100%	1,128,005,946.58	100%	-6.24%
分行业					
家用电器配件	881,663,281.30	83.37%	954,694,297.15	84.64%	-7.65%
其他	175,903,319.05	16.63%	173,311,649.43	15.36%	1.50%
分产品					
标准排水泵	743,762,126.17	70.33%	805,991,607.17	71.45%	-7.72%
冷凝泵	80,719,756.99	7.63%	87,756,550.17	7.78%	-8.02%
洗涤泵	52,367,380.41	4.95%	55,626,879.08	4.93%	-5.86%
其　他	180,717,336.78	17.09%	178,630,910.16	15.84%	1.17%
分地区					
境外	520,004,321.19	49.17%	570,636,787.18	50.59%	-8.87%
境内	537,562,279.16	50.83%	557,369,159.40	49.41%	-3.55%
分销售模式					

直销	1,032,897,880.53	97.67%	1,104,173,258.42	97.89%	-6.46%
经销	24,668,719.82	2.33%	23,832,688.16	2.11%	3.51%

注：1、 如本节第二部分报告期内公司从事的主要业务所述，目前公司的主要业务包括家用电器配件、终端电器、工业机器人配件、新能源汽车配件。“家用电器配件”业务的产品包括“排水泵”业务的产品、进水阀、汽泵、旁路阀等。其中“排水泵”业务的产品包括通用排水泵、专用排水泵、冷凝泵、洗涤循环泵等。公司在 2021 年之前的年度报告中披露了排水泵业务的相关情况。但为了使营业收入构成的披露更加符合公司开展的业务情况，公司自 2022 年年度报告开始披露“家用电器配件”业务的相关情况，其他业务板块（终端电器、工业机器人配件、新能源汽车配件）如达到单独披露标准，将进行单独披露。

2、 因为公司排水泵产品性能、结构的不断优化，通用排水泵已经具备了专用排水泵所需的流量大、排水扬程高等功能，导致专用排水泵的营业收入逐年下降，2021 年度专用排水泵的营业收入已经不足通用排水泵的 10%。故经综合考虑，自 2022 年年度报告开始，公司不再将产品划分为通用排水泵、专用排水泵，而将其统称为标准排水泵。即标准排水泵的数据为原产品分类的通用排水泵和专用排水泵的相关数据之和。标准排水泵的定义如下：一种通过叶轮的旋转使液体因离心力作用由输入管道经输出管道排出的装置，它由电动机、叶轮、含进出水口的泵盖组成，主要应用于洗衣机、洗碗机。

（2） 占公司营业收入或营业利润 10%以上的行业、产品、地区、销售模式的情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：元

	营业收入	营业成本	毛利率	营业收入比上年同期增减	营业成本比上年同期增减	毛利率比上年同期增减
分行业						
家用电器配件	881,663,281.30	611,681,976.23	30.62%	-7.65%	-7.40%	-0.19%
分产品						
标准排水泵	743,762,126.17	531,938,672.64	28.48%	-7.72%	-7.32%	-0.31%
冷凝泵	80,719,756.99	43,664,297.85	45.91%	-8.02%	-11.91%	2.39%
洗涤泵	52,367,380.41	32,020,808.04	38.85%	-5.86%	-5.11%	-0.49%
分地区						
境外	520,004,321.19	340,957,637.58	34.43%	-8.87%	-8.29%	-0.42%
境内	537,562,279.16	389,564,839.48	27.53%	-3.55%	-4.37%	0.62%
分销售模式						
直销	1,032,897,880.53	715,823,185.34	30.70%	-6.46%	-6.70%	0.18%

公司主营业务数据统计口径在报告期发生调整的情况下，公司最近 1 年按报告期末口径调整后的主营业务数据

□适用 ☑不适用

（3） 公司实物销售收入是否大于劳务收入

☑是 □否

行业分类	项目	单位	2022 年	2021 年	同比增减
标准排水泵	销售量	万个	3,604.78	3,985.53	-9.60%
	生产量	万个	3,370.52	4,214.26	-20.00%
	库存量	万个	710.80	945.06	-24.80%
冷凝泵	销售量	万个	436.11	491.28	-11.20%
	生产量	万个	431.03	527.57	-18.30%
	库存量	万个	91.70	96.78	-5.30%

洗涤泵	销售量	万个	107.78	130.17	-17.20%
	生产量	万个	102.98	139.00	-25.90%
	库存量	万个	49.28	54.08	-8.90%

相关数据同比发生变动 30%以上的原因说明

□适用 ☑不适用

（4） 公司已签订的重大销售合同、重大采购合同截至本报告期的履行情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（5） 营业成本构成

行业分类

行业分类

单位：元

行业分类	项目	2022 年		2021 年		同比增减
		金额	占营业成本比重	金额	占营业成本比重	
家用电器配件	直接材料	408,358,396.88	66.76%	453,738,949.59	68.69%	-1.93%
家用电器配件	直接人工	107,667,692.14	17.60%	112,925,155.89	17.09%	0.51%
家用电器配件	制造费用	82,132,865.57	13.43%	75,478,052.45	11.43%	2.00%
家用电器配件	运费	13,523,021.64	2.21%	18,435,826.90	2.79%	-0.58%

说明

因公司业务发展，营业成本构成本年按行业分类进行披露时，对原排水泵及与家电相关具有独立功能的配件产品，公司统称为家用电器配件，2021 年度、2022 年度的营业成本构成未发生重大变化。

（6） 报告期内合并范围是否发生变动

□是 ☑否

（7） 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

（8） 主要销售客户和主要供应商情况

公司主要销售客户情况

前五名客户合计销售金额（元）	680,273,800.55
前五名客户合计销售金额占年度销售总额比例	64.22%
前五名客户销售额中关联方销售额占年度销售总额比例	0.00%

公司前 5 大客户资料

序号	客户名称	销售额（元）	占年度销售总额比例
1	客户一	226,801,300.38	21.41%

2	客户二	202,208,329.51	19.09%
3	客户三	129,143,891.48	12.19%
4	客户四	61,986,563.45	5.85%
5	客户五	60,133,715.73	5.68%
合计	--	680,273,800.55	64.22%

主要客户其他情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

公司主要供应商情况

前五名供应商合计采购金额（元）	107,035,464.49
前五名供应商合计采购金额占年度采购总额比例	24.08%
前五名供应商采购额中关联方采购额占年度采购总额比例	0.00%

公司前 5 名供应商资料

序号	供应商名称	采购额（元）	占年度采购总额比例
1	供应商一	28,679,342.73	6.45%
2	供应商二	24,724,017.83	5.56%
3	供应商三	21,148,277.41	4.76%
4	供应商四	20,041,772.32	4.51%
5	供应商五	12,442,054.20	2.80%
合计	--	107,035,464.49	24.08%

主要供应商其他情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

3、费用

单位：元

	2022 年	2021 年	同比增减	重大变动说明
销售费用	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76	-14.65%	主要受营收下降，销售人员的工资薪酬同向下降所致
管理费用	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39	2.10%	无重大变化
财务费用	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66	-634.40%	主要受本报告期人民币相对上年同期贬值，汇兑收益增加所致
研发费用	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33	-2.30%	无重大变化

4、研发投入

☑适用 □不适用

主要研发项目名称	项目目的	项目进展	拟达到的目标	预计对公司未来发展的影响
BLDC 排水泵	拓展产品范畴	开发中	量化生产，满足不同客户的需求	保持公司在家用电器排水泵市场的竞争力
高效永磁同步排水泵	根据市场需求，不断优化产品性能	量产	满足市场的发展需求，为客户提供性能更佳的产品	提高公司的核心竞争力
进水阀	拓展公司家用电器配件产品种类	量产	为客户提供综合性能更优异的产品	开拓与家用电器配件密切相关的新市场
高效节能洗涤循环泵	拓展公司用家用电器	量产	取得家用洗碗机市场	为公司家用电器配件

	配件产品种类		份额	业务开拓更大市场空间
新一代洁肠水疗仪	开发新款地尔、米诺斯水疗马桶机型，满足市场需求	量产	丰富产品线，增加增量渠道	定位中高端市场，提升产品销量
纯电动车辆用充电桩	研发适用于国标和欧标电动汽车的充电桩，芯片国产化	量产	满足客户与市场需求，增加增量渠道	开拓国内、海外充电桩市场，提升公司产品市场占有率
电动汽车用电子水泵	研发适用于新能源汽车领域的电子水泵（电子水泵、加热水泵、双驱水泵、大功率水泵）	部分产品已量产	满足客户需求，形成量化生产	帮助公司进入新的业务领域，提升公司综合竞争力
控制系统	国产芯片替代以及降低控制系统成本	中试阶段	通过国产化芯片替代来提升产品性价比及芯片缺货周期长问题	解决芯片短缺卡脖子问题，提升公司竞争力
机器人关节	填补机器人整机的应用空白，开发新的应用场景，丰富产品品类	小试阶段	让关节产品具备快速自由组合的能力，以适应更多的应用场景	形成产品矩阵，作为主力产品带动公司的业务增长
谐波减速机	提升谐波减速机的可靠性	中试阶段	提升谐波减速机产品竞争力	在谐波减速机领域奠定技术品牌基础
电动执行单元	开发谐波减速机新的应用场景，提高产品附加值	小试阶段	通过提高产品集成度来适应更多的应用场景	作为主力产品带动公司的减速机与机电产品业务增长

公司研发人员情况

	2022 年	2021 年	变动比例
研发人员数量（人）	249	262	-4.96%
研发人员数量占比	14.60%	13.97%	0.63%
研发人员学历			
本科	82	84	-2.38%
硕士	12	15	-20.00%
研发人员年龄构成			
30 岁以下	60	70	-14.29%
30~40 岁	130	141	-7.80%

近三年公司研发投入金额及占营业收入的比例

	2022 年	2021 年	2020 年
研发投入金额（元）	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33	45,552,798.44
研发投入占营业收入比例	4.31%	4.14%	4.85%
研发支出资本化的金额（元）	0.00	0.00	0.00
资本化研发支出占研发投入的比例	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
资本化研发支出占当期净利润的比重	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

公司研发人员构成发生重大变化的原因及影响

□适用 ☑不适用

研发投入总额占营业收入的比重较上年发生显著变化的原因

□适用 ☑不适用

研发投入资本化率大幅变动的原因及其合理性说明

□适用 ☑不适用

5、现金流

单位：元

项目	2022 年	2021 年	同比增减
经营活动现金流入小计	1,157,184,315.07	1,107,646,947.85	4.47%
经营活动现金流出小计	977,586,482.42	944,327,111.76	3.52%
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09	9.97%
投资活动现金流入小计	20,461,366.34	34,482,150.89	-40.66%
投资活动现金流出小计	141,440,713.27	166,557,750.41	-15.08%
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-120,979,346.93	-132,075,599.52	-8.40%
筹资活动现金流入小计	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77	-51.69%
筹资活动现金流出小计	157,405,152.42	404,377,185.43	-61.07%
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-78,302,141.44	-240,646,316.66	-67.46%
现金及现金等价物净增加额	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07	-95.04%

相关数据同比发生重大变动的主要影响因素说明

☑适用 □不适用

1.投资活动现金流入减少 40.66%，主要是受上年同期处置法拉第子公司收到现金所致；

2.筹资活动现金流入减少 51.69%，主要是本期减少了信用借款；

3.筹资活动现金流出减少 61.07%，主要受信用借款减少导致还款流出减少以及分红减少所致；

4.筹资活动产生的现金流量净额减少 67.46%，两报告期为净流出，本期下降主要是偿还债务减少以及分红减少所致；

5.现金及现金等价物净增加额（净减少额）减少 95.04%，主要受投资、筹资活动现金净流出减少，经营活动现金净流入增加综合所致。

报告期内公司经营活动产生的现金净流量与本年度净利润存在重大差异的原因说明

□适用 ☑不适用

五、非主营业务情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：元

	金额	占利润总额比例	形成原因说明	是否具有可持续性
投资收益	25,230,436.57	11.10%	股权投资收益及外汇远期和期货交割收益	权益投资具有可持续性，其他不具有可持续性
公允价值变动损益	-1,312,500.00	-0.58%	外汇远期合约和期货	两者均不具有可持续

			合约公允价值变动损益	性
资产减值	-10,781,488.78	-4.74%	金融资产及存货减值损失	均不具有可持续性
营业外收入	200,255.32	0.09%	与经营无关的杂项收入	不具有可持续性
营业外支出	989,071.54	0.44%	资产报废、捐赠等支出形成	不具有可持续性

六、资产及负债状况分析

1、资产构成重大变动情况

单位：元

	2022 年末		2022 年初		比重增减	重大变动说明
	金额	占总资产比例	金额	占总资产比例		
货币资金	84,414,650.96	3.75%	95,315,691.81	4.27%	-0.52%	无重大变化
应收账款	281,651,244.58	12.52%	266,828,856.48	11.96%	0.56%	无重大变化
存货	262,223,111.58	11.66%	283,674,082.82	12.71%	-1.05%	无重大变化
投资性房地产	603,950,943.66	26.85%		0.00%	26.85%	本期将部分房屋及建筑物调整为投资性房地产核算及管理
长期股权投资	129,516,746.84	5.76%	114,569,576.87	5.14%	0.62%	无重大变化
固定资产	438,424,399.11	19.49%	919,067,630.69	41.19%	-21.70%	主要因本期将部分房屋及建筑物调整为投资性房地产核算及管理
在建工程	12,578,822.26	0.56%	38,578,974.89	1.73%	-1.17%	无重大变化
使用权资产	8,867,345.15	0.39%	4,441,460.06	0.20%	0.19%	无重大变化
短期借款	30,984,563.27	1.38%	55,006,500.28	2.47%	-1.09%	无重大变化
合同负债	9,158,212.43	0.41%	11,441,110.56	0.51%	-0.10%	无重大变化
租赁负债	6,814,145.54	0.30%	1,664,113.15	0.07%	0.23%	无重大变化
其他应付款	29,661,694.02	1.32%	21,311,985.99	0.96%	0.36%	主要是非全资子公司同川科技借入其股东沈晓龙个人款项 450 万元用于临时经营周转

境外资产占比较高

□适用 ☑不适用

2、以公允价值计量的资产和负债

☑适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	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	本期出售金额	其他变动	期末数
金融资产								
2.衍生金融资产	32,442,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00		23,909,300.00
4.其他权益工具投资	15,400,000.00						21,320.75	15,421,320.75
金融资产小计	47,842,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00	21,320.75	39,330,620.75
上述合计	47,842,769.00	-1,312,500.00			11,000,000.00	18,220,969.00	21,320.75	39,330,620.75
金融负债	0.00							0.00

其他变动的内容

其他权益工具投资增加 21,320.75 元是集团内同川科技对海伯森投资转让给母公司发生的相关税费。

报告期内公司主要资产计量属性是否发生重大变化

□是 ☑否

3、截至报告期末的资产权利受限情况

无

七、投资状况分析

1、总体情况

☑适用 □不适用

报告期投资额（元）	上年同期投资额（元）	变动幅度
49,144,563.58	71,477,212.60	-31.24%

2、报告期内获取的重大的股权投资情况

□适用 ☑不适用

3、报告期内正在进行的重大的非股权投资情况

□适用 ☑不适用

4、金融资产投资

（1） 证券投资情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在证券投资。

（2） 衍生品投资情况

☑适用 □不适用

1） 报告期内以套期保值为目的的衍生品投资

☑适用 □不适用

单位：万元

衍生品投资类型	初始投资金额	本期公允价值变动损益	计入权益的累计公允价值变动	报告期内购入金额	报告期内售出金额	期末金额	期末投资金额占公司报告期末净资产比例
金融衍生工具	2,631.84	-240.91	0	0	0	2,390.93	1.30%
合计	2,631.84	-240.91	0	0	0	2,390.93	1.30%
报告期内套期保值业务的会计政策、会计核算具体原则，以及与上一报告期相比是否发生重大变化的说明	公司以谨慎预计的未来外汇收入为限，选择合适的时机与银行签订远期结汇合约、外汇期权合约、外汇掉期合约以锁定或相对锁定未来现金流量，避免汇率风险，此类业务在实质上属于套期保值业务，但因其无法完全满足 24 号套期保值准则第三章关于套期确认计量所规定的条件，故公司将此类金融衍生工具根据 22 号金融工具确认与计量准则相关规定，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，作为交易性金融资产核算。本报告期对此类业务的会计核算办法与上年同期保持一致。						
报告期实际损益情况的说明	为有效规避和防范汇率风险，减少汇率波动对公司经营的影响，公司开展远期结汇等业务。报告期内，公司通过远期结汇实现交割收益 1,430 万元。						
套期保值效果的说明	公司从事的金融衍生品套期保值业务与公司外汇相挂钩，以具体经营业务为依托，实现了预期风险管理目标。						
衍生品投资资金来源	无资金投入，利用银行授信额度。						
报告期衍生品持仓的风险分析及控制措施说明（包括但不限于市场风险、流动性风险、信用	公司开展远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务风险分析：（1）汇率波动风险：在汇率行情变动较大的情况下，公司锁定汇率或各种条件可能与交割日（或行权日）银行的汇率或各种条件发生不利差异，造成汇兑损失。（2）客户违约风险：客户应收账款发生逾期，货款无法在预测的回款期内收回的情况下，公司采取反向平仓措施，可能导致损失。（3）回款预测风险：市场营销部根据客户订单和预计订单进行回款预测，实际执行过程中，客户可能会调整订单，造成公司回款预测不准，导致公司反向平仓，可能造成损失。 风险控制措施：1）当汇率发生巨幅波动，如果锁定汇率或各种条件远低于交割日（或行权日）银行的汇率或各种条件，公司会择机判断何时反向平仓。（2）为防止远期结售汇延期交割，公司高度重视应收账						

风险、操作风险、法律风险等）	款的管理，积极催收应收账款，避免出现应收账款逾期的现象。公司开展的远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务是为满足正常生产经营需要，在银行办理的规避和防范汇率风险的业务。
已投资衍生品报告期内市场价格或产品公允价值变动的情况，对衍生品公允价值的分析应披露具体使用的方法及相关假设与参数的设定	报告期末未交割外汇远期合约公允价值变动损益=Σ报告期末单个未交割外汇远期合约的外币金额*（签约时约定的远期外汇合约汇率—银行重估的截止资产负债日的交割日相同的远期外汇合约汇率）。 公允价值变动损益将在该合约交割时作反向冲回，即归零。报告期末公司该项衍生品投资公允价值为 2,390.93 万元。
涉诉情况（如适用）	无
衍生品投资审批董事会公告披露日期（如有）	2022 年 04 月 12 日
衍生品投资审批股东会公告披露日期（如有）	2022 年 05 月 10 日
独立董事对公司衍生品投资及风险控制情况的专项意见	（1）公司开展远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务有利于锁定汇率风险。相关交易基于公司的外币收（付）款的谨慎预测。 （2）遵循以正常生产经营为基础，以具体经营业务为依托，以规避和防范汇率风险为目的，不存在重大风险，亦不存在损害公司及全体股东，特别是中小股东利益的情形。 （3）经审慎判断，同意公司开展 2022 年度远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务。

2） 报告期内以投机为目的的衍生品投资

☑适用 □不适用

单位：万元

衍生品投资操作方名称	关联关系	是否关联交易	衍生品投资类型	衍生品投资初始投资金额	起始日期	终止日期	期初投资金额	报告期内购入金额	报告期内售出金额	计提减值准备金额（如有）	期末投资金额	期末投资金额占公司报告期末净资产比例	报告期实际损益金额
银河期货有限公司	无	否	铜、铝、螺纹钢期货	722.1	2021 年 10 月 20 日	2022 年 12 月 30 日	612.44	1,100	1,822.1		0	0.00%	-153.34
合计				722.1	--	--	612.44	1,100	1,822.1		0	0.00%	-153.34
衍生品投资资金来源	自有资金												
涉诉情况（如适用）	无												
衍生品投资审批董事会公告披露日期（如有）	2021 年 10 月 20 日												
报告期衍生品持仓的风险	公司期货交易操作主要目的是避免原材料价格波动带来的潜在风险，提高公司资金的使用效												

分析及控制措施说明（包括但不限于市场风险、流动性风险、信用风险、操作风险、法律风险等）	率，以及获取投资收益，但同时也会存在一定风险： （1）价格波动风险：期货行情变化较大，可能产生价格波动风险，造成期货交易的损失。 （2）资金风险：期货交易按照公司《期货投资内部控制制度》中规定权限下达操作指令，如投入金额过大，可能造成资金流动性风险，此外，在期货价格波动巨大时，公司甚至可能存在未及时补充保证金而被强行平仓带来实际损失的风险。 （3）内部控制风险：期货交易专业性较强，复杂程度较高，可能会产生由于内部控制体系不完善造成的风险。 （4）技术风险：可能因为计算机系统不完备导致技术风险。 采取的风险控制措施： （1）公司制定了《期货投资内部控制制度》，明确了开展期货投资业务的组织机构及职责、业务授权、业务流程、风险管理等内容，通过严格的内部控制指导和规范执行，形成较为完整的风险控制体系。 （2）公司的期货投资业务只限于在境内期货交易所交易的铜、铝、螺纹钢期货品种。 （3）严格控制期货投资的资金规模，合理计划和使用保证金，公司将合理调度自有资金用于期货投资业务，不使用募集资金直接或间接进行期货投资。如投入资金有需要超过原审批额度的，应将该事项重新提交董事会审议批准，并严格按照公司《期货投资内部控制制度》进行期货投资业务。 （4）设立符合要求的计算机系统及相关设施，确保交易工作正常开展。当发生故障时，及时采取相应的处理措施以减少损失。
已投资衍生品报告期内市场价格或产品公允价值变动的情况，对衍生品公允价值的分析应披露具体使用的方法及相关假设与参数的设定	公允价值按照市场价格计算
报告期公司衍生品的会计政策及会计核算具体原则与上一报告期相比是否发生重大变化的说明	无重大变化。
独立董事对公司衍生品投资及风险控制情况的专项意见	（1）公司拟开展的期货投资业务与公司日常经营紧密相关，有助于避免原材料价格波动带来的潜在风险，提高公司资金的使用效率，以及获取投资收益。 （2）公司已建立《期货投资内部控制制度》，将严格按照相关制度的规定进行风险控制和管理，有效防范、发现和化解风险，确保进行期货交易的资金相对安全。 （3）公司进行期货交易符合公司和股东的利益，不存在损害公司和中小股东权益的情形。 （4）经审慎判断，同意公司开展期货投资业务。

5、募集资金使用情况

☑适用 □不适用

（1） 募集资金总体使用情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：万元

募集年份	募集方式	募集资金总额	本期已使用募集资金总额	已累计使用募集资金总额	报告期内变更用途的募集资金总额	累计变更用途的募集资金总额	累计变更用途的募集资金总额比例	尚未使用募集资金总额	尚未使用募集资金用途及去向	闲置两年以上募集资金金额
2014	公开发行	59,969	33.92	64,137.72	0	16,956.06	28.27%	0	已使用完毕	0
合计	--	59,969	33.92	64,137.72	0	16,956.06	28.27%	0	--	0
募集资金总体使用情况说明										

经中国证券监督管理委员会《关于核准江门市地尔汉宇电器股份有限公司首次公开发行股票的批复》（证监许可[2014]1054 号）核准并经深圳证券交易所同意，公司首次公开发行人民币普通股（A 股）3400 万股，每股发行价格为人民币 19.30 元，募集资金总额为人民币 656,200,000 元，扣除发行费用人民币 56,510,000 元，公司实际募集资金净额为人民币 599,690,000 元。瑞华会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）已于 2014 年 10 月 28 日对本次发行募集资金到账情况进行了审验，并出具了瑞华验字[2014]第 48110011 号《验资报告》。

报告期内，公司严格按照《募集资金管理办法》的规定和要求，对募集资金的存放和使用进行有效的管理，以确保用于募集资金投资项目的建设。在使用募集资金时，严格履行相应的申请和审批手续，同时及时知会保荐机构，并随时接受保荐代表人的监督。

2014 年 12 月 24 日，经公司第二届董事会第八次会议审议通过了《关于以募集资金置换预先投入募集资金投资项目自筹资金的议案》，同意公司使用募集资金 13,256.83 万元置换公司预先投入募集资金投资项目的同等金额的自筹资金，瑞华会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）出具了瑞华核字[2014] 48110030 号鉴证报告，对该情况进行了审验；《关于使用募集资金向全资子公司甜的电器增资用于募投项目的议案》，同意公司将募集资金 25,081 万元人民币对部分募投项目的实施单位甜的电器进行增资，使甜的电器的注册资本由 3,300 万元人民币增加至 28,381 万元人民币，以由甜的电器使用募集资金实施相关募投项目（公告编号：2014-024）。

“洗碗机底部总成项目”、“新型家庭水务节水系统项目”的资金需求和使用计划是公司在 2011 年基于上市前的市场情况和公司产能情况的背景制定的，因 IPO 发行上市审核进度等客观原因，公司首次公开发行股票并上市的进展较原计划延迟，并且随着时间的推移，市场环境和客户需求情况都发生了一定的变化。为了整合公司资源，提高募集资金使用效率，保证募集资金投资项目的实施质量，充分维护上市公司股东的利益，经公司董事会、监事会审议以及独立董事、保荐机构发表相关意见，2016 年第一次临时股东大会审议决定终止利用募集资金对上述两个项目的投资意向，并将募集资金投资于“工业机器人产业化项目”（公告编号：2016-041）。

2019 年 12 月 13 日，公司第三届董事会第十五次会议审议通过了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的议案》，拟终止募集资金投资项目“工业机器人产业化项目”的实施，并将该项目尚未使用的募集资金及利息收入（最终金额以资金转出当日银行结息余额为准）用于永久性补充流动资金。公司监事会、独立董事、保荐机构均已发表明确同意意见（公告编号：2019-071）。2019 年 12 月 30 日，公司 2019 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过了上述议案。

2021 年 10 月 19 日，公司第四届董事会第十次会议审议通过了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的议案》，拟终止募集资金投资项目“洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目”的实施，并将该项目尚未使用的募集资金及利息收入合计 4,142.43 万元（最终金额以资金转出当日银行结息余额为准）用于永久性补充公司流动资金。公司监事会、独立董事、保荐机构均已发表明确同意意见（公告编号：2021-070）。2021 年 11 月 5 日，公司 2021 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过上述议案。

（2） 募集资金承诺项目情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：万元

承诺投资项目和超募资金投向	是否已变更项目（含部分变更）	募集资金承诺投资总额	调整后投资总额(1)	本报告期投入金额	截至期末累计投入金额(2)	截至期末投资进度(3)＝(2)/(1)	项目达到预定可使用状态日期	本报告期实现的效益	截止报告期末累计实现的效益	是否达到预计效益	项目可行性是否发生重大变化
承诺投资项目											
1、家用电器排水泵扩产及技术升级项目	否	18,775	18,775		18,804.34	100.16%	2015 年 12 月 31 日	3,311.34	24,108.07	是	否

2、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目	是	10,784	8,124.94		8,124.94					不适用	是
3、洗碗机底部总成项目	是	10,804								不适用	是
4、新型家庭水务节水系统项目	是	3,493								不适用	是
5、其他与主营业务相关的营运资金项目	否	16,144	16,144		16,567.16	102.62%				不适用	否
6、工业机器人产业化项目	是		8,527.34		8,527.34					不适用	是
7、永久补充流动资金（终止工业机器人产业化项目）	否		5,769.66		7,896.02	136.85%				不适用	否
8、永久补充流动资金（终止洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目）	否		2,659.06	33.92	4,217.92	158.62%				不适用	否
承诺投资项目小计	--	60,000	60,000	33.92	64,137.72	--	--	3,311.34	24,108.07	--	--
超募资金投向											
无	否										
合计	--	60,000	60,000	33.92	64,137.72	--	--	3,311.34	24,108.07	--	--
分项目说明未达到计划进度、预计收益的情况和原因（含“是否达到预	不适用										

计效益”选择“不适用”的原因）	
项目可行性发生重大变化的情况说明	1、“洗碗机底部总成项目”、“新型家庭水务节水系统项目”的资金需求和使用计划是公司在 2011 年基于上市前的市场情况和公司产能情况的背景制定的，因 IPO 发行上市审核进度等客观原因，公司首次公开发行股票并上市的进展较原计划延迟，并且随着时间的推移，市场环境和客户需求情况都发生了一定的变化。为了整合公司资源，提高募集资金使用效率，保证募集资金投资项目的实施质量，充分维护上市公司股东的利益，经公司董事会、监事会审议以及独立董事、保荐机构发表相关意见，2016 年度第一次临时股东大会审议决定终止利用募集资金对上述两个项目的投资意向，并将募集资金投资于“工业机器人产业化项目“。 2、“工业机器人产业化项目”因 2019 年一至三季度工业机器人需求持续萎靡，短期内行业回暖乏力。公司结合业务发展情况及现有市场调研情况，对项目的财务指标进行了重新评定，经综合分析，公司继续按原计划投入募集资金预计难以达到预期效益。为维护公司及全体股东利益，提高募集资金使用效率，公司决定终止“工业机器人产业化项目”，并将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金，用于与公司业务相关的研发、生产及经营使用。上述事项已经公司第三届董事会第十五次会议、第三届监事会第十四次会议、2019 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过，独立董事、保荐机构发表了相关意见。 3、“洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目”在项目实施过程中，受到施工许可证取得延迟、设计方案调整导致土建工程延期等事项的影响，整个项目进度延迟，已经历了四次延期。近年来，公司洗涤循环泵的销售数量趋于稳定，公司已有产能能够满足目前的订单需求及未来几年内潜在的订单需求的增长。经公司审慎研究，公司继续按原计划投入募集资金预计难以达到预期效益。为维护公司及全体股东利益，提高募集资金使用效率，公司决定终止“洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目”，并将剩余募集资金用于与公司业务相关的研发、生产及经营使用，并将该项目已投资建成的厂房供公司其他业务使用或对外出租。上述事项已经公司第四届董事会第十次会议、第四届监事会第十次会议、2021 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过，独立董事、保荐机构发表了相关意见。
超募资金的金额、用途及使用进展情况	不适用
募集资金投资项目实施地点变更情况	不适用
募集资金投资项目实施方式调整情况	不适用
募集资金投资项目先期投入及置换情况	适用
	2014 年 12 月 26 日，完成了利用募集资金置换先期投入 13,256.83 万元。
用闲置募集资金暂时补充流动资金情况	不适用

项目实施出现募集资金结余的金额及原因	不适用
尚未使用的募集资金用途及去向	报告期内，公司募集资金已全部使用完毕。
募集资金使用及披露中存在的问题或其他情况	无

（3） 募集资金变更项目情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：万元

变更后的项目	对应的原承诺项目	变更后项目拟投入募集资金总额(1)	本报告期实际投入金额	截至期末实际累计投入金额(2)	截至期末投资进度(3)=(2)/(1)	项目达到预定可使用状态日期	本报告期实现的效益	是否达到预计效益	变更后的项目可行性是否发生重大变化
工业机器人产业化项目	洗碗机底部总成项目\新型家庭水务节水系统项目	8,527.34	0	8,527.34				不适用	是
永久补充流动资金（终止工业机器人产业化项目）	工业机器人产业化项目	5,769.66	0	7,896.02	136.85%			不适用	否
永久补充流动资金（终止洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目）	洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目	2,659.06	33.92	4,217.92	158.62%			不适用	否
合计	--	16,956.06	33.92	20,641.28	--	--	0	--	--
变更原因、决策程序及信息披露情况说明(分具体项目)		1、洗碗机底部总成项目、新型家庭水务节水系统项目变更为工业机器人产业化项目 （1）变更原因： “洗碗机底部总成项目”、“新型家庭水务节水系统项目”的资金需求和使用计划是公司在 2011 年基于上市前的市场情况和公司产能情况的背景制定的，因 IPO 发行上市审核进度等客观原因，公司首次公开发行股票并上市的进展较原计划延迟，并且随着时间的推移，市场环境和客户需求情况都发生了一定的变化。 在“洗碗机底部总成项目”的推进过程中，由于客户需求存在不确定因素，产品设计							

	理念需要与目标客户进行不断的沟通与调整，样品测试反馈时间偏长，导致募集资金投资效率偏低，因此，未来针对洗碗机产品领域公司将以提高排水泵产品和洗涤循环泵产品等优势产品的销售规模为主要目标，不再继续以募集资金推进洗碗机底部总成项目，仅将该项目作为研发储备项目继续开展相关工作；在“新型家庭水务节水系统项目”的产品推广过程中，公司设计了多款不同结构与功能的家庭用小型自动节水系统产品，并且小批量推向市场，在此过程中遇到了消费者对产品认知度低、房地产开发商对产品需求不及预期等一系列问题，继续推进该项目不符合公司的实际发展现状，公司综合考虑项目进度及募集资金投资效率，决定不再继续以募集资金推进此项目，仅将该项目作为研发储备项目继续开展相关工作。 为了整合公司资源，提高募集资金使用效率,保证募集资金投资项目的实施质量，充分维护上市公司股东的利益，公司决定终止利用募集资金对上述两个项目的投资意向。 （2）决策程序：第二届董事会第二十次会议和 2016 年度第一次临时股东大会审议通过了《关于变更部分募集资金用途的议案》。 （3）信息披露：公司于 2016 年 8 月 18 日披露了《关于变更部分募集资金用途的公告》（公告编号：2016-041）。 2、工业机器人产业化项目终止并将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金 （1）变更原因。在项目建设过程中，因工业机器人需求持续萎靡，短期内行业回暖乏力。公司结合业务发展情况及现有市场调研情况，对项目的财务指标进行了重新评定，经综合分析，公司继续按原计划投入募集资金预计难以达到预期效益。为维护公司及全体股东利益，提高募集资金使用效率，公司决定终止“工业机器人产业化项目”。 若未来市场环境发生重大变化，需继续建设，公司将以自有资金进行投入。同时为提升募集资金的使用效率，降低公司财务费用，公司将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金，用于与公司业务相关的研发、生产及经营使用。 （2）决策程序：公司第三届董事会第十五次会议、2019 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的议案》，监事会、独立董事、保荐机构发表同意意见。 （3）信息披露：公司于 2019 年 12 月 14 日披露了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的公告》（公告编号：2019-071）。 3、洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目终止并将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金 （1）变更原因。1）近年来，公司洗涤循环泵的销售数量趋于稳定，公司现有产能能够满足目前的订单需求；2）受国际贸易关税政策调整的影响，公司洗涤循环泵的主要客户 Whirlpool Corporation 将不采购公司在国内生产的洗涤循环泵，要求公司的泰国子公司生产并向其销售洗涤循环泵。3）2017 年之后国内洗碗机零售量增速放缓；4）2018 年至 2020 年，洗涤循环泵总体收入占公司营业收入的比例较小。经公司审慎研究，公司继续按原计划投入募集资金难以达到预期效益。为维护公司及全体股东利益，提高募集资金使用效率，公司决定终止“洗碗机用洗涤循环泵项目”，并将尚未使用的募集资金及利息收入用于永久性补充流动资金，用于与公司业务相关的研发、生产及经营使用，并将该项目已投资建成的厂房供公司及其他业务使用或对外出租。 （2）决定程序。公司第四届董事会第十次会议、2021 年度第三次临时股东大会审议通过了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的议案》，监事会、独立董事、保荐机构发表同意意见。 （3）信息披露。公司于 2021 年 10 月 20 日披露了《关于终止部分募集资金投资项目及将剩余募集资金永久性补充流动资金的公告》（公告编号：2021-070）。
未达到计划进度或预计收益的情况和原因(分具体项目)	详见上表
变更后的项目可行性发生重大变化的情况说明	详见上表

八、重大资产和股权出售

1、出售重大资产情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期未出售重大资产。

2、出售重大股权情况

□适用 ☑不适用

九、主要控股参股公司分析

☑适用 □不适用

主要子公司及对公司净利润影响达 10%以上的参股公司情况

单位：元

公司名称	公司类型	主要业务	注册资本	总资产	净资产	营业收入	营业利润	净利润
地尔肠道健康科技有限公司	子公司	研发、生产销售水疗马桶、智能马桶等	10,000,000.00	122,486,502.77	8,470,952.61	100,846,575.69	-1,886,717.43	-1,267,267.41
江门市甜的电器有限公司	子公司	家用电器及其配件	340,000,000.00	433,602,754.75	323,527,611.81	26,694,627.94	-16,085,443.92	-12,371,405.31
江门市汉宇电器有限公司	子公司	家用电器及其配件	190,000,000.00	262,383,493.43	190,894,440.61	14,140,314.91	720,822.56	540,616.91
深圳市同川科技有限公司	子公司	机床数控设备、机械化自动化控制设备	36,250,000.00	66,463,412.81	22,348,985.35	51,986,582.79	-7,631,866.10	-7,092,963.38
Hanyu group (Thailand) co., ltd.	子公司	家用电器及其配件	85,626,840	271,839,880.14	100,814,221.86	203,349,787.45	20,252,058.33	14,973,130.17

报告期内取得和处置子公司的情况

☑适用 □不适用

公司名称	报告期内取得和处置子公司方式	对整体生产经营和业绩的影响
江门市中磁机电有限公司	注销	无影响

主要控股参股公司情况说明

十、公司控制的结构化主体情况

□适用 ☑不适用

十一、公司未来发展的展望

（一）公司发展目标

公司力争保持全球家用电器排水泵主要供应商的地位，同时开拓以洗碗机用洗涤循环泵、进水阀、水疗马桶为主的与家用电器排水泵密切相关的新市场，成为节能、健康、环保家用电器的领导者和实践者。此外，公司还以智能制造领域、新能源汽车领域为发展目标，着力研制工业机器人产品、新能源汽车配件产品，为公司未来发展拓展更为广阔的空间。

未来，公司将以国家加快培育和发展战略性新兴产业政策为导向，在现有业务基础上，坚持自主创新，进一步加强对核心技术的研发投入，持续提高公司核心竞争力。

（二）2023 年经营计划

2023 年度，公司将围绕企业发展目标抓好以下各方面的工作：

1、提高公司经营目标达成率，严格控制未完成项目数，并纳入 2023 年度绩效考核。进一步提高和细化绩效考核工作，加强人员动态管理工作。

2、进一步加大家用电器配件类产品生产过程自动化改造，稳步提高产能、提升产品品质，提高产品的品牌知名度和美誉度；进一步加强供应商采购和质量管控工作；继续推进新型高效一体排水泵产品销售力度，加快提升市场份额和市场影响力；利用已有客户资源推进进水阀产品的销售；持续提高洗碗机用洗涤循环泵的市场份额；进一步落实泰国子公司的生产加工能力；通过不断自主技术创新进一步提升公司的核心竞争力、保持公司的持续增长性。

3、加强水疗马桶的销售力度，增强营销手段，落实样板市场建设和全渠道代理商招商工作，针对不同的客户群体开发并上市新款智能马桶产品，利用多种营销手段努力提高水疗马桶的销售业绩；加强工业机器人产品谐波减速器的销售力度；构建交/直流充电桩、微充系列产品、汽车电子水泵等产品的营销渠道，争取市场突破。

4、加大研发投入，并加强产品的有效研发，争取在新型泵类产品、进水阀、谐波减速器、新能源汽车配件、功能型水疗马桶等方面持续取得突破；进一步完善知识产权管理体系。

5、继续加大引进专业人才的力度，继续加强培养后备人员工作，同时加大培训考核力度。

6、建立健全公司治理体系，积极探索适合公司特点的市值管理模式，提升投资者关系管理水平。

7、公司将积极寻找产业延伸机会，利用资本市场的有效手段寻求与公司发展战略互补的合作项目。

（三）生产经营中面临的风险及应对措施

1、新增产能利用不足导致利润率下降的风险

甜的电器和汉宇电器的基建项目已完成。但面对市场需求与客户开发可能低于预期的情况，有可能导致部分厂房暂时闲置，由此导致的折旧费用负担可能会对公司的利润率带来负面的影响。公司将通过加强市场推广力度，提高产品销售力度，合理消化产能。

2、成本费用上升的风险

随着公司规模的不断扩大、基建项目的资产陆续转固、高层储备人才的增加以及新研发项目的持续投入，公司成本和费用面临较大的上升压力；随着公司不断扩大市场，提高公司产品的市场占有率，销售费用、管理费用等费用将相应增加；随着劳动力成本的上升、人员流动的加剧，现有的员工工资呈较快上升趋势。上述成本费用上升因素将导致产品毛利率和销售净利率的下降。对此，公司将通过改变产品和制造方法的技术创新，提高加工过程自动化水平，扩大产品生产批量来降低生产成本，减少服务成本，保持并增加市场份额，同时通过扩大销售、强化管理，控制费用等举措，降低公司成本费用上升压力。

3、新产品市场推广导致的销售风险

公司非常重视洗碗机用洗涤循环泵、进水阀、谐波减速器、电子水泵、水疗马桶、充电桩、微充系列产品等新产品的市场推广，但如果该产品出现市场和客户需求不及预期的情况，则会影响预期的产能利用率和收益。针对以上风险，公司将在销售模式、客户沟通、渠道建设等方面加大力度，并适当借助社会资源，共同推进新产品的销售规模；此外，公司将在自主研发、技术升级方面紧跟行业发展趋势，继续保持合理的研发投入，在产品技术、售后服务等方面努力保持处于行业领先水平。

4、新技术研发风险

研发方面可能出现国内外同行更快推出更先进技术，导致公司已经投入研发工作失去价值，从而难以完成研发规划。公司将加快在研项目的投入，缩短在研项目周期，更快的实现在研项目的成果转化。

5、公司规模迅速扩张引起的管理风险

公司已积累了一定的管理经验，建立了适应公司当前发展状况的管理体系和管理制度。随着公司规模继续扩大，面临的领域将更加广泛，技术创新要求将加快，公司现有的管理架构和流程可能无法完全适应业务扩大带来的变化。如出现上述管理风险，公司的生产经营和业绩提升将可能受到一定影响。公司需要加强管理团队建设，对资源配置及业务流程进行合理优化。

公司将密切关注可能出现的风险因素的动态变化，关注上下游行业的变化趋势。如果风险因素已经较为明显显现，公司将采取优化业务、调整规划、调整规划实施方案等措施，不排除通过并购、合营或其它合作方式来实现公司战略目标。

十二、报告期内接待调研、沟通、采访等活动登记表

☑适用 □不适用

接待时间	接待地点	接待方式	接待对象类型	接待对象	谈论的主要内容及提供的资料	调研的基本情况索引
2022 年 04 月 22 日	“汉宇集团投资者关系”微信小程序	其他	个人	线上参与公司 2021 年度网上业绩说明会的投资者	公司 2021 年度业绩说明会	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 4 月 22 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 07 月 07 日	线上会议	电话沟通	机构	投资机构	公司工业机器人业务	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 7 月 2 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 07 月 12 日	公司会议室	实地调研	机构	投资机构	公司业务情况	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 7 月 12 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 07 月 14 日	公司会议室	实地调研	机构	投资机构、个人投资者	公司工业机器人业务	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 7 月 14 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 07 月 25 日	线上会议	电话沟通	机构	证券研究员	公司工业机器人业务	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 7 月 25 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 07 月 29 日	公司会议室、线上会议	实地调研	机构	投资机构	公司工业机器人业务	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 7 月 29 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 08 月 30 日	线上会议	电话沟通	机构	投资机构	公司半年度经营情况	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年

						8 月 30 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 08 月 31 日	线上会议	电话沟通	机构	投资机构	公司半年度经营情况及工业机器人业务	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 8 月 31 日的投资者关系活动记录表
2022 年 09 月 22 日	全景网路演厅	其他	其他	参与 2022 年广东辖区上市公司投资者关系管理月活动投资者集体接待日的投资者	公司业务情况	巨潮资讯网（http://www.cninfo.com.cn）：2022 年 9 月 22 日的投资者关系活动记录表

第四节 公司治理

一、公司治理的基本状况

报告期内，公司严格按照《公司法》、《证券法》、《上市公司信息披露管理办法》、《深圳证券交易所创业板股票上市规则》、《深圳证券交易所上市公司自律监管指引第 2 号——创业板上市公司规范运作》等有关法律法规、规范性文件及自律监管指引的要求，不断完善公司法人治理结构，建立健全内部管理和控制体系，促进公司规范运作。

1、关于股东与股东大会

根据《公司章程》、《上市公司股东大会规则》的相关规定，公司股东按其所持股份享有平等地位，并承担相应义务。公司治理结构能够保证所有股东，特别是中小股东合法行使权益，保证股东对公司重大事项的知情权、参与权、表决权。 报告期内的股东大会均由董事会召集召开，并聘请律师进行现场见证，根据相关法律、行政法规、部门规章、规范性文件及公司章程等规定应由股东大会表决的事项均按照相应的权限审批后交由股东大会审议，不存在越权审批或先实施后审议的情况。

2、关于公司与控股股东

公司具有独立的业务经营能力及完备的运营体系，在业务、人员、资产、机构、财务上均独立于控股股东，公司董事会、监事会和内部机构根据其议事规则或公司制度独立运作。公司控股股东严格规范自己的行为，通过股东大会依法行使股东权利并承担义务，没有超越股东大会直接或间接干预公司经营活动。报告期内，公司不存在为控股股东及其子公司提供担保的情形，亦不存在控股股东非经营性占用公司资金的行为。

3、关于董事和董事会

公司严格按照《公司法》、《公司章程》规定的选聘程序选举董事，董事会的人数和人员构成符合法律、法规的要求。董事忠实、勤勉尽责地履行职责和义务，维护公司和全体股东的利益；积极参加相关业务培训，提高任职水平，促进董事会规范运作和科学决策。

公司董事会下设战略委员会、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，为董事会的决策提供科学和专业的意见和参考建议。

4、关于监事和监事会

公司严格按照《公司法》、《公司章程》规定的选聘程序选举监事，监事会的人数和人员构成符合法律、法规的要求。监事认真履行监督职责，对公司重大事项、关联交易、财务状况以及董事、高级管理人员履行职责的合法、合规性进行监督，维护公司及股东的合法权益。

5、关于绩效评价与激励约束机制

公司董事会下设薪酬与考核委员会，制定了《薪酬与考核委员会工作细则》，建立和实施绩效考评制度。公司建立并逐步完善公正、透明的董事、监事、高级管理人员的绩效评价标准与激励约束机制；高级管理人员的聘任公开、透明，符合相关法律、法规的规定。

6、关于相关利益者

公司充分尊重和维护相关利益者的合法权益，积极与相关利益者合作，加强与各方的沟通和交流，实现社会、股东、公司、员工等各方利益的协调平衡，推动公司持续、稳定、健康发展。

7、关于信息披露与透明度

公司严格按照有关法律法规和《公司信息披露管理制度》、《投资者关系管理办法》的规定，加强信息披露事务管理，保证所披露的信息真实、准确、完整，简明清晰，通俗易懂。公司指定董事会秘书具体负责信息披露工作， 协调公司与投资者的关系，接待投资者来访与调研，回复投资者咨询。《证券时报》、《中国证券报》和中国证监会创业板指定信息披露网站（巨潮资讯网 www.cninfo.com.cn）为公司信息披露报纸和网站，确保所有投资者公平获取公司信息。

公司治理的实际状况与法律、行政法规和中国证监会发布的关于上市公司治理的规定是否存在重大差异

□是 ☑否

公司治理的实际状况与法律、行政法规和中国证监会发布的关于上市公司治理的规定不存在重大差异。

二、公司相对于控股股东、实际控制人在保证公司资产、人员、财务、机构、业务等方面的独立情况

公司严格按照《公司法》、《证券法》等有关法律法规和《公司章程》的要求规范运作，公司资产完整，在人员、财务、机构、业务等方面独立于公司控股股东、实际控制人，具有完整的业务体系及面向市场独立经营的能力。

三、同业竞争情况

□适用 ☑不适用

四、报告期内召开的年度股东大会和临时股东大会的有关情况

1、本报告期股东大会情况

会议届次	会议类型	投资者参与比例	召开日期	披露日期	会议决议
2021 年年度股东大会	年度股东大会	50.84%	2022 年 05 月 09 日	2022 年 05 月 10 日	审议通过《2021 年年度报告》（全文及摘要）、《2021 年度董事会工作报告》、《2021 年度监事会工作报告》、《2021 年度财务决算报告》、《2021 年度利润分配预案》、《关于向银行申请综合授信额度的议案》、《关于开展 2022 年度远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务的议案》、《关于续聘中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为公司 2022 年度审计机构的议案》
2022 年度第一次临时股东大会	临时股东大会	43.75%	2022 年 09 月 15 日	2022 年 09 月 16 日	审议通过《关于修订<公司章程>的议案》、《关于修订<股东大会议事规则>的议案》、《关于修订<董事会议事规则>的议案》、《关于修订<监事会议事规则>的议案》、《关于修订<独立董事工作制度>的议案》、《关于修订<对外投资管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<对外担保管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<募集资金管理办法>的议案》、《关于修订<投资者关系管理办法>的议案》、《关于修订<信息披露管理办法>的议案》、《关于制定<未来三年（2022 年-2024 年）股东回报规划>的议案》

2、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

五、公司具有表决权差异安排

□适用 ☑不适用

六、红筹架构公司治理情况

□适用 ☑不适用

七、董事、监事和高级管理人员情况

1、基本情况

姓名	职务	任职状态	性别	年龄	任期起始日期	任期终止日期	期初持股数（股）	本期增持股份数量（股）	本期减持股份数量（股）	其他增减变动（股）	期末持股数（股）	股份增减变动的原因
石华山	董事长、总经理	现任	男	54	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	250,652,589		20,883,067		229,769,522	通过集中竞价方式、大宗交易方式减持
吴格明	董事、副总经理	现任	男	55	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	0			13,104,553	13,104,553	间接持股变为直接持股
郑立楷	董事、副总经理	现任	男	50	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	0			6,626,734	6,626,734	间接持股变为直接持股
马春寿	董事、副总经理、财务总监	现任	男	54	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	4,473,000				4,473,000	
郭林生	董事	现任	男	50	2017年05月12日	2023年05月15日						
李振华	董事	现任	男	36	2017年05月12日	2023年05月15日						
谢泓	独立董事	现任	男	53	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日						
陈	独立	现	男	51	2017	2023						

佳林	董事	任			年05月12日	年05月15日						
乐君波	独立董事	现任	男	40	2017年05月12日	2023年05月15日						
池文茂	监事会主席	现任	男	54	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	0			5,882,158	5,882,158	间接持股变为直接持股
文红	监事	现任	女	55	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日	0			372,288	372,288	间接持股变为直接持股
张卫东	监事	现任	男	54	2017年05月12日	2023年05月14日						
徐栋林	副总经理、董事会秘书	现任	男	47	2022年12月06日	2023年05月14日						
石胜美	副总经理、董事会秘书	离任	男	39	2019年07月04日	2022年12月06日						
合计	--	--	--	--	--	--	255,125,589	0	20,883,067	25,985,733	260,228,255	--

报告期是否存在任期内董事、监事离任和高级管理人员解聘的情况

☑是 □否

报告期内，石胜美先生因工作安排，辞去公司副总经理、董事会秘书职务；为保证公司董事会的日常运作及公司信息披露等工作的开展，公司于 2022 年 12 月 6 日召开第四届董事会第十六次会议，聘任徐栋林为公司副总经理、董事会秘书，任期自本次董事会审议通过之日起至公司第四届董事会届满之日止。

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	类型	日期	原因
石胜美	副总经理、董事会秘	解聘	2022 年 12 月 06 日	因工作安排，辞去相

	书			关职务。
徐栋林	副总经理、董事会秘书	聘任	2022 年 12 月 06 日	工作需要

2、任职情况

公司现任董事、监事、高级管理人员专业背景、主要工作经历以及目前在公司的主要职责

非独立董事简历：

石华山，男，1968 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，本科学历。1989 年 7 月至 2003 年 10 月期间，就职于江门市金羚电器有限公司，历任技术科副科长、进出口部部长；2003 年至 2005 年，任公司董事、总经理；2016 年 2 月至 2020 年 8 月，任优巨新材董事；2005 年至今，任汉宇集团董事长、总经理；现兼任地尔健康执行董事、甜的电器执行董事兼经理、汉宇电器执行董事兼经理、汉宇汽配执行董事兼经理、微充网执行董事兼经理；2015 年 5 月起，任欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司董事长；2016 年 8 月起，任江门市立新电子科技有限公司执行董事；2017 年 2 月起，任江门欧佩德晶华轻工机械有限公司执行董事；2018 年 7 月起，任欧佩德（山东）造纸机械有限公司董事长；2021 年 5 月起，任深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司董事长；2022 年 8 月份，任深圳博汇之能科技有限公司董事长。

吴格明，男，1967 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获地质矿产勘查专业学士学位。1989 年至 1992 年，就职于山东招远黄金集团，任采购员；1993 年至 1999 年，就职于烟台钢管总厂，任销售主管；1999 年至 2006 年，就职于中美（Bechtel）国际工程公司，任项目经理；2006 年至今，任汉宇集团副总经理、董事；2019 年 1 月起，兼任 Hanyu Group(Thailand) Co.,Ltd.执行董事。

郑立楷，男，1972 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获高分子专业学士学位。1994 年至 1999 年，就职于中山威力洗衣机有限公司，任项目工程师；2000 年至 2003 年，就职于宁波科飞电器有限公司，任技术部与质量部部长；2004 年至 2006 年，就职于中山市煜达精密注塑有限公司，任总经理；2007 年至今，曾任公司生产部经理，现任汉宇集团副总经理、董事；2018 年 5 月至 2021 年 4 月，任深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司董事长；2019 年 5 月起，任地尔健康经理；2020 年 9 月至 2022 年 6 月，任泰安圣宇企业管理咨询服务中心（有限合伙）执行事务合伙人。

马春寿，男，1968 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，EMBA。1989 年至 1996 年，就职于福建省龙岩地区财政局，任科员；1996 年至 2001 年，就职于鹏泰（秦皇岛）有限公司，历任财务总监特别助理、副总经理、董事；2002 年至 2007 年，就职于三亚亚龙湾开发股份有限公司，任常务副总经理、董事；2011 年 3 月至 2011 年 12 月，任公司董事。2007 年至 2013 年，就职于中粮粮油有限公司，历任总经理助理兼财务部总经理、副总经理兼财务部总经理；2014 年至 2015 年 2 月，就职于中粮贸易有限公司，任副总经理兼财务部总经理；2015 年 3 月，任公司财务经理；2018 年 5 月至 2021 年 4 月，任深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司董事；2015 年 4 月起，任汉宇集团副总经理兼财务总监；2015 年 5 月起，任欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司董事；2016 年 2 月起，任优巨新材董事；2016 年 4 月起，任汉宇集团董事；2022 年 11 月起，任广东威铝铝业股份有限公司独立董事。

郭林生，男，1972 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，本科学历。2005 年 10 月至 2018 年 3 月，就职于深圳聚成企业管理顾问有限公司，历任分公司总经理、华商书院总经理，聚成集团董事总经理。 2013 年 6 月起，任深圳市华商鼎盛财富管理咨询有限公司董事长、总经理；2015 年 4 月起，任河南牧宝车居股份有限公司董事；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团董事；2018 年 3 月起，任深圳市前海国际资本管理学院院长；2022 年 3 月起，任天津建元鼎盛企业管理咨询合伙企业（有限合伙）执行事务合伙人；2022 年 9 月起，任深圳鼎信大牛贸易合伙企业（有限合伙）执行事务合伙人；2022 年 12 月起，任洛阳农发供应链管理有限公司董事。

李振华，男，1986 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获管理学学士学位，拥有基金从业资格，中共党员。2009 年 9 月至 2014 年 11 月，就职于中审华寅五洲会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙），历任审计助理、审计员、高级审计员、项目经理、高级项目经理；2014 年 12 月至 2015 年 9 月，任昆吾九鼎投资管理有限公司高级投资经理；2015 年 10 月至 2017 年 4 月，任九信资产管理股份有限公司部门总经理；2017 年 4 月至 2017 年 7 月，任北京九信创新资产管理有限公司副总经理；2017 年 7 月起，任北京九信创新资产管理有限公司经理；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团董事；2018 年 7

月起，任达孜九信资产管理有限公司经理；2018 年 8 月起，任西藏九信资产管理有限公司经理；2019 年 4 月起，任北京九信众晟投资有限公司执行董事、经理。

独立董事简历：

陈佳林，男，1971 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获工商管理硕士学位。1997 年 7 月至 2003 年 8 月，就职于湖南省长沙市人民政府办公厅涉外处，历任科员、副主任科员、副处长；2003 年 8 月至 2008 年 5 月，就职于湖南省常德市桃源县，历任人民政府副县长、县委常委、统战部长；2008 年 5 月至 2008 年 11 月，任湖南省文联副秘书长；2008 年 11 月至 2015 年 11 月，任江门市人民政府副市长、党组成员；2016 年 2 月至 12 月，任中国平安证券股份有限公司业务督导总监；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团独立董事；2017 年 8 月至 2018 年 6 月，任平安银行股份有限公司机构金融事业部副总裁；2018 年 6 月至 2021 年 7 月，任平安智慧城市科技股份有限公司总经理助理；2019 年 3 月至 2021 年 7 月，兼任平安保险（集团）股份有限公司智慧城市发展办公室联席秘书长；2022 年 4 月起，任珠海六一投资控股有限责任公司执行董事。

乐君波，男，1982 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获管理学学士。中国注册会计师、税务师、资产评估师、中级会计职称。2004 年 9 月至 2006 年 8 月，任北京天华会计师事务所审计助理；2007 年 1 月至 2009 年 8 月，就职于天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙），历任审计助理、审计员；2009 年 9 月起，就职于北京天职税务师事务所有限公司，历任税务师、高级税务师、税务经理、高级税务经理、董事税务经理、副总经理、合伙人；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团独立董事；2018 年 5 月起，任北京天职税务师事务所有限公司监事；2019 年 6 月起，任寿光达兴财税咨询合伙企业（有限合伙）执行事务合伙人。

谢泓，男，1969 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，企业管理硕士研究生学历。1999 年 7 月至 2002 年 8 月，任广东省粤安集团有限公司市场总监；2002 年 8 月至 2005 年 12 月，任广东正维咨询服务有限公司执行董事；2005 年 12 月至 2018 年 1 月，任广东省中小企业发展促进会执行会长；2017 年 3 月起，任博创智能装备股份有限公司独立董事；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团独立董事；2017 年 5 月起，任广东东箭汽车科技股份有限公司独立董事；2018 年 1 月起，任广东省中小企业发展促进会会长；2020 年 9 月起，任广州科莱瑞迪医疗器材股份有限公司独立董事。

监事简历：

池文茂，男，1968 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获木材科学与工艺专业学士学位。1992 年至 1994 年，就职于江门市华大木业制品有限公司，历任技术员、技术部科长；1994 年至 1996 年，就职于江门市华胜家具制造厂，任生产厂长；1996 年至 2002 年，就职于华健厂，任生产厂长；2002 年至今，先后担任汉宇集团技术部经理、采购部经理，现任汉宇集团监事会主席、地尔健康监事、甜的电器监事、汉宇电器监事。

张卫东，男，1968 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获华南理工大学工学学士学位。1988 年 7 月至 1991 年 3 月，就职于江西省九江化工厂，历任生产车间组长、工段长；1991 年 4 月至 1993 年 4 月，就职于外资星光表业集团，任表壳生产部经理；1993 年 5 月至 1995 年 7 月，就职于开平市三达集团，历任输变电器材厂生产经理、江门分公司经理；1995 年 8 月至 2001 年 11 月，就职于江门市凌通集团，历任计划投资部经理、集团董事长助理、子公司总经理等职；2001 年 11 月至今，任江门市广正管理顾问公司总顾问；2008 年 12 月起，任佛山市博道企业管理咨询有限公司监事；2014 年 10 月起，任广州市融良企业管理咨询有限公司执行董事兼总经理；2016 年 6 月起，任广东智方教育科技有限公司执行董事、经理；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团监事； 2021 年 2 月起，任深圳市智方企业管理数字技术有限公司执行董事、经理。

文红，女，1967 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，财务会计专业大专学历。1996 年 1 月至 2000 年 4 月，任江门市粤中针织布厂主管会计；2000 年 5 月至 2002 年 11 月任江门市华健电器厂主管会计；2002 年 11 月至今，任汉宇集团股份有限公司会计；2017 年 5 月起，任汉宇集团监事。

高级管理人员简历：

石华山简历参见前述。

吴格明简历参见前述。

郑立楷简历参见前述。

马春寿简历参见前述。

徐栋林，男，1975 年出生，中共党员，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，毕业于中南政法学院，获法学学士学位。2010 年 3 月至 2012 年 3 月，就职于长城人寿保险股份有限公司董事会办公室；2012 年 4 月至 2015 年 3 月，就职于长城人寿广东分公司银行保险部；2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 9 月，任深圳市小牛资本管理集团有限公司广州事业部总经理；2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 3 月，任诺亚控股有限公司广州第一分公司副总经理；2017 年 3 月至 2022 年 8 月，任雪松控股集团股份有限公司第六党支部书记、深圳市前海润邦财富管理有限公司营销中心总经理；2022 年 12 月起，任汉宇集团股份有限公司副总经理、董事会秘书。

石胜美，男，1983 年出生，中国国籍，无永久境外居留权，获机械设计制造及其自动化专业学士学位。2006 年至 2009 年就职于富泰京精密电子（北京）有限公司，任产品开发工程师；2012 年至今，先后担任公司研发工程师、知识产权工程师、研发项目组长、知识产权部经理；2019 年 7 月至 2022 年 12 月，任汉宇集团副总经理、董事会秘书；2020 年 5 月起，任广东安捷供应链管理股份有限公司董事。

在股东单位任职情况

□适用 ☑不适用

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	在其他单位是否领取报酬津贴
石华山	欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	董事长	2015 年 05 月 18 日		否
石华山	江门市立新电子科技有限公司	执行董事	2016 年 08 月 12 日		否
石华山	江门欧佩德晶华轻工机械有限公司	执行董事	2017 年 02 月 22 日		否
石华山	欧佩德（山东）造纸机械有限公司	董事长	2018 年 07 月 16 日		否
石华山	深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司	董事长	2021 年 05 月 24 日		否
石华山	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	董事长	2022 年 08 月 25 日		否
马春寿	欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	董事	2015 年 05 月 18 日	2023 年 02 月 12 日	否
马春寿	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	董事	2016 年 02 月 16 日		否
马春寿	广东威铝铝业股份有限公司	独立董事	2022 年 11 月 03 日		是
郭林生	深圳市华商鼎盛财富管理咨询有限公司	董事长、总经理	2013 年 06 月 18 日		是
郭林生	河南牧宝车居股份有限公司	董事	2015 年 04 月 01 日		否
郭林生	深圳市前海国际	院长	2018 年 03 月 01		否

	资本管理学院		日		
郭林生	天津建元鼎盛企业管理咨询合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2022 年 03 月 01 日		否
郭林生	深圳鼎信大牛贸易合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2022 年 09 月 01 日		否
郭林生	洛阳农发供应链管理有限公司	董事	2022 年 12 月 01 日		否
李振华	北京九信创新资产管理有限公司	经理	2017 年 07 月 15 日		是
李振华	达孜九信资产管理有限公司	经理	2018 年 07 月 15 日		否
李振华	西藏九信资产管理有限公司	经理	2018 年 08 月 15 日		否
李振华	北京九信众晟投资有限公司	执行董事、经理	2019 年 04 月 15 日		否
陈佳林	珠海六一投资控股有限责任公司	执行董事	2022 年 04 月 01 日		是
乐君波	北京天职税务师事务所有限公司	合伙人、监事	2018 年 05 月 15 日		是
乐君波	寿光达兴财税咨询合伙企业（有限合伙）	执行事务合伙人	2019 年 06 月 17 日		否
谢泓	广东省中小企业发展促进会	会长	2018 年 01 月 01 日		是
谢泓	博创智能装备股份有限公司	独立董事	2017 年 03 月 29 日		是
谢泓	广东东箭汽车科技股份有限公司	独立董事	2017 年 05 月 31 日		是
谢泓	广州科莱瑞迪医疗器材股份有限公司	独立董事	2020 年 09 月 21 日		是
张卫东	佛山市博道企业管理咨询有限公司	监事	2008 年 12 月 10 日		否
张卫东	江门市广正管理顾问有限公司	经理	2010 年 06 月 17 日		否
张卫东	广州市融良企业管理咨询有限公司	执行董事/总顾问	2014 年 10 月 01 日		否
张卫东	广东智方教育科技有限公司	执行董事/总顾问	2016 年 06 月 15 日		是
张卫东	深圳市智方企业管理数字技术有限公司	执行董事、总经理	2021 年 02 月 04 日		否
在其他单位任职情况的说明	上述人员的任职情况符合公司法及公司章程的规定。				

公司现任及报告期内离任董事、监事和高级管理人员近三年证券监管机构处罚的情况

□适用 ☑不适用

3、董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬情况

董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬的决策程序、确定依据、实际支付情况

（1）董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬的决策程序

董事会下设薪酬与考核委员会，主要负责制定公司董事与高级管理人员的考核标准，进行考核并提出建议；负责制定、审查董事与高级管理人员的薪酬政策与方案。公司董事、监事报酬由股东大会决定，高级管理人员报酬由董事会决定；在公司担任工作职务的董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬由公司支付，董事、监事不再另外支付津贴。独立董事、外部董事、外部监事的津贴根据股东大会所通过的《董事、监事薪酬管理制度》来进行支付。

（2）董事、监事、高级管理人员报酬确定依据

国内外同行业薪酬水平、人力资源部提供的薪酬方案。

（3）董事、监事和高级管理人员报酬的实际支付情况

董事、监事和高级管理人员的薪酬均已按照确定的薪酬标准全额支付。

公司报告期内董事、监事和高级管理人员报酬情况

单位：万元

姓名	职务	性别	年龄	任职状态	从公司获得的税前报酬总额	是否在公司关联方获取报酬
石华山	董事长、总经理	男	54	现任	89.46	否
吴格明	董事、副总经理	男	55	现任	129.03	否
郑立楷	董事、副总经理	男	50	现任	89.46	否
马春寿	董事、副总经理、财务总监	男	54	现任	90.34	否
郭林生	董事	男	50	现任	6	是
李振华	董事	男	36	现任	6	是
陈佳林	独立董事	男	51	现任	12	是
谢泓	独立董事	男	53	现任	12	是
乐君波	独立董事	男	40	现任	12	是
池文茂	监事会主席	男	54	现任	16.99	否
张卫东	监事	男	54	现任	4.32	是
文红	监事	女	55	现任	20.28	否
徐栋林	董事会秘书、副总经理	男	47	现任	26.29	否
石胜美	董事会秘书、副总经理	男	39	离任	39.46	否
合计	--	--	--	--	553.63	--

八、报告期内董事履行职责的情况

1、本报告期董事会情况

会议届次	召开日期	披露日期	会议决议
第四届董事会第十一次会议	2022 年 04 月 11 日	2022 年 04 月 12 日	审议通过《2022 年半年度报告》（全文及摘要）、《2021 年度董事会工作报告》、《2021 年度总经理工作报告》、《2021 年度财务决算报告》、《2021 年度利润分配预案》、《关于募集资金 2022 年半年度存放与使用情况的专项报告》、《2021 年度内部控制自我评价报告》、《关于公司 2022 年度日常关联交易预计的议案》、《关于向银行申请综合授信额度的议案》、《关于使用

			闲置自有资金购买理财产品的议案》、《关于开展 2022 年度远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务的议案》、《关于控股子公司同川科技借款延期的议案》、《关于续聘中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为公司 2022 年度审计机构的议案》、《关于召开公司 2021 年年度股东大会的议案》
第四届董事会第十二次会议	2022 年 04 月 28 日	2022 年 04 月 29 日	审议通过《2021 年度证券与衍生品投资情况的专项报告》、《关于开展远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务的可行性分析报告》、《2022 年第一季度报告》、《关于制定<证券投资管理制度>的议案》
第四届董事会第十三次会议	2022 年 08 月 29 日	2022 年 08 月 30 日	审议通过《2022 年半年度报告》（全文及摘要）、《关于募集资金 2022 年半年度存放与使用情况的专项报告》、《关于修订<公司章程>的议案》、《关于修订<股东大会议事规则>的议案》、《关于修订<董事会议事规则>的议案》、《关于修订<独立董事工作制度>的议案》、《关于修订<对外投资管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<对外担保管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<募集资金管理办法>的议案》、《关于修订<投资者关系管理办法>的议案》、《关于修订<信息披露管理办法>的议案》、《关于制定<未来三年（2022 年-2024 年）股东回报规划>的议案》、《关于制定<股份变动管理办法>的议案》、《关于制定<印章管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<内幕信息知情人登记管理制度>的议案》、《关于修订<董事会审计委员会工作细则>的议案》、《关于修订<总经理工作制度>的议案》、《关于召开公司 2022 年度第一次临时股东大会的议案》
第四届董事会第十四次会议	2022 年 10 月 18 日	2022 年 10 月 19 日	审议通过《关于开展期货投资业务的议案》、《关于开展期货投资业务的可行性分析报告》、《关于修订<期货投资内部控制制度>的议案》、《关于聘任证券事务代表的议案》
第四届董事会第十五次会议	2022 年 10 月 27 日	2022 年 10 月 28 日	审议通过《2022 年第三季度报告》
第四届董事会第十六次会议	2022 年 12 月 06 日	2022 年 12 月 07 日	审议通过《关于聘任副总经理、董事会秘书的议案》

2、董事出席董事会及股东大会的情况

董事出席董事会及股东大会的情况							
董事姓名	本报告期应参加董事会次数	现场出席董事会次数	以通讯方式参加董事会次数	委托出席董事会次数	缺席董事会次数	是否连续两次未亲自参加董事会会议	出席股东大会次数
石华山	6	6	0	0	0	否	1
吴格明	6	5	1	0	0	否	1
郑立楷	6	5	1	0	0	否	2
马春寿	6	6	0	0	0	否	2
郭林生	6	0	6	0	0	否	0
李振华	6	0	6	0	0	否	2
陈佳林	6	0	6	0	0	否	1

谢泓	6	0	6	0	0	否	1
乐君波	6	0	6	0	0	否	1

连续两次未亲自出席董事会的说明

3、董事对公司有关事项提出异议的情况

董事对公司有关事项是否提出异议

□是 ☑否

报告期内董事对公司有关事项未提出异议。

4、董事履行职责的其他说明

董事对公司有关建议是否被采纳

☑是 □否

董事对公司有关建议被采纳或未被采纳的说明

公司董事勤勉尽责，严格按照《公司法》《深圳证券交易所上市公司自律监管指引第 2 号——创业板上市公司规范运作》《公司章程》等法律法规、规章制度及规范性文件的规定和要求，亲自出席公司董事会会议，审慎判断会议所议事项，积极履行法律法规及相关制度赋予的职责，共同促进公司合法合规运营。

九、董事会下设专门委员会在报告期内的情况

委员会名称	成员情况	召开会议次数	召开日期	会议内容	提出的重要意见和建议	其他履行职责的情况	异议事项具体情况（如有）
审计委员会	乐君波、陈佳林、李振华	5	2022 年 04 月 11 日	审议《2021 年年度报告》（全文及摘要）、《2021 年度财务决算报告》、《2021 年度利润分配预案》、《关于募集资金 2021 年度存放与使用情况的专项报告》、《2021 年度内部控制自我评价报告》、《关于公司 2022 年度日常关联交易预计的议案》、《关于开展 2022 年度远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务的议案》、《关于续聘中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）为公司 2022 年度审计机构的议案》			
			2022 年 04 月 28 日	审议《2021 年度证券与衍生品投资情况的专项报告》、《关于开展远期结售汇业务、外汇期权业务、外汇掉期业务的可行性分析报告》、《2022 年第一季度报告》			
			2022 年 08 月 29 日	审议《2022 年度半年度报告》（全文及摘要）、《关于募集资金 2022 年半年度存放与使用情况的专项报告》			
			2022 年 10 月 18 日	审议《关于开展期货投资业务的议案》、《关于开展期货投资业务的可行性分析报告》			
			2022 年 10 月 27 日	审议《2022 年第三季度报告》			
提	陈佳	2	2022	审议《关于现任董事和高级管理人员任职资格的议案》			

名委员会	林、谢泓、石华山		年 04 月 11 日				
			2022 年 11 月 18 日	审议《关于对徐栋林作为公司副总经理、董事会秘书人选进行资格审查的议案》			
薪酬与考核委员会	谢泓、乐君波、马春寿	2	2022 年 04 月 11 日	审议《公司董事、监事、高级管理人员 2021 年度薪酬情况》			
			2022 年 08 月 29 日	审议《公司董事（非独立董事）及高级管理人员履行职责情况》			
战略委员会	石华山、马春寿、谢泓	1	2022 年 04 月 11 日	审议《关于公司 2022 年业务发展目标的议案》			

十、监事会工作情况

监事会在报告期内的监督活动中发现公司是否存在风险

□是 ☑否

监事会对报告期内的监督事项无异议。

十一、公司员工情况

1、员工数量、专业构成及教育程度

报告期末母公司在职员工的数量（人）	649
报告期末主要子公司在职员工的数量（人）	1,056
报告期末在职员工的数量合计（人）	1,705
当期领取薪酬员工总人数（人）	1,705
母公司及主要子公司需承担费用的离退休职工人数（人）	0
专业构成	
专业构成类别	专业构成人数（人）
生产人员	1,002
销售人员	59
技术人员	176
财务人员	19
行政人员	66
研发人员	249
管理人员	81
其他	53
合计	1,705
教育程度	
教育程度类别	数量（人）

硕士及以上	23
本科	179
专科	292
中专、高中及以下	1,211
合计	1,705

2、薪酬政策

建立以外部竞争性、内部公平性为原则，基于市场水平确定基本薪酬、基于个人能力确定岗位薪酬、基于个人绩效确定激励薪酬，并适合公司文化需要的薪酬政策。

3、培训计划

建立以培训支持体系为基础的三级培训计划体系：

（1）以文化融入为核心的新进人员培训体系；

（2）以专业能力提升为核心的各部门在职培训体系；

（3）以管理能力提升为核心的各层级管理人员培训体系；

（4）以支撑三级培训体系有效实施的培训支持体系，包括内部讲师管理、知识管理及培训效果评估系统。

4、劳务外包情况

□适用 ☑不适用

十二、公司利润分配及资本公积金转增股本情况

报告期内利润分配政策，特别是现金分红政策的制定、执行或调整情况

☑适用 □不适用

公司《利润分配预案》严格按照《公司章程》中关于现金分红政策执行。报告期内，公司现金分红政策的制定及执行情况，符合公司章程的规定，分红标准和比例明确清晰，相关决策程序完备，独立董事尽职履责，充分维护了中小股东的合法权益。

报告期内，公司实施了 2021 年度权益分派。

2022 年 5 月 9 日，公司 2021 年年度股东大会审议通过《2021 年度利润分配方案》，2021 年度权益分派方案为：以公司 2021 年 12 月 31 日总股本 603,000,000 股为基数，向全体股东每 10 股派发现金红利 0.8 元（含税），共计派发现金红利 48,240,000 元（含税），不送红股，不进行资本公积金转增股本。

现金分红政策的专项说明	
是否符合公司章程的规定或股东大会决议的要求：	是
分红标准和比例是否明确和清晰：	是
相关的决策程序和机制是否完备：	是
独立董事是否履职尽责并发挥了应有的作用：	是
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
现金分红政策进行调整或变更的，条件及程序是否合规、透明：	是

公司报告期利润分配预案及资本公积金转增股本预案与公司章程和分红管理办法等的相关规定一致

☑是 □否 □不适用

公司报告期利润分配预案及资本公积金转增股本预案符合公司章程等的相关规定。

本年度利润分配及资本公积金转增股本情况

每 10 股送红股数（股）	0
每 10 股派息数（元）（含税）	1.3
每 10 股转增数（股）	0
分配预案的股本基数（股）	603,000,000
现金分红金额（元）（含税）	78,390,000.00
以其他方式（如回购股份）现金分红金额（元）	0.00
现金分红总额（含其他方式）（元）	78,390,000
现金分红总额（含其他方式）占利润分配总额的比例	100.00%
本次现金分红情况	
其他	
利润分配或资本公积金转增预案的详细情况说明	
在符合利润分配原则、保证公司正常经营和长远发展的前提下，为持续回报股东，与全体股东共同分享公司发展的经营成果，根据《公司法》、《公司章程》、《公司未来三年（2022 年-2024 年）股东回报规划》的相关规定，董事会拟定公司 2022 年度利润分配预案为：以公司 2022 年 12 月 31 日总股本 603,000,000 股为基数，向全体股东每 10 股派发现金红利 1.3 元（含税），共计派发现金红利 78,390,000 元（含税），不送红股，不进行资本公积金转增股本。 上述预案尚需提交公司 2022 年年度股东大会审议。	

公司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红利分配预案

□适用 ☑不适用

十三、公司股权激励计划、员工持股计划或其他员工激励措施的实施情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期无股权激励计划、员工持股计划或其他员工激励措施及其实施情况。

十四、报告期内的内部控制制度建设及实施情况

1、内部控制建设及实施情况

报告期内，公司根据《企业内部控制基本规范》及其配套指引的规定和其他内部控制监管要求，结合公司内部控制制度和评价办法，对内部控制规范体系进行更新和完善，建立健全和有效实施内部控制。公司主要业务和事项已纳入评价范围，通过内部控制体系的运行、分析与评价，有效防范经营管理中的风险，确保内部控制目标的实现。

2、报告期内发现的内部控制重大缺陷的具体情况

□是 ☑否

十五、公司报告期内对子公司的管理控制情况

公司名称	整合计划	整合进展	整合中遇到的问题	已采取的解决措施	解决进展	后续解决计划
不适用	不适用	不适用	不适用	不适用	不适用	不适用

十六、内部控制自我评价报告或内部控制审计报告

1、内控自我评价报告

内部控制评价报告全文披露日期	2023 年 04 月 12 日	
内部控制评价报告全文披露索引	巨潮资讯网 www.cninfo.com.cn	
纳入评价范围单位资产总额占公司合并财务报表资产总额的比例	100.00%	
纳入评价范围单位营业收入占公司合并财务报表营业收入的比例	100.00%	
缺陷认定标准		
类别	财务报告	非财务报告
定性标准	重大缺陷：（1）管理层存在舞弊情形并给公司造成重大不利影响；（2）虚假编制财务报告，相关信息缺乏真实合理依据；（3）对财务报告进行重报，以更正重大差错；（4）注册会计师在审计过程中发现公司财务报告存在重大差错；（5）公司内部审计缺乏有效执行。 重要缺陷：（1）未建立反舞弊的相关制度；（2）未依照公认会计准则选择和使用政策；（3）对定期报告期内报送的财务报告频繁更正；（4）其他可能影响财务报告使用者正确判断的重要缺陷。 一般缺陷：不构成重大缺陷或重要缺陷的其他内部控制缺陷。	重大缺陷：（1）公司的生产经营违反国家法律法规；（2）制度不健全，存在内部控制的空白或漏洞；（3）公司各部门及岗位设置缺乏合理性，职责权限混乱；（4）内部控制制度在实际生产经营中无法得到执行；（5）现有制度无法对生产经营成本进行控制；（6）其他对公司有重大负面影响的情形。 重要缺陷：存在虽不及重大缺陷严重程度及所导致的严重后果，但对达到公司的内部控制目标造成阻碍，影响公司正常生产经营的缺陷； 一般缺陷：不构成重大缺陷或重要缺陷的其他内部控制缺陷。
定量标准	重大缺陷：财务报告错报数据≥利润总额的 10%； 重要缺陷：利润总额的 5%≤财务报告错报数据＜利润总额的 10%； 一般缺陷：财务报告错报数据＜利润总额的 5%。	重大缺陷：因内部控制缺陷导致损失金额占上年经审计的利润总额的 5%及以上； 重要缺陷：因内部控制缺陷导致损失金额占上年经审计的利润总额的 1%（含 1%）至 5%； 一般缺陷 ：因内部控制缺陷导致损失金额小于上年经审计的利润总额的 1%。
财务报告重大缺陷数量（个）	0	
非财务报告重大缺陷数量（个）	0	
财务报告重要缺陷数量（个）	0	
非财务报告重要缺陷数量（个）	0	

2、内部控制审计报告或鉴证报告

不适用

十七、上市公司治理专项行动自查问题整改情况

报告期内，公司治理结构较为完善，运作规范。

第五节 环境和社会责任

一、重大环保问题

上市公司及其子公司是否属于环境保护部门公布的重点排污单位

□是 ☑否

报告期内因环境问题受到行政处罚的情况

公司或子公司名称	处罚原因	违规情形	处罚结果	对上市公司生产经营的影响	公司的整改措施
无	无	无	无	无	无

参照重点排污单位披露的其他环境信息

公司及子公司不属于环境保护部门公布的重点排污单位，公司及子公司在日常生产经营中认真执行《中华人民共和国环境保护法》、《中华人民共和国水污染防治法》、《中华人民共和国大气污染防治法》、《中华人民共和国环境噪声污染防治法》、《中华人民共和国固体废物污染防治法》等环保方面的法律法规，报告期内未出现因违法违规而受到处罚的情况。

在报告期内为减少其碳排放所采取的措施及效果

□适用 ☑不适用

未披露其他环境信息的原因

不适用。

二、社会责任情况

公司自上市以来，一直积极履行企业应尽的义务，承担社会责任。公司在不断为股东创造价值的同时，也积极承担对员工、客户、社会等其他利益相关者的责任。

（1）维护投资者合法权益

公司严格按照《公司法》、《上市公司信息披露管理办法》、《深圳证券交易所创业板股票上市规则》等相关法律法规的要求，真实、准确、完整地履行信息披露义务，秉持公平、公正、公开的原则对待全体投资者，维护广大投资者的利益。通过投资者关系互动平台、电话、邮箱等方式，采取股东大会、业绩说明会、分析师会议、接待来访等方式，与投资者进行沟通交流，提高公司的透明度和诚信度。规范股东大会的召集、召开及表决程序，通过现场会议、网络投票等合法有效的方式，让更多的投资者特别是中小投资者能够参加股东大会，确保投资者对公司重大事项的知情权、参与权和表决权。公司建立了稳定的利润分配政策，积极回报广大投资者，与投资者共同分享企业发展成果。

（2）保护职工权益

公司严格遵守《劳动法》、《劳动合同法》等相关法律法规，制定了人力资源管理制度，对人员录用、员工培训、工资薪酬、福利保障等进行了详细规定，同时建立起较为完善的绩效考核体系。为员工提供平等的发展机会，通过培训、鼓励和支持，帮助员工提升知识水平、发挥智慧、勇于实践，在工艺、设备、流程、管理等各领域创新，提升到技术工人甚至更高的水平。注重对员工的安全生产、劳动保护和身心健康的保护，为员工提供良好的劳动环境。公司通过多种措施保障员工的合法权益，以实现员工与企业的共同成长。

（3）保护客户权益

公司重视知识产权和技术创新，致力于为客户提供最优质的产品。

三、巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果、乡村振兴的情况

报告期内公司未开展脱贫攻坚、乡村振兴工作。

第六节 重要事项

一、承诺事项履行情况

1、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履行完毕及截至报告期末尚未履行完毕的承诺事项

☑适用 □不适用

承诺事由	承诺方	承诺类型	承诺内容	承诺时间	承诺期限	履行情况
首次公开发行或再融资时所作承诺	石华山	股份限售承诺	1、在公司担任董事、监事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过其所持有的公司股份总数的百分之二十五；2、离职后半年内，不转让其所持有的公司股份。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	梁颖光	股份限售承诺	1、在石华山担任公司董事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过其所持有的公司股份总数的百分之二十五；2、在石华山离职后半年内，不转让其所持有的公司股份。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	吴格明、郑立楷、池文茂	股份限售承诺	1、在公司担任董事、监事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过其所间接持有公司股份总数的百分之二十五；2、离职后半年内，不转让其所间接持有的公司股份。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	2022 年 6 月 13 日	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	郭丽华、石泰山	股份限售承诺	1、在石华山担任公司董事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让所间接持有的公司股份不超过其所间接持有的公司股份总数的百分之二十五；2、在石华山离职后半年内，不转让其所间接持有的公司股份。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	2022 年 6 月 13 日	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山	股份减持承诺	在锁定期满后拟减持公司股票的，将通过合法方式进行减持，并通过公司在减持前 3 个交易日予以公告。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	泰安圣宇企业管理咨询服务中心（有限合伙）	股份减持承诺	在锁定期满后拟减持公司股票的，将通过合法方式进行减持，并通过公司在减持前 3 个交易日予以公告。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	2022 年 6 月 14 日	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山、梁颖光	关于同业竞争、关联交易、资金占用方面的承诺	在中国境内外的任何地区，不以任何方式（包括但不限于单独经营、通过合资经营或拥有另一公司或企业的股份及其他权益）直接或间接地从事与公司主营业务构成或可能构成竞争的业务；不以任何方式从事或参与生产任何与公司产品相同、相似或可以取代公司产品的业务或活动，并承诺如从第三方获得的任何商业机会与公司经营	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。

			的业务有竞争或可能有竞争，则立即通知公司，并尽力将该商业机会让予公司；不制定与公司可能发生同业竞争的经营发展规划。			
	公司	IPO 稳定股价承诺	1、如本公司招股说明书有虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，对判断本公司是否符合法律规定的发行条件构成重大、实质影响的，本公司将按届时二级市场交易价格依法回购首次公开发行的全部新股。经有权监管部门认定公司发生回购情形 10 个交易日内，公司董事会应制定并公告回购计划，并提交公司股东大会审议。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山	IPO 稳定股价承诺	锁定期满后两年内每年减持不超过持有公司首次公开发行时的股份总数的 10%且减持价格不低于发行价。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山	其他承诺	关于公司及其子公司员工社保和住房公积金的承诺:若因公司及其子公司在公司首次公开发行并上市前未依法缴纳员工社会保险费用和住房公积金，导致有关行政主管部门要求公司及其子公司补缴相关社会保险费用和住房公积金或处以罚款的，我们将全额承担该等费用及罚款，并保证今后不就此向公司及其子公司进行追偿。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山	其他承诺	如公司招股说明书有虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，对判断公司是否符合法律规定的发行条件构成重大、实质影响的，本人将按届时二级市场交易价格购回已转让的原限售股份，经有权监管部门认定本人发生应购回情形 20 个交易日内，本人将制定购回计划，并提请公司予以公告，同时将敦促公司依法回购首次公开发行的全部新股。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	石华山、梁颖光、郭丽华、吴格明、郑立楷、高勤、马俊涛、池文茂、林卫文、公司、王浩、区智明、杨文蔚、王伟	其他承诺	1、承诺招股说明书不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏，并对其真实性、准确性、完整性、及时性承担个别和连带的法律责任。2、如公司招股说明书有虚假记载、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，本人/公司将依法赔偿投资者损失。3、若未能履行前述承诺时的约束措施承诺如下：(1)、通过本公司及时、充分披露其承诺未能履行、无法履行或无法按期履行的具体原因；(2)、向本公司及其投资者提出补充承诺或替代承诺，以尽可能保护本公司及其投资者的权益；(3)、将上述补充承诺或替代承诺提交本公司股东大会审议；(4)、本公司违反承诺给投资者造成损失的，将依法对投资者进行赔偿；其他责任主体违反承诺所得收益将归属于本公司，因此给本公司或投资者造成损失的，将依法对本公司或投资者进行赔偿。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	中国国际金融股份有限公司、瑞华会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）、广东君信律师事务所、北京大正海地人资产评估有限公司	其他承诺	1、因其为公司首次公开发行制作、出具的文件有虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，给投资者造成损失的，将依法赔偿投资者损失。若其能证明其制作、出具的文件存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏非因其过错造成的，可免除上述赔偿责任。2、若未能履行前述承诺时的约束措施承诺如下：(1)、通过公司及时、充分披露其承诺未能履行、无法履行或无法按期履行的具体原因；(2)、向公司及其投资者提出补充承诺或替代承诺，以尽可能保护公司及其投资者的权益；(3)、本公司/本所违反承诺给投资者造成损失	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。

			的，将依法对投资者进行赔偿。			
	公司	其他承诺	关于填补被摊薄即期回报的具体措施及承诺:（1）保证募集资金规范、有效使用，实现项目预期效益，（2）保证募投项目实施效果，加快募投项目投资进度，（3）进一步完善利润分配制度特别是现金分红政策，强化中小投资者回报机制，（4）其他方式。公司承诺未来将根据中国证监会、证券交易所等监管机构出台的具体细则及要求，并参照上市公司较为通行的惯例，积极落实有关内容，继续补充、修订、完善公司投资者权益保护的各项制度并予以实施。	2014 年 10 月 30 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
其他承诺	吴格明、郑立楷、池文茂	股份限售承诺	1、本人在汉宇集团担任董事、监事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过本人所直接持有的汉宇集团股份总数的百分之二十五； 2、本人离职后半年内，不转让本人所直接持有的汉宇集团股份； 3、如法律、法规、规范性文件或监管部门对本人所持汉宇集团股份有其他限售规定和要求的，本人转让所持汉宇集团股份时将严格遵守相关规定和要求。	2022 年 06 月 13 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
	郭丽华、石泰山	股份限售承诺	1、本人在石华山先生担任汉宇集团董事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过本人所直接持有的汉宇集团股份总数的百分之二十五； 2、在石华山先生离职后半年内，不转让本人所直接持有的汉宇集团股份。	2022 年 06 月 13 日	长期	承诺人严格遵守上述承诺，未发生违反承诺的情形。
承诺是否按时履行	是					

2、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，公司就资产或项目达到原盈利预测及其原因做出说明

□适用 ☑不适用

二、控股股东及其他关联方对上市公司的非经营性占用资金情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在控股股东及其他关联方对上市公司的非经营性占用资金。

三、违规对外担保情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期无违规对外担保情况。

四、董事会对最近一期“非标准审计报告”相关情况的说明

□适用 ☑不适用

五、董事会、监事会、独立董事（如有）对会计师事务所本报告期“非标准审计报告”的说明

□适用 ☑不适用

六、董事会关于报告期会计政策、会计估计变更或重大会计差错更正的说明

□适用 ☑不适用

七、与上年度财务报告相比，合并报表范围发生变化的情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期无合并报表范围发生变化的情况。

八、聘任、解聘会计师事务所情况

现聘任的会计师事务所

境内会计师事务所名称	中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）
境内会计师事务所报酬（万元）	75
境内会计师事务所审计服务的连续年限	4
境内会计师事务所注册会计师姓名	管盛春、周利
境内会计师事务所注册会计师审计服务的连续年限	4、1

注：原签字注册会计师平海鹏，因工作安排原因，委任注册会计师周利为公司 2022 年年度报告第二签字人。

是否改聘会计师事务所

□是 ☑否

聘请内部控制审计会计师事务所、财务顾问或保荐人情况

□适用 ☑不适用

九、年度报告披露后面临退市情况

□适用 ☑不适用

十、破产重整相关事项

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期未发生破产重整相关事项。

十一、重大诉讼、仲裁事项

□适用 ☑不适用

本年度公司无重大诉讼、仲裁事项。

十二、处罚及整改情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在处罚及整改情况。

十三、公司及其控股股东、实际控制人的诚信状况

□适用 ☑不适用

十四、重大关联交易

1、与日常经营相关的关联交易

☑适用 □不适用

关联交易方	关联关系	关联交易类型	关联交易内容	关联交易定价原则	关联交易价格	关联交易金额（万元）	占同类交易金额的比例	获批的交易额度（万元）	是否超过获批额度	关联交易结算方式	可获得的同类交易市价	披露日期	披露索引
广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	公司董事马春寿担任董事的企业	向关联人采购原材料	采购塑料原材料	参照市场定价	市场定价	493.85	4.89%	2,000	否	银行承兑汇票	--	2022 年 04 月 12 日	www.cninfo.com.cn，公告编号：2022-010
广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司及其控制子公司	公司董事马春寿担任董事的企业	向关联人出租房屋	租金及水电费	参照市场价格	市场定价	604.9	15.46%	600	是	电汇	--	2022 年 04 月 12 日	www.cninfo.com.cn，公告编号：2022-010
深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	公司董事石华山间接控制的企业	向关联人出租房屋	租金及水电费	参照市场价格	市场定价	647.37	17.42%	730	否	电汇	--	2022 年 04 月 12 日	www.cninfo.com.cn，公告编号：2022-010
合计				--	--	1,746.12	--	3,330	--	--	--	--	--
大额销货退回的详细情况				无									
按类别对本期将发生的日常关联交易进行总金额预计的，在报告期内的实际履行情况（如有）				公司于 2022 年 4 月 12 日披露了《关于公司 2022 年度日常关联交易预计的公告》（公告编号：2022-010），根据生产经营所需，2022 年度公司拟向关联法人优巨新材购买塑料原材料，预计金额不超过 2,000 万元；拟向优巨新材及其控制子公司出租房屋，预计收取租金水电费不超过 600 万元；拟向博汇之能出租房屋，预计收取租金水电费不超过 730 万元。报告期内的实际履行情况详见上述表格。								

交易价格与市场参考价格差异较大的原因（如适用）	不适用

2、资产或股权收购、出售发生的关联交易

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期未发生资产或股权收购、出售的关联交易。

3、共同对外投资的关联交易

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期未发生共同对外投资的关联交易。

4、关联债权债务往来

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在关联债权债务往来。

5、与存在关联关系的财务公司的往来情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司与存在关联关系的财务公司与关联方之间不存在存款、贷款、授信或其他金融业务。

6、公司控股的财务公司与关联方的往来情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司控股的财务公司与关联方之间不存在存款、贷款、授信或其他金融业务。

7、其他重大关联交易

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期无其他重大关联交易。

十五、重大合同及其履行情况

1、托管、承包、租赁事项情况

（1） 托管情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在托管情况。

（2） 承包情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在承包情况。

（3） 租赁情况

☑适用 □不适用

租赁情况说明

序号	承租人	出租方	合同名称	地点及面积	租期
1	同川科技	中晟立新物业管理（深圳）有限公司	《房屋租赁合同书》	深圳市宝安区福海街道立新路 4 号中晟立新产业园办公楼，面积共计 2,710 平方米	2022 年 10 月 1 日至 2027 年 9 月 30 日止
2	同川科技	陈文妹	《房屋租赁合同书》	深圳市宝安区福海街道立新路 4 号中晟立新产业园 A 栋宿舍 12 间房	2022 年 10 月 1 日至 2027 年 9 月 30 日止
3	Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Pinthong Industrial Park Property Fund	《租赁协议》	150/42 Moo 9, Nongkham Sriracha Chonburi 20230，共 5,056 平方米	2019 年 6 月 1 月至 2022 年 5 月 31 日
4	广州永旺餐饮管理服务有限公司	汉宇集团	《房屋租赁合同》	江门市高新区 34 号地段 2 号宿舍第一层，面积共 925.02 平方米	2016 年 7 月 15 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日
5	李艮芯	汉宇集团	《房屋租赁合同》	江门市高新区 34 号地段 1 号宿舍楼 1-2 层，面积共 2,200 平方米	2018 年 4 月 1 日至 2033 年 3 月 31 日
6	陈鲁克	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 3 幢 3 层（自编：302 室），面积共 2,000 平方米	2018 年 12 月 1 日至 2024 年 12 月 9 日
7	江门市永拓动力机械有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 1 幢 1 层（自编：101 室），面积共 1,665 平方米	2019 年 11 月 15 日至 2022 年 11 月 14 日
8	江门马丁电机科技有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 1 幢 1 层（自编：102 室）、2 层、3 层，面积共 6,918 平方米	2019 年 12 月 15 日至 2025 年 12 月 14 日
9	江门市弘贺科技有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 4 幢 1 层，面积共 3,876 平方米	2021 年 2 月 1 日至 2023 年 2 月 28 日
10	高伟	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 4 幢 4 层，面积共 4,146 平方米	2020 年 3 月 1 日至 2023 年 2 月 28 日
11	江门市简优照明科技有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 4 幢 2-3 层，面积共 9,124 平方米	2020 年 3 月 1 日至 2023 年 2 月 28 日
12	广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 1 栋 4 层，面积共 2898 平方米	2020 年 4 月 1 日至 2022 年 3 月 31 日
13	广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》补充协议	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 3 栋 1 层半层（西侧），面积共 2,000 平方米	2022 年 6 月 1 日至 2024 年 5 月 31 日
14	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	汉宇集团	《办公室租赁合同》	江门市江海区清澜路 336 号 1 幢 5 层，租赁面积为 581 平方米	2022 年 4 月 1 日至 2023 年 3 月 31 日
15	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房及宿舍租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 3 幢一层、二层、三层，合计面积为 7,866.7 平方米，龙溪宿舍区 2 栋 4 楼 4 间房间	2022 年 4 月 1 日至 2023 年 12 月 31 日
16	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	汉宇集团	《办公室租赁合同》	江门市江海区清澜路 336 号 1 幢 6 层，租赁面积为 611 平方米	2021 年 1 月 15 日至 2023 年 1 月 14 日
17	江门市科城照明有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 4 栋第 6 层（自编 601#），面积共 2,500 平方米	2020 年 11 月 1 日至 2023 年 1 月 15 日
18	江门市悦途照明科技有限公司	汉宇集团	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市高新区龙溪路 274 号 4 栋第 5 层，面积共 4,200 平方米	2020 年 11 月 1 日至 2023 年 10 月 31 日
19	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋第 3 层（自编 301#、	2020 年 10 月 1 日至 2023 年 9 月 30 日

				302#），面积共 7,850 平方米	
20	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋第 1 层（自编 101#），面积共 3,986 平方米	2020 年 12 月 1 日至 2023 年 11 月 30 日
21	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋第 2 层（自编 201#、202#），面积共 9,200 平方米	2022 年 3 月 15 日至 2025 年 4 月 30 日
22	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 3 栋 1 号宿舍 7 楼的 1 个单元	2021 年 4 月 1 日至 2023 年 11 月 30 日
23	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 3 栋 1 号宿舍 8 楼的 4 个单元	2020 年 10 月 1 日至 2023 年 9 月 30 日
24	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 3 栋 1 号宿舍 9 楼的 4 个单元	2021 年 1 月 1 日至 2023 年 11 月 30 日
25	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 12 楼的 5 个单元	2022 年 5 月 10 日至 2025 年 4 月 30 日
26	广东建雅摩托科技有限公司	甜的电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 1 栋 3 层（自编 301#）、1 栋 1 层卸货平台，面积为 4,467 平方米	2022 年 3 月 15 日至 2028 年 4 月 30 日
27	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	甜的电器	《办公室租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 2 栋 9 层、10 层，面积为 2,846 平方米	2021 年 1 月 15 日至 2023 年 1 月 14 日
28	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	甜的电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 1 栋，面积为 16,694 平方米	2021 年 1 月 15 日至 2023 年 1 月 14 日
29	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号宿舍楼 20 个单元	2021 年 1 月 15 日至 2023 年 1 月 14 日
30	江门泓洋智能装备有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋 1 层（自编 102#），面积为 4,673 平方米	2021 年 8 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
31	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋 1 层（自编 103#、104#）、1 层卸货平台三（1）-（3）、1 栋 2 层（自编 203#、204#），合计面积为 21,788 平方米	2021 年 8 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
32	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 6 层、7 层，共 52 间宿舍	2021 年 9 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
33	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 8 层，共 26 间宿舍	2021 年 10 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
34	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 9 层，共 26 间宿舍	2021 年 11 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
35	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 10 层，共 26 间宿舍	2022 年 3 月 1 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
36	海目星（江门）激光智能装备有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 5 栋 11 层，共 26 间宿舍	2022 年 5 月 15 日至 2024 年 7 月 31 日
37	广东百德物流有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋 4 层（自编 404#），面积为 3,000 平方米	2022 年 1 月 15 日至 2022 年 6 月 30 日
38	广东百德物流有限公司	汉宇电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵一路 1 号 1 栋 3 层（自编 303#、	2022 年 1 月 25 日至 2022 年 6 月 30 日

				304#），面积 10,680 平方米	
39	广东鸿融进出口有限公司	甜的电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 1 栋 1 层（自编 104#），面积 1,605 平方米	2022 年 3 月 15 日至 2028 年 4 月 30 日
40	广东鸿融进出口有限公司	甜的电器	《宿舍租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 3 栋 1#宿舍 5 层 2 个单元、5 栋 12 屋 5 个单元	2022 年 4 月 1 日至 2028 年 4 月 30 日
41	蓝益平	甜的电器	《租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 4 栋 2#宿舍首层 2 个单元	2022 年 5 月 15 日至 2025 年 6 月 30 日
42	梁启镖	甜的电器	《厂房租赁合同》	江门市蓬江区杜阮镇井绵二路 1 号 1 栋顶层阁楼，面积为 320 平方米	2022 年 5 月 1 日至 2025 年 6 月 30 日

为公司带来的损益达到公司报告期利润总额 10%以上的项目

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在为公司带来的损益达到公司报告期利润总额 10%以上的租赁项目。

2、重大担保

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在重大担保情况。

3、委托他人进行现金资产管理情况

（1） 委托理财情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在委托理财。

（2） 委托贷款情况

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在委托贷款。

4、其他重大合同

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在其他重大合同。

十六、其他重大事项的说明

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期不存在需要说明的其他重大事项。

十七、公司子公司重大事项

□适用 ☑不适用

第七节 股份变动及股东情况

一、股份变动情况

1、股份变动情况

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	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%
1、国家持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2、国有法人持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3、其他内资持股	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%
其中：境内法人持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
境内自然人持股	191,344,192	31.73%	0	0	0	19,489,299	19,489,299	210,833,491	34.96%
4、外资持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
其中：境外法人持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
境外自然人持股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
二、无限售条件股份	411,655,808	68.27%	0	0	0	-19,489,299	-19,489,299	392,166,509	65.04%
1、人民币普通股	411,655,808	68.27%	0	0	0	-19,489,299	-19,489,299	392,166,509	65.04%
2、境内上市的外资股	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3、境外上市	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

的外资股									
4、其他	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
三、股份总数	603,000,000	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	603,000,000	100.00%

股份变动的原因

□适用 ☑不适用

股份变动的批准情况

□适用 ☑不适用

股份变动的过户情况

□适用 ☑不适用

股份变动对最近一年和最近一期基本每股收益和稀释每股收益、归属于公司普通股股东的每股净资产等财务指标的影响

□适用 ☑不适用

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

2、限售股份变动情况

☑适用 □不适用

单位：股

股东名称	期初限售股数	本期增加限售股数	本期解除限售股数	期末限售股数	限售原因	解除限售日期
吴格明	0	9,828,415	0	9,828,415	高管锁定股	--
郑立楷	0	4,970,050	0	4,970,050	高管锁定股	--
池文茂	0	4,411,618	0	4,411,618	高管锁定股	--
文红	0	279,216	0	279,216	高管锁定股	--
合计	0	19,489,299	0	19,489,299	--	--

二、证券发行与上市情况

1、报告期内证券发行（不含优先股）情况

□适用 ☑不适用

2、公司股份总数及股东结构的变动、公司资产和负债结构的变动情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

3、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

1、公司股东数量及持股情况

单位：股

报告期末普通股股东总数	24,854	年度报告披露日前上一月末普通股股东总数	27,320	报告期末表决权恢复的优先股股东总数（如有）（参见注 9）	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（如有）（参见注 9）	0	持有特别表决权股份的股东总数（如有）	0

持股 5%以上的股东或前 10 名股东持股情况

股东名称	股东性质	持股比例	报告期末持股数量	报告期内增减变动情况	持有有限售条件的股份数量	持有无限售条件的股份数量	质押、标记或冻结情况	
							股份状态	数量
石华山	境内自然人	38.10%	229,769,522	-20,883,067	187,989,442	41,780,080	质押	79,850,000
石磊	境内自然人	3.05%	18,391,050	18,391,050	0	18,391,050		
吴格明	境内自然人	2.17%	13,104,553	13,104,553	9,828,415	3,276,138		
中国工商银行股份有限公司－广发多因子灵活配置混合型证券投资基金	其他	2.12%	12,812,250	12,812,250	0	12,812,250		
中国工商银行股份有限公司－广发瑞誉一年持有期混合型证券投资基金	其他	1.48%	8,945,280	8,945,280	0	8,945,280		
郑立楷	境内自然人	1.10%	6,626,734	6,626,734	4,970,050	1,656,684		
王大威	境外自然人	1.02%	6,123,888	0	0	6,123,888		
池文茂	境内自然人	0.98%	5,882,158	5,882,158	4,411,618	1,470,540		
叶凡	境内自然人	0.85%	5,149,700	3,166,360	0	5,149,700		
MORGAN STANLEY & CO. INTERNATIONAL PLC.	境外法人	0.82%	4,925,782	4,910,022	0	4,925,782		
战略投资者或一般法人因配售新股成为前 10 名股东的情况（如有）（参见注 4）	无							
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明	石华山先生与石磊先生为父子关系。							

上述股东涉及委托/受托表决权、放弃表决权情况的说明	无
前 10 名股东中存在回购专户的特别说明（如有）（参见注 10）	无

前 10 名无限售条件股东持股情况			
股东名称	报告期末持有无限售条件股份数量	股份种类	
		股份种类	数量
石华山	41,780,080	人民币普通股	41,780,080
石磊	18,391,050	人民币普通股	18,391,050
中国工商银行股份有限公司 －广发多因子灵活配置混合 型证券投资基金	12,812,250	人民币普通股	12,812,250
中国工商银行股份有限公司 －广发瑞誉一年持有期混合 型证券投资基金	8,945,280	人民币普通股	8,945,280
王大威	6,123,888	人民币普通股	6,123,888
叶凡	5,149,700	人民币普通股	5,149,700
MORGAN STANLEY & CO. INT ERNATI ONAL PLC.	4,925,782	人民币普通股	4,925,782
梁颖光	3,909,029	人民币普通股	3,909,029
高华－汇丰－GOLDMAN, SAC HS & CO.LLC	3,576,194	人民币普通股	3,576,194
浙江宁聚投资管理有限公司 －宁聚开阳 7 号私募证券投资基金	3,361,580	人民币普通股	3,361,580
前 10 名无限售流通股股东之间，以及前 10 名无限售流通股股东和前 10 名股东之间关联关系或一致行动的说明	石华山、梁颖光夫妇为公司的实际控制人，石磊先生为石华山、梁颖光夫妇的儿子。公司未知其他前 10 名无限售流通股东之间，以及前 10 名无限售流通股东和前 10 名股东之间是否存在关联关系或构成一致行动。		
参与融资融券业务股东情况说明（如有）（参见注 5）	无		

公司是否具有表决权差异安排

□适用 ☑不适用

公司前 10 名普通股股东、前 10 名无限售条件普通股股东在报告期内是否进行约定购回交易

□是 ☑否

公司前 10 名普通股股东、前 10 名无限售条件普通股股东在报告期内未进行约定购回交易。

2、公司控股股东情况

控股股东性质：自然人控股

控股股东类型：自然人

控股股东姓名	国籍	是否取得其他国家或地区居留权
石华山	中国	否
主要职业及职务	石华山先生任职情况详见“第四节 公司治理”之“七、 董事、监事和高级管理人员情况”	
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	

控股股东报告期内变更

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期控股股东未发生变更。

3、公司实际控制人及其一致行动人

实际控制人性质：境内自然人

实际控制人类型：自然人

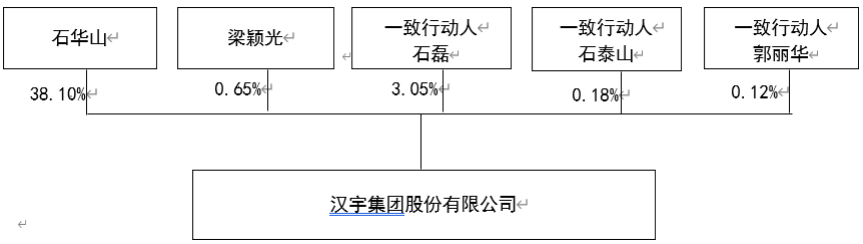
实际控制人姓名	与实际控制人关系	国籍	是否取得其他国家或地区居留权
石华山	本人	中国	否
梁颖光	一致行动（含协议、亲属、同一控制）	中国	否
石磊	一致行动（含协议、亲属、同一控制）	中国	否
郭丽华	一致行动（含协议、亲属、同一控制）	中国	否
石泰山	一致行动（含协议、亲属、同一控制）	中国	否
主要职业及职务	石华山先生任职情况详见“第四节 公司治理”之“七、 董事、监事和高级管理人员情况”。		
过去 10 年曾控股的境内外上市公司情况	无		

实际控制人报告期内变更

□适用 ☑不适用

公司报告期实际控制人未发生变更。

公司与实际控制人之间的产权及控制关系的方框图



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

4、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%

□适用 ☑不适用

5、其他持股在 10%以上的法人股东

□适用 ☑不适用

6、控股股东、实际控制人、重组方及其他承诺主体股份限制减持情况

□适用 ☑不适用

四、股份回购在报告期的具体实施情况

股份回购的实施进展情况

□适用 ☑不适用

采用集中竞价交易方式减持回购股份的实施进展情况

□适用 ☑不适用

第八节 优先股相关情况

□适用 ☑不适用

报告期公司不存在优先股。

第九节 债券相关情况

□适用 ☑不适用

第十节 财务报告

一、审计报告

审计意见类型	标准的无保留意见
审计报告签署日期	2023 年 04 月 10 日
审计机构名称	中天运会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)
审计报告文号	中天运 [2023]审字第 90138 号
注册会计师姓名	管盛春、周利

审计报告正文

汉宇集团股份有限公司全体股东：

一、审计意见

我们审计了汉宇集团股份有限公司（以下简称汉宇集团）的财务报表，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，公允反映了汉宇集团 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合并及母公司现金流量。

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，我们独立于汉宇集团，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。

（一）收入确认

1、事项描述

如财务报表附注三（二十六）所述的会计政策、附注五合并财务报表项目注释（三十九）及附注十三母公司财务报表主要项目注释（五）所述，汉宇集团及其子公司主要从事高效节能家用电器排水泵、工业机器人及水疗马桶等产品的研发、生产和销售。2022 年度，汉宇集团公司确认的主营业务收入为人民币 1,017,641,921.74 元。由于收入是重要的财务指标之一，存在管理层为了达到特定目标或期望而操纵收入确认时点的固有风险，因此我们将收入确认识别为关键审计事项。

2、审计应对

（1）了解和评价与主营业务收入确认相关的内部控制的设计及执行的有效性；

（2）选取样本检查销售合同相关条款，以识别与产品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移相关的条款和条件，评价主营业务收入确认的会计政策是否符合企业会计准则的要求；

（3）检查主要客户合同或订单、出库单、签收单、货运单据等，核实主营业务收入确认是否与披露的会计政策一致；

（4）对根据使用量确认主营业务收入的客户，查询客户供应商管理平台数据，将查询的本年使用量数据和回款情况与账面记录核对；

（5）对主营业务收入实施分析程序，包括分析收入、成本、毛利率月度间的变动情况以及主要产品本期与上期收入、成本、毛利率的变化情况；

（6）结合对应收账款的审计，选择主要客户函证本期销售额，对未回函的样本进行替代测试；

（7）对主营业务收入执行截止测试，检查临近资产负债表日前后记录的销售交易的相关支持性文件，以评价相关营业收入是否已记录于恰当的会计期间。

（二）应收账款坏账准备计提

1、事项描述

如财务报表附注三（十）所述的会计政策、附注五合并财务报表项目注释（四）及附注十三母公司财务报表主要项目注释（二）所述，2022 年 12 月 31 日，汉宇集团合并口径应收账款的账面余额为 288,083,151.26 元，坏账准备为 6,431,906.68 元。

管理层对应收账款的坏账准备采用预期信用损失模型进行计量。管理层对应收账款按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量坏账准备，其中考虑了历史违约数据、历史损失率和前瞻性信息。管理层对具有类似信用损失模型的客户群组进行了坏账准备估计。由于应收账款余额较大，应收账款坏账准备的评估存在固有不确定性以及涉及重大的管理层判断，因此，我们将应收账款坏账准备的计提识别为关键审计事项。

2、审计应对

（1）了解和评价与坏账计提准备相关的内部控制设计及执行的有效性；

（2）复核以前年度已计提坏账准备的应收账款的后续实际核销或转回情况，评价管理层过往预测的准确性；

（3）检查预期信用损失的应收账款，了解公司采用的信用损失模型的关键参数和假设，包括按客户风险特征对应收账款分类的基准和管理层估计损失率的历史违约数据；检查公司形成判断的信息，包括比较公司使用的历史损失信息至历史坏账损失的会计记录和评价确定估计损失率时是否已考虑前瞻性信息，以评价公司信用损失估计的合理性；

（4）重新计算按预期信用损失模型计算的坏账准备金额，评价其是否准确；

（5）检查应收账款期后回款情况，评价坏账准备计提的合理性。

四、其他信息

汉宇集团管理层（以下简称管理层）对其他信息负责。其他信息包括 2022 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

汉宇集团管理层（以下简称管理层）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，管理层负责评估汉宇集团的持续经营能力，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汉宇集团、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督汉宇集团的财务报告过程。

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，但目的并非对内部控制的有效性发表意见。

（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，就可能导致对汉宇集团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汉宇集团不能持续经营。

（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）就汉宇集团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。

中天运会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙） 中国注册会计师：管盛春

中国注册会计师：周利

中国·北京 二〇二三年 四月十一日

二、财务报表

财务附注中报表的单位为：元

1、合并资产负债表

编制单位：汉宇集团股份有限公司

2022 年 12 月 31 日

单位：元

项目	2022 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 1 月 1 日
流动资产：		
货币资金	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
结算备付金		
拆出资金		
交易性金融资产	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
衍生金融资产		
应收票据	104,420,593.92	140,460,848.45
应收账款	281,651,244.58	266,828,856.48
应收款项融资	44,070,588.63	3,285,256.32
预付款项	10,598,574.59	12,137,056.70
应收保费		
应收分保账款		
应收分保合同准备金		
其他应收款	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08
其中：应收利息		
应收股利		
买入返售金融资产		
存货	262,223,111.58	283,674,082.82
合同资产		
持有待售资产		
一年内到期的非流动资产	111,944,444.43	
其他流动资产	9,858,197.11	41,017,624.09
流动资产合计	940,673,069.14	879,564,733.75
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	129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87
其他权益工具投资	15,421,320.75	15,400,000.00
其他非流动金融资产		
投资性房地产	603,950,943.66	
固定资产	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69
在建工程	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89

生产性生物资产		
油气资产		
使用权资产	8,867,345.15	4,441,460.06
无形资产	30,522,047.17	98,157,177.53
开发支出		
商誉		
长期待摊费用	20,630,429.02	23,167,562.47
递延所得税资产	31,171,867.26	22,846,171.11
其他非流动资产	17,712,373.59	115,327,436.94
非流动资产合计	1,308,796,294.81	1,351,555,990.56
资产总计	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31
流动负债：		
短期借款	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28
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	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21
应付账款	160,376,842.01	208,252,259.18
预收款项		
合同负债	9,158,212.43	11,441,110.56
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	18,704,677.96	20,714,837.44
应交税费	10,136,669.19	10,534,029.52
其他应付款	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99
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	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43
其他流动负债	4,865,847.61	20,772,187.05
流动负债合计	376,775,936.52	526,917,510.66
非流动负债：		
保险合同准备金		
长期借款		
应付债券		
其中：优先股		
永续债		

租赁负债	6,814,145.54	1,664,113.15
长期应付款		
长期应付职工薪酬		
预计负债		156,114.83
递延收益	10,383,167.62	13,275,083.62
递延所得税负债	19,109,789.64	14,032,944.94
其他非流动负债		
非流动负债合计	36,307,102.80	29,128,256.54
负债合计	413,083,039.32	556,045,767.20
所有者权益：		
股本	603,000,000.00	603,000,000.00
其他权益工具		
其中：优先股		
永续债		
资本公积	239,924,014.06	236,886,366.21
减：库存股		
其他综合收益	-7,375,564.18	-12,263,511.55
专项储备		
盈余公积	195,250,328.85	173,577,487.79
一般风险准备		
未分配利润	806,016,188.99	671,739,563.84
归属于母公司所有者权益合计	1,836,814,967.72	1,672,939,906.29
少数股东权益	-428,643.09	2,135,050.82
所有者权益合计	1,836,386,324.63	1,675,074,957.11
负债和所有者权益总计	2,249,469,363.95	2,231,120,724.31

法定代表人：石华山　　主管会计工作负责人：马春寿　　会计机构负责人：马春寿

2、母公司资产负债表

单位：元

项目	2022 年 12 月 31 日	2022 年 1 月 1 日
流动资产：		
货币资金	64,075,993.90	57,031,688.27
交易性金融资产	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
衍生金融资产		
应收票据	102,696,391.02	137,040,498.45
应收账款	326,205,116.09	375,195,645.58
应收款项融资	43,823,774.33	1,685,416.32
预付款项	6,192,869.34	15,750,191.96
其他应收款	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17
其中：应收利息		
应收股利		
存货	148,502,873.99	176,213,590.54
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	3,927,638.48	1,641,444.00

流动资产合计	982,542,423.21	1,037,042,352.29
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	807,058,123.85	783,003,653.88
其他权益工具投资	38,841,913.85	10,400,000.00
其他非流动金融资产		
投资性房地产	99,490,431.36	
固定资产	214,323,210.44	297,648,213.31
在建工程	4,038,878.78	11,295,333.69
生产性生物资产		
油气资产		
使用权资产		
无形资产	19,467,118.83	43,124,173.42
开发支出		
商誉		
长期待摊费用	15,073,843.88	16,768,857.82
递延所得税资产	1,756,567.65	3,162,706.78
其他非流动资产	16,379,236.04	6,192,232.51
非流动资产合计	1,216,429,324.68	1,171,595,171.41
资产总计	2,198,971,747.89	2,208,637,523.70
流动负债：		
短期借款		
交易性金融负债		
衍生金融负债		
应付票据	138,820,676.89	231,737,901.66
应付账款	102,820,657.46	154,626,220.29
预收款项		
合同负债	3,250,132.37	3,140,601.30
应付职工薪酬	7,629,961.90	8,218,895.76
应交税费	3,165,866.82	4,598,362.56
其他应付款	7,047,732.92	25,925,343.74
其中：应付利息		
应付股利		
持有待售负债		
一年内到期的非流动负债		
其他流动负债	3,004,788.93	16,292,770.84
流动负债合计	265,739,817.29	444,540,096.15
非流动负债：		
长期借款		
应付债券		

其中：优先股		
永续债		
租赁负债		
长期应付款		
长期应付职工薪酬		
预计负债		
递延收益	9,933,167.62	12,825,083.62
递延所得税负债	12,994,067.21	12,493,706.62
其他非流动负债		
非流动负债合计	22,927,234.83	25,318,790.24
负债合计	288,667,052.12	469,858,886.39
所有者权益：		
股本	603,000,000.00	603,000,000.00
其他权益工具		
其中：优先股		
永续债		
资本公积	237,586,409.37	234,548,761.52
减：库存股		
其他综合收益		
专项储备		
盈余公积	195,250,328.85	173,577,487.79
未分配利润	874,467,957.55	727,652,388.00
所有者权益合计	1,910,304,695.77	1,738,778,637.31
负债和所有者权益总计	2,198,971,747.89	2,208,637,523.70

3、合并利润表

单位：元

项目	2022 年度	2021 年度
一、营业总收入	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58
其中：营业收入	1,057,566,600.35	1,128,005,946.58
利息收入		
已赚保费		
手续费及佣金收入		
二、营业总成本	850,493,441.06	933,639,111.85
其中：营业成本	730,522,477.06	779,117,358.15
利息支出		
手续费及佣金支出		
退保金		
赔付支出净额		
提取保险责任合同准备金净额		
保单红利支出		
分保费用		
税金及附加	14,529,855.64	11,870,947.56
销售费用	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76

管理费用	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39
研发费用	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33
财务费用	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66
其中：利息费用	2,868,745.23	5,667,300.48
利息收入	5,851,169.52	14,313,169.77
加：其他收益	7,931,835.07	6,607,772.52
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）	25,230,436.57	55,785,087.72
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益	11,576,225.99	12,616,350.62
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）	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	-1,182,242.86	-1,211,614.60
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	-9,599,245.92	-3,179,376.01
资产处置收益（损失以“-”号填列）	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
三、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）	228,087,473.11	257,934,582.35
加：营业外收入	200,255.32	140,061.61
减：营业外支出	989,071.54	730,608.80
四、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）	227,298,656.89	257,344,035.16
减：所得税费用	25,928,557.45	27,890,411.02
五、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
（一）按经营持续性分类		
1.持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
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	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62
2.少数股东损益	-2,819,366.77	-338,799.48
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
归属母公司所有者的其他综合收益的税后净额	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
（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		
5.其他		
（二）将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
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	4,887,947.37	-9,884,686.23
7.其他		
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	206,258,046.81	219,568,937.91
归属于母公司所有者的综合收益总额	209,077,413.58	219,907,737.39
归属于少数股东的综合收益总额	-2,819,366.77	-338,799.48
八、每股收益		
（一）基本每股收益	0.3386	0.3811
（二）稀释每股收益	0.3386	0.3811

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：0.00 元，上期被合并方实现的净利润为：0.00 元。

法定代表人：石华山　　主管会计工作负责人：马春寿　　会计机构负责人：马春寿

4、母公司利润表

单位：元

项目	2022 年度	2021 年度
一、营业收入	932,401,413.97	1,059,801,291.05
减：营业成本	653,034,060.36	755,015,814.22
税金及附加	7,910,727.69	7,687,934.18
销售费用	15,671,948.33	21,829,719.71
管理费用	28,770,825.46	31,684,496.03
研发费用	33,023,081.30	38,343,456.67
财务费用	-24,208,185.79	5,668,392.50
其中：利息费用	1,163,211.54	3,948,702.57
利息收入	1,397,930.18	8,477,866.01
加：其他收益	5,463,755.98	4,778,655.39
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）	29,225,325.88	43,218,212.58
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益	11,576,225.99	12,616,350.62
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认收益（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）	-1,312,500.00	5,901,420.00
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	-448,646.89	-577,113.36
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）	-4,636,948.99	-99,396.55
资产处置收益（损失以“-”号填列）	11,009.15	-224,175.44
二、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）	246,500,951.75	252,569,080.36
加：营业外收入		
减：营业外支出	523,679.95	326,577.66
三、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）	245,977,271.80	252,242,502.70
减：所得税费用	29,248,861.19	30,197,927.57
四、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
（一）持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
（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		
5.其他		
（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	216,728,410.61	222,044,575.13
七、每股收益：		
（一）基本每股收益	0.36	0.37
（二）稀释每股收益	0.36	0.37

5、合并现金流量表

单位：元

项目	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	1,092,744,734.27	1,030,485,741.91
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	56,206,139.97	55,439,896.28
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	8,233,440.83	21,721,309.66
经营活动现金流入小计	1,157,184,315.07	1,107,646,947.85
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金	681,318,741.59	623,456,406.94
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		
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	198,446,879.02	217,760,150.43
支付的各项税费	57,983,425.42	55,521,087.48
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	39,837,436.39	47,589,466.91
经营活动现金流出小计	977,586,482.42	944,327,111.76
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：		
收回投资收到的现金		631,103.32
取得投资收益收到的现金	15,909.84	
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额	1,881,558.72	15,720,655.49
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额		15,130,392.08
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00
投资活动现金流入小计	20,461,366.34	34,482,150.89
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	117,919,394.96	153,539,391.69
投资支付的现金	10,021,320.75	5,500,000.00
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	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72
投资活动现金流出小计	141,440,713.27	166,557,750.41
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-120,979,346.93	-132,075,599.52
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：		
吸收投资收到的现金		
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	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金		
筹资活动现金流入小计	79,103,010.98	163,730,868.77

偿还债务支付的现金	104,568,502.59	299,092,638.08
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金	49,501,702.01	101,503,232.96
其中：子公司支付给少数股东的股利、利润		
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39
筹资活动现金流出小计	157,405,152.42	404,377,185.43
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-78,302,141.44	-240,646,316.66
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响	8,782,614.87	-10,515,913.98
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	95,315,691.81	315,233,685.88
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81

6、母公司现金流量表

单位：元

项目	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	976,173,200.24	890,865,548.58
收到的税费返还	20,023,155.30	35,853,302.42
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	52,466,171.94	10,335,357.86
经营活动现金流入小计	1,048,662,527.48	937,054,208.86
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金	750,264,173.10	694,819,985.87
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	89,341,616.41	93,626,570.04
支付的各项税费	38,738,209.57	34,734,871.30
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	17,455,530.30	28,141,959.08
经营活动现金流出小计	895,799,529.38	851,323,386.29
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	152,862,998.10	85,730,822.57
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：		
收回投资收到的现金		
取得投资收益收到的现金	15,909.85	
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额		3,724,922.90
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额	17,207.38	15,786,900.00
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金	18,563,903.18	3,000,000.00
投资活动现金流入小计	18,597,020.41	22,511,822.90
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	40,304,744.60	47,619,101.25
投资支付的现金	61,421,913.85	13,120,000.00
取得子公司及其他营业单位支付的现金净额		
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72
投资活动现金流出小计	115,226,656.01	68,257,459.97
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-96,629,635.60	-45,745,637.07
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：		
吸收投资收到的现金		
取得借款收到的现金		80,000,000.00
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金		
筹资活动现金流入小计		80,000,000.00
偿还债务支付的现金		219,000,000.00
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金	49,425,333.63	100,252,561.12
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金		

筹资活动现金流出小计	49,425,333.63	319,252,561.12
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-49,425,333.63	-239,252,561.12
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响	236,276.76	-631,227.74
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	7,044,305.63	-199,898,603.36
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	57,031,688.27	256,930,291.63
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	64,075,993.90	57,031,688.27

7、合并所有者权益变动表

本期金额

单位：元

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
	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、上年期末余额	603,000,000.00				236,886,366.21		-12,263,511.55		173,577,487.79		671,739,563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11
加：会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	603,000,000.00				236,886,366.21		-12,263,511.55		173,577,487.79		671,739,563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填					3,037,647.85		4,887,947.37		21,672,841.06		134,276,625.15		163,875,061.43	-2,563,693.91	161,311,367.52

列）														
（一）综合收益总额							4,887,947.37				204,189,466.21		209,077,413.58	-2,819,366.77	206,258,046.81
（二）所有者投入和减少资本					3,037,647.85								3,037,647.85	255,672.86	3,293,320.71
1.所有者投入的普通股															
2.其他权益工具持有者投入资本															
3.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额															
4.其他					3,037,647.85								3,037,647.85	255,672.86	3,293,320.71
（三）利润分配									21,672,841.06		-69,912,841.06		-48,240,000.00		-48,240,000.00
1.提取盈余公积									21,672,841.06		-21,672,841.06				
2.提取一般风险准备															
3.对所											-48,2		-48,2		-48,2

有者（或股东）的分配											40,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00
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	603,000,000.00				239,924,014.06		-7,375,564.18		195,250,328.85		806,016,188.99		1,836,814,967.72	-428,643.09	1,836,386,324.63

上期金额

单位：元

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
	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、上年期末余额	603,000,000.00				191,837,831.53	2,200.00	-2,378,825.32		151,373,030.28		560,631,597.73		1,504,461,434.22	4,515,249.09	1,508,976,683.31
加：会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	603,000,000.00				191,837,831.53	2,200.00	-2,378,825.32		151,373,030.28		560,631,597.73		1,504,461,434.22	4,515,249.09	1,508,976,683.31
三、本期增减变动					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00	-9,884,686.23		22,204,457.51		111,107,966.11		168,478,472.07	-2,380,198.27	166,098,273.80

金额（减少以“－”号填列）														
（一）综合收益总额							-9,884,686.23				229,792,423.62		219,907,737.39	-338,799.48	219,568,937.91
（二）所有者投入和减少资本					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00							45,050,734.68	-2,041,398.79	43,009,335.89
1.所有者投入的普通股															
2.其他权益工具持有者投入资本															
3.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额															
4.其他					45,048,534.68	-2,200.00							45,050,734.68	-2,041,398.79	43,009,335.89
（三）利润分配									22,204,457.51		-118,684,457.51		-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
1.提取盈余公积									22,204,457.51		-22,204,457.51				

2.提取一般风险准备															
3.对所有者（或股东）的分配											-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
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	603,000,000.00				236,886,366.21		-12,263,511.55		173,577,487.79		671,739,563.84		1,672,939,906.29	2,135,050.82	1,675,074,957.11

8、母公司所有者权益变动表

本期金额

单位：元

项目	2022 年度											
	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	其他	所有者权益合计
		优先股	永续债	其他								
一、上年期末余额	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778,637.31
加：会计政策变更												
前期差错更正												
其他												
二、本年期初余额	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778,637.31

三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）					3,037,647.85				21,672,841.06	146,815,569.55		171,526,058.46
（一）综合收益总额										216,728,410.61		216,728,410.61
（二）所有者投入和减少资本					3,037,647.85							3,037,647.85
1．所有者投入的普通股												
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本												
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额												
4．其他					3,037,647.85							3,037,647.85
（三）利润分配									21,672,841.06	-69,912,841.06		-48,240,000.00
1．提取盈余公积									21,672,841.06	-21,672,841.06		
2．对										-		-

所有者（或股东）的分配										48,240,000.00		48,240,000.00
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	603,000,000.00				237,586,409.37				195,250,328.85	874,467,957.55		1,910,304,695.77

上期金额

单位：元

项目	2021 年度											
	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	其他	所有者权益合计
		优先股	永续债	其他								
一、上年期末余额	603,000,000.00				189,512,018.84				151,373,030.28	624,292,270.38		1,568,177,319.50
加：会计政策变更												
前期差错更正												
其他												
二、本年期初余额	603,000,000.00				189,512,018.84				151,373,030.28	624,292,270.38		1,568,177,319.50
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填					45,036,742.68				22,204,457.51	103,360,117.62		170,601,317.81

列）												
（一）综合收益总额										222,044,575.13		222,044,575.13
（二）所有者投入和减少资本					45,036,742.68							45,036,742.68
1．所有者投入的普通股												
2．其他权益工具持有者投入资本												
3．股份支付计入所有者权益的金额												
4．其他					45,036,742.68							45,036,742.68
（三）利润分配									22,204,457.51	-118,684,457.51		-96,480,000.00
1．提取盈余公积									22,204,457.51	-22,204,457.51		
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-96,480,000.00		-96,480,000.00
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	603,000,000.00				234,548,761.52				173,577,487.79	727,652,388.00		1,738,778,637.31

三、公司基本情况

（一）公司概况

公司名称：汉宇集团股份有限公司

注册地址：江门市高新技术开发区清澜路 336 号

注册资本：人民币 603,000,000 元

公司营业执照统一社会信用代码：91440700743693645X

法定代表人：石华山

（二）行业性质

本公司属于家用电器排水泵行业。

（三）经营范围及主营业务

1、经营范围：家用电器及配件、电子元件、五金制品、塑料制品、模具、机械配件的生产加工及销售；医疗器械的研发、生产、批发及专门零售；卫浴洁具、环保设备的研发、生产、批发及专门零售；新能源汽车及其配件、配套产品的研究、实验、生产、销售；电动汽车充电设施的研发、生产、销售、运营及技术服务；工业机器人、控制设备、节能设备、贮能设备的研发、生产、销售；软件开发、信息技术服务和信息咨询服务；道路货物运输、仓储及配送服务（不含危险化学品）；机械设备租赁；房地产开发、非居住房地产租赁、物业管理；住宿和餐饮服务。（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。）

2、主营业务：高效节能家用电器排水泵的研发、生产和销售。

（四）公司历史沿革

1、汉宇电器有限公司成立

汉宇集团股份有限公司原“江门市地尔汉宇电器股份有限公司”（以下简称“本公司”）前身为江门市汉宇电器有限公司（以下简称“汉宇电器有限公司”），于 2002 年 11 月 26 日注册成立。汉宇电器有限公司系经江门市对外贸易经济合作局 2002 年 9 月 28 日江外经贸资管字［2002］176 号文同意及广东省人民政府于 2002 年 10 月 26 日颁发的外经贸粤江合资证字［2002］0025 号《中华人民共和国台港澳侨投资企业批准证书》批准成立的中外合资经营企业。注册资本为 61 万美元，其中：江门市蓬江区华健电器厂出资 45.75 万美元，占注册资本的 75%；香港嘉年企业公司出资 15.25 万美元，占注册资本的 25%。上述出资业经广东中晟会计师事务所有限公司江门分所于 2003 年 12 月 30 日出具的粤中晟江验字（2003）226 号验资报告验证。

2、外资转内资

汉宇电器有限公司股东江门市蓬江区华健电器厂 2010 年经江门市蓬江区体制改革办公室批准改制，于 2010 年 10 月 28 日更名为江门市蓬江区华健电器有限公司。另经江门市外经贸局批准，汉宇电器有限公司外方股东将所持公司 25%的股权转让给江门市江海区神韵投资中心（有限合伙），公司转为内资企业。公司转为内资企业后，原注册资本 61 万美元按当时外方出资时美元折算为人民币的汇率 1：8.2646 元折算为注册资本人民币 5,041,406 元，其中：江门市蓬江区华健电器有限公司出资人民币 3,781,054.50 元，占比 75%；江门市江海区神韵投资中心（有限合伙）出资人民币 1,260,351.50 元，占比 25%。上述注册资本人民币 5,041,406 元，业经深圳市鹏城会计师事务所有限公司深鹏所专审字（2010）122 号验资复核报告审验，并于 2010 年 12 月 24 日经江门市工商行政管理局江海分局核准注册登记。

3、2010 年股权转让及增资

2010 年 12 月 28 日，根据汉宇电器有限公司股东会决议和修改后的章程规定，公司股东江门市蓬江区华健电器有限公司将股权转让给石华山。2010 年 12 月 28 日，公司申请增加注册资本人民币 1,054,610.93 元，由苏州周原九鼎投资中心（有限合伙）、苏州金泽投资中心（有限合伙）、马春寿、郭林生认缴。变更后的注册资本为人民币 6,096,016.93 元，其中：石华山出资人民币 3,781,054.50 元，占比 62.025%；江门市江海区神韵投资中心（有限合伙）出资人民币 1,260,351.50 元，占比 20.675%；苏州周原九鼎投资中心出资人民币 914,402.54 元，占比 15%；苏州金泽投资中心出资人民币 60,960.17 元，占比 1%；马春寿出资人民币 60,960.17 元，占比 1%；郭林生出资人民币 18,288.05 元，占比 0.3%。上述出资业经深圳市鹏城会计师事务所有限公司于 2010 年 12 月 28 日出具的深鹏所验字［2010］485 号验资报告验证。

4、股份公司成立

根据汉宇电器有限公司股东会决议及 2011 年 3 月 8 日各发起人签署的《发起人协议书》，汉宇电器有限公司整体变更为股份有限公司，于 2011 年 3 月 30 日在江门市工商行政管理局办理了工商变更登记，并取得企业法人营业执照。汉宇电器有限公司以截止 2010 年 12 月 31 日经审计的净资产折股 100,000,000 股，每股面值 1 元。

此次股改后，公司的股权结构如下：

序号	股东名称	出资金额（万元）	出资比例
1	石华山	6,202.50	62.025%
2	江门市江海区神韵投资中心（有限合伙）	2,067.50	20.675%
3	苏州周原九鼎投资中心（有限合伙）	1,500.00	15.000%
4	苏州金泽投资中心（有限合伙）	100.00	1.000%
5	马春寿	100.00	1.000%
6	郭林生	30.00	0.300%
合计		10,000.00	100.000%

5、公开发行人民币普通股

2014 年 10 月 14 日，经中国证券监督管理委员会证监许可[2014]1054 号文核准，公司首次向社会公开发行人民币普通股（A 股）3,400 万股，每股发行价格为人民币 19.30 元，此次公开发行人民币普通股（A 股）业经瑞华会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）对公司首次公开发行股票新增注册资本及实收资本的情况进行审验，并于 2014 年 10 月 28 日出具瑞华验字[2014]48110011 号《验资报告》。2014 年 10 月 30 日，公司股票在深圳证券交易所上市。本次发行后公司总股本变更为 13,400.00 万股（每股面值 1 元），公司于 2014 年 12 月 30 日完成工商变更登记手续。

6、资本公积转增股本

2017 年 4 月，根据 2016 年年度股东大会决议，公司以 2016 年 12 月 31 日总股本 134,000,000 股为基数，向全体股东以资本公积每 10 股转增 15 股，本次转增股 201,000,000 股。转增后公司总股本增至 335,000,000 股。

7、资本公积转增股本

2018 年 4 月，根据 2017 年年度股东大会决议，公司以 2017 年 12 月 31 日总股本 335,000,000 股为基数，向全体股东以资本公积每 10 股转增 8 股，本次转增股 268,000,000 股。转增后公司总股本增至 603,000,000 股。

本财务报表业经本公司董事会于 2023 年 4 月 11 日决议批准报出。

本报告期的合并财务报表范围变化情况详见“本附注八、合并范围的变更”；

本报告期的合并财务报表范围详见“本附注九、在其他主体中的权益”。

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假设为基础，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-基本准则》和 42 项具体会计准则，以及企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释及其他规定，并基于以下第三点所述重要会计政策、会计估计进行编制。

2、持续经营

本公司评价自报告期末起 12 个月的持续经营能力不存在重大疑虑因素或事项。

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：

本公司及各子公司分别从事高效节能家用电器排水泵、工业机器人及水疗马桶等产品的生产经营。本公司及各子公司根据实际生产经营特点，依据相关企业会计准则的规定，对收入确认、建造合同完工百分比确定、研究开发支出等交易和事项制定了若干项具体会计政策和会计估计，详见本附注五、39“收入”各项描述。关于管理层所作出的重大会计判断和估计的说明，请参阅附注五、44“重要会计政策和会计估计变更”。

1、遵循企业会计准则的声明

本公司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 2022 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2022 年度的经营成果和现金流量等相关信息。

2、会计期间

本公司会计年度为公历年度，即每年 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

3、营业周期

本公司以 12 个月作为一个营业周期，并以其作为资产和负债的流动性划分标准。

4、记账本位币

本公司以人民币为记账本位币。

5、同一控制下和非同一控制下企业合并的会计处理方法

本公司将两个或者两个以上单独的企业合并形成一个报告主体的交易或事项确定为企业合并。

企业合并分为同一控制下企业合并和非同一控制下企业合并两种类型。其会计处理如下：

1）、同一控制下企业合并在合并日的会计处理

（1）一次交易实现同一控制下企业合并

对于同一控制下的企业合并，合并方按照合并日在被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并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计量。合并方长期股权投资初始投资成本与支付的合并对价账面价值（或发行股份面值总额）之间的差额，调整资本公积；资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。合并方为进行企业合并发生的直接相关费用计入当期损益。

（2）多次交易分步实现同一控制下企业合并

通过多次交易分步实现同一控制下企业合并的，在母公司财务报表中，合并日时点按照新增后的持股比例计算被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并报表中的账面价值的份额作为该项投资的初始投资成本，初始投资成本与其原长期股权投资账面价值加上合并日取得进一步股权新支付对价的账面价值之和的差额，调整资本公积（股本溢价），资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

在合并财务报表中，应视同参与合并的各方在最终控制方开始控制时作为比较数据追溯调整的最早期间进行合并报表编制。对被合并方的有关资产、负债并入合并财务报表增加的净资产调整所有者权益项下“资本公积”项目。同时对合并方在取得被合并方控制权之前持有的股权投资与合并方和被合并方同处于同一方最终控制之日孰晚日起至合并日之间已经确认损益、其他综合收益部分冲减合并报表期初留存收益或当期损益，但被合并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。

2）、非同一控制下企业合并在购买日的会计处理

（1）一次交易实现非同一控制下企业合并

对于非同一控制下的企业合并，合并成本为购买方在购买日为取得对被购买方的控制权而付出的资产、发生或承担的负债以及发行的权益性证券的公允价值。购买方为进行企业合并发生的各项直接相关费用计入当期损益。在合并合同中对可能影响合并成本的未来事项作出约定的，购买日如果估计未来事项很可能发生并且对合并成本的影响金额能够可靠计量的，也计入合并成本。

非同一控制下企业合并中所取得的被购买方符合确认条件的可辨认资产、负债及或有负债，在购买日以公允价值计量。购买方对合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉。购买方对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，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差额，计入当期损益。

（2）多次交易分步实现非同一控制下企业合并

通过多次交易分步实现非同一控制下企业合并的，在母公司财务报表中，以购买日之前所持被购买方的股权投资的账面价值与购买日新增投资成本之和，作为该项投资的初始投资成本；购买日之前持有的被购买方的股权涉及其他综合

收益的，应当在处置该项投资时将与其相关的其他综合收益转入当期投资收益，但被购买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。

在合并财务报表中，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；购买日之前持有的被购买方的股权涉及其他综合收益的，与其相关的其他综合收益应当转为购买日所属当期投资收益。同时，购买日之前所持被购买方的股权于购买日的公允价值与购买日新购入股权所支付对价之和作为合并成本，合并成本与购买日中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉或合并当期损益。

3）、分步处置子公司股权至丧失控制权的会计处理方法

（1）判断分步处置股权至丧失控制权过程中的各项交易是否属于“一揽子交易”的原则

处置对子公司股权投资的各项交易的条款、条件以及经济影响符合以下一种或多种情况时，将多次交易事项作为一揽子交易进行会计处理。具体原则：

1）这些交易是同时或者在考虑了彼此影响的情况下订立的；

2）这些交易整体才能达成一项完整的商业结果；

3）一项交易的发生取决于其他至少一项交易的发生；

4）一项交易单独看是不经济的，但是和其他交易一并考虑时是经济的。

（2）属于“一揽子交易”的分步处置股权至丧失控制权的各项交易的会计处理方法

对于属于“一揽子交易”的分步处置股权至丧失控制权的情形，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。具体在母公司财务报表和合并财务报表中会计处理方法如下：

在母公司财务报表中，将每一次处置价款与所处置投资对应的账面价值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；对于失去控制权之后的剩余股权，按其账面价值确认为长期股权投资或其他相关金融资产，失去控制权之后的剩余股权能够对原有子公司实施共同控制或重大影响的，按权益法的相关规定进行会计处理。

在合并财务报表中，对于失去控制权之前的每一次交易，将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损益。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开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益。与原有子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益，在丧失控制权时转为当期投资收益。但原子公司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。

（3）不属于“一揽子交易”的分步处置股权至丧失控制权的各项交易的会计处理方法

对于失去控制权之前的每一次交易，在母公司财务报表中将处置价款与处置投资对应的账面价值的差额确认为当期投资收益；在合并财务报表中将处置价款与处置投资对应的享有该子公司净资产份额的差额计入资本公积（资本溢价），资本溢价不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

对于失去控制权时的交易，在母公司财务报表中，对于处置的股权，按照处置价款与处置投资对应的账面价值的差额确认为当期投资收益；同时，对于剩余股权，按其账面价值确认为长期股权投资或其他相关金融资产。处置后的剩余股权能够对原有子公司实施共同控制或重大影响的，按有关成本法转为权益法的相关规定进行会计处理。在合并财务报表中，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开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益。与原有子公司股权投资相关的其他综合收益，在丧失控制权时转为当期投资收益。但原子公司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。

6、合并财务报表的编制方法

本公司以控制为基础确定合并范围。将拥有实质性控制权的子公司、结构化主体以及可分割主体纳入合并财务报表范围。

本公司合并财务报表按照《企业会计准则第 33 号——合并财务报表》及相关规定的要求编制，合并时抵销合并范围内的所有重大内部交易和往来。子公司的股东权益中不属于母公司所拥有的部分作为少数股东权益在合并财务报表中单独列示。

子公司与本公司采用的会计政策或会计期间不一致的，在编制合并财务报表时，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。

对于非同一控制下企业合并取得的子公司，在编制合并财务报表时，以购买日可辨认净资产公允价值为基础对其个别财务报表进行调整；对于同一控制下企业合并取得的子公司，视同该企业合并于合并当期的年初已经发生，从合并当期的年初起将其资产、负债、经营成果和现金流量纳入合并财务报表。

7、合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

本公司将一项由两个或两个以上的参与方共同控制的安排确定为合营安排。参与方为共同控制的一方时界定为合营安排中的合营方，否则界定为合营安排中的非合营方。

合营安排根据合营方是否为享有该安排相关资产权利且承担相关负债义务，还是仅对该安排的净资产享有权利划分为共同经营或合营企业两种类型。

（1）、共同经营的会计处理方法

本公司为共同经营中的合营方，应当确认其共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目，并按照相关企业会计准则的规定进行会计处理：1）确认单独所持有的资产，以及按其份额确认共同持有的资产；2）确认单独所承担的负债，以及按其份额确认共同承担的负债；3）确认出售其享有的共同经营产出份额所产生的收入；4）按其份额确认共同经营因出售产出所产生的收入；5）确认单独所发生的费用，以及按其份额确认共同经营发生的费用。

本公司为共同经营中非合营方比照上述合营方进行会计处理。

（2）、合营企业的会计处理方法

本公司为合营企业的合营方，应当按照《企业会计准则第 2 号—长期股权投资》的相关规定进行核算及会计处理。

8、现金及现金等价物的确定标准

本公司在编制现金流量表时所确定的现金，是指本公司库存现金以及可以随时用于支付的存款。

本公司在编制现金流量表时所确定的现金等价物，是指本公司持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

9、外币业务和外币报表折算

1）、外币业务折算

本公司对发生的外币交易，采用与交易发生日即期汇率折合本位币入账。

资产负债表日外币货币性项目按资产负债表日即期汇率折算，因该日的即期汇率与初始确认时或者前一资产负债表日即期汇率不同而产生的汇兑差额，除符合资本化条件的外币专门借款的汇兑差额在资本化期间予以资本化计入相关资产的成本外，均计入当期损益。

以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，仍采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算，不改变其记账本位币金额。以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，折算后的记账本位币金额与原记账本位币金额的差额，作为公允价值变动(含汇率变动)处理，计入当期损益或确认为其他综合收益。

2）、外币财务报表折算

资产负债表中的资产和负债项目，采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算，所有者权益项目除“未分配利润”项目外，其他项目采用发生时的即期汇率折算。利润表中的收入和费用项目，采用平均汇率折算。折算产生的外币财务报表折算差额，在资产负债表中所有者权益项目下单独列示。

外币现金流量按照系统合理方法确定的，采用交易发生日即期汇率近似的汇率折算。汇率变动对现金的影响额，在现金流量表中单独列示。

处置境外经营时，与该境外经营有关的外币报表折算差额，全部或按处置该境外经营的比例转入处置当期损益。

10、金融工具

金融工具，是指形成一个企业的金融资产，并形成其他单位的金融负债或权益工具的合同。

本公司的金融工具包括货币资金、债券投资、除长期股权投资（参见本附注五（二十二）长期股权投资)以外的股权投资、应收款项、应付款项、借款、应付债券及股本等。

1）、金融资产及金融负债的确认和初始计量

金融资产和金融负债在本公司成为相关金融工具合同条款的一方时，在资产负债表内确认。

除不具有重大融资成分的应收账款外，在初始确认时，金融资产及金融负债均以公允价值计量。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产或金融负债，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益；对于其他类别的金融资产或金融负债，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。对于不具有重大融资成分的应收账款，本公司按照根据本附注（三十九）收入的会计政策确定的交易价格进行初始计量。

2）、金融资产的分类和后续计量

（1）金融资产的分类

本公司在初始确认时，根据管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征，将金融资产分为三类：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及以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

除非本公司改变管理金融资产的业务模式，在此情形下，所有受影响的相关金融资产在业务模式发生变更后的首个报告期间的第一天进行重分类，否则金融资产在初始确认后不得进行重分类。

1）本公司将同时符合下列条件金融资产，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：

本公司管理该金融资产的业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；

该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。

2）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：

本公司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；

该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。

对于非交易性权益工具投资，本公司可在初始确认时将其不可撤销地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。该指定在单项投资的基础上作出，且相关投资从发行者的角度符合权益工具的定义。

除上述以摊余成本计量和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产外，本公司将其余所有的金融资产分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

在初始确认时，如果能够消除或显著减少会计错配，本公司可以将本应以摊余成本计量或以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产不可撤销地指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

3）管理金融资产业务模式的评价依据

管理金融资产的业务模式，是指本公司如何管理金融资产以产生现金流量。

业务模式决定本公司所管理金融资产现金流量的来源是收取合同现金流量、出售金融资产还是两者兼有。本公司以客观事实为依据、以关键管理人员决定的对金融资产进行管理的特定业务目标为基础，确定管理金融资产的业务模式。

4）合同现金流量特征的评估

本公司对金融资产的合同现金流量特征进行评估，以确定相关金融资产在特定日期产生的合同现金流量是否仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。其中，本金是指金融资产在初始确认时的公允价值；利息包括对货币时间价值、与特定时期未偿付本金金额相关的信用风险、以及其他基本借贷风险、成本和利润的对价。此外，本公司对可能导致金融资产合同现金流量的时间分布或金额发生变更的合同条款进行评估，以确定其是否满足上述合同现金流量特征的要求。

（2）金融资产的后续计量

本公司对各类金融资产的后续计量为：

1）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

初始确认后，对于该类金融资产以公允价值进行后续计量，产生的利得或损失(包括利息和股利收入)计入当期损益，除非该金融资产属于套期关系的一部分。

2）以摊余成本计量的金融资产

初始确认后，对于该类金融资产采用实际利率法以摊余成本计量。以摊余成本计量且不属于任何套期关系的一部分的金融资产所产生的利得或损失，在终止确认、按照实际利率法摊销或确认减值时，计入当期损益。

3）以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产

①以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债权投资

初始确认后，对于该类金融资产以公允价值进行后续计量。采用实际利率法计算的利息、减值损失或利得及汇兑损益计入当期损益；以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债权投资其公允价值与实际利率下账面价值形成的其他利得或损失计入其他综合收益。终止确认时，将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，计入当期损益。

②以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资

初始确认后，对于该类金融资产以公允价值进行后续计量。股利收入计入损益，其他利得或损失计入其他综合收益。终止确认时，将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。

3）、金融负债的分类和后续计量

本公司将金融负债分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债、财务担保合同负债及以摊余成本计量的金融负债。

（1）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

该类金融负债包括交易性金融负债(含属于金融负债的衍生工具)和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。

初始确认后，对于该类金融负债以公允价值进行后续计量，除与套期会计有关外，产生的利得或损失(包括利息费用)计入当期损益

（2）财务担保合同负债

财务担保合同指当特定债务人到期不能按照最初或修改后的债务工具条款偿付债务时，要求本公司向蒙受损失的合同持有人赔付特定金额的合同。

财务担保合同负债以按照依据金融工具的减值原则(参见本附注金融资产减值)所确定的损失准备金额以及初始确认金额扣除累计摊销额后的余额孰高进行后续计量。

（3）以摊余成本计量的金融负债

初始确认后，采用实际利率法以摊余成本计量。

4）、金融资产及金融负债的指定

本公司为了消除或显著减少会计错配，将金融资产或金融负债指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益金融资产或金融负债。

5）、金融资产及金融负债的列报抵消

金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，没有相互抵销。但是，同时满足下列条件的，以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：

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；

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。

6）、金融资产和金融负债的终止确认

（1）满足下列条件之一时，本公司终止确认该金融资产：

收取该金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；

该金融资产已转移，且本公司将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方；

该金融资产已转移，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的风险和报酬，且未保留对该金融资产的控制。

（2）金融资产转移整体满足终止确认条件的，本公司将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益：

被转移金融资产在终止确认日的账面价值；

因转移金融资产而收到的对价，与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之和。

（3）金融负债（或其一部分)的现时义务已经解除的，本公司终止确认该金融负债（或该部分金融负债）。

7）、金融工具减值

（1）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：

以摊余成本计量的金融资产；

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债权投资；

非以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的财务担保合同。

本公司持有的其他以公允价值计量的金融资产不适用预期信用损失模型，包括以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的债券投资或权益工具投资、指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资、以及衍生金融资产。

（2）预期信用损失的计量

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。其中，对于公司购买或源生的已发生信用减值的金融资产，按照该金融资产经信用调整的实际利率折现。公司在评估预期信用损失时，考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息。

对于不含重大融资成分或者公司不考虑不超过一年的合同中的融资成分的应收账款，公司运用简化计量方法，按照相当于整个存续期内的预期信用损失金额计量损失准备。

除上述计量方法以外的金融资产，公司在每个资产负债表日评估其信用风险自初始确认后是否已经显著增加。如果信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加，公司按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备；如果信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加，公司按照该金融工具未来 12 个月内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备。

（3）信用风险自初始确认后是否显著增加的判断标准

如果某项金融资产在资产负债表日确定的预计存续期内的违约概率显著高于在初始确认时确定的预计存续期内的违约概率，则表明该项金融资产的信用风险显著增加。除特殊情况外，本公司采用未来 12 个月内发生的违约风险的变化作为整个存续期内发生违约风险变化的合理估计，来确定自初始确认后信用风险是否显著增加。

（4）以组合为基础评估预期信用风险的组合方法

本公司对信用风险显著不同的金融资产单项评价信用风险，如：与对方存在争议或涉及诉讼、仲裁的应收款项；已有明显迹象表明债务人很可能无法履行还款义务的应收款项等。

除了单项评估信用风险的金融资产外，本公司基于共同风险特征将金融资产划分为不同的组别，在组合的基础上评估信用风险。

（5）预期信用损失准备的列报

为反映金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后的变化，本公司在每个资产负债表日重新计量预期信用损失，由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，应当作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。对于以摊余成本计量的金融资产，损失准备抵减该金融资产在资产负债表中列示的账面价值；对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资，在其他综合收益中确认其损失准备，不抵减该金融资产的账面价值。

（6）各类金融资产信用损失的确定方法

①应收票据

基于应收票据的承兑人信用风险作为共同风险特征，将其划分为不同组合，并确定预期信用损失会计估计政策：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	银行承兑汇票组合	管理层评价该所持有的银行承兑汇票不存在重大的信用风险，不会因银行违约而产生重大损失，因此无需计提坏账准备。
组合二	商业承兑汇票组合	按照预期信用损失计提坏账准备，与应收账款的组合划分相同

②应收账款

对于应收账款，无论是否存在重大融资成分，本公司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。除了单项评估信用风险的应收账款外，基于其信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	应收其他客户款项	以应收款项的账龄为基础评估预期信用损失
组合二	应收合并范围内关联方公司款项	考虑合并范围内公司的实际履约能力、历史回款情况，未曾发生坏账损失，管理层评价该类款项具有较低的信用风险，因此无需计提坏账准备。

③其他应收款

本公司依据其他应收款信用风险自初始确认后是否已经显著增加，采用相当于未来 12 个月内、或整个存续期的预期信用损失的金额计量减值损失。除了单项评估信用风险的其他应收款外，基于其信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	应收其他客户款项	以应收款项的账龄为基础评估预期信用损失
组合二	应收合并范围内关联方公司款项	考虑合并范围内公司的实际履约能力、历史回款情况，未曾发生坏账损失，管理层评价该类款项具有较低的信用风险，因此无需计提坏账准备。

④应收款项融资

对于应收款项融资，无论是否存在重大融资成分，本公司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。基于其信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	银行承兑汇票组合	管理层评价该所持有的银行承兑汇票不存在重大的信用风险，不会因银行违约而产生重大损失，因此无需计提坏账准备。
组合二	商业承兑汇票组合	按照预期信用损失计提坏账准备，与应收账款的组合划分相同。

⑤应收项款——信用风险特征组合的账龄与整个存续期预期信用损失率对照表

账龄	应收账款预期信用损失率（%）	其他应收款预期信用损失率（%）
1 年以内（含 1 年，下同）	2	2
1-2 年	10	10
2-3 年	20	20
3 年以上	50	50

8）、金融资产的核销

本公司不再合理预期金融资产合同现金流量能够全部或部分收回，则直接减记该金融资产的账面余额。这种减记构成相关金融资产的终止确认。金融资产的核销通常发生在本公司确定债务人没有资产或收入来源可产生足够的现金流量以偿还将被减记的金额。已减记的金融资产以后又收回的，作为减值损失的转回计入收回当期的损益。

9）、金融负债和权益工具的区分

本公司根据所发行金融工具的合同条款及其所反映的经济实质，结合金融负债和权益工具定义及相关条件，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。

权益工具，是指能证明拥有某个企业在扣除所有负债后的资产中的剩余权益的合同。在同时满足下列条件的情况下，本公司将发行的金融工具分类为权益工具：

①该金融工具应当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。如为非衍生工具，该金融工具应当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。

本公司将符合金融负债定义，但同时具备规定特征的可回售工具，或仅在清算时才有义务向另一方按比例交付其净资产的金融工具划分为权益工具。

除上述之外的金融工具或其组成部分，分类为金融负债。

11、应收票据

基于应收票据的承兑人信用风险作为共同风险特征，将其划分为不同组合，并确定预期信用损失会计估计政策：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	银行承兑汇票组合	管理层评价该所持有的银行承兑汇票不存在重大的信用风险，不会因银行违约而产生重大损失，因此无需计提坏账准备。
组合二	商业承兑汇票组合	按照预期信用损失计提坏账准备，与应收账款的组合划分相同

12、应收账款

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	应收其他客户款项	以应收款项的账龄为基础评估预期信用损失
组合二	应收合并范围内关联方公司款项	考虑合并范围内公司的实际履约能力、历史回款情况，未曾发生坏账损失，管理层评价该类款项具有较低的信用风险，因此无需计提坏账准备。

13、应收款项融资

对于应收款项融资，无论是否存在重大融资成分，本公司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。基于其信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	银行承兑汇票组合	管理层评价该所持有的银行承兑汇票不存在重大的信用风险，不会因银行违约而产生重大损失，因此无需计提坏账准备。
组合二	商业承兑汇票组合	按照预期信用损失计提坏账准备，与应收账款的组合划分相同。

14、其他应收款

其他应收款的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

其他应收款的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

本公司依据其他应收款信用风险自初始确认后是否已经显著增加，采用相当于未来 12 个月内、或整个存续期的预期信用损失的金额计量减值损失。除了单项评估信用风险的其他应收款外，基于其信用风险特征，将其划分为不同组合：

组合	项目	预期信用损失的方法
组合一	应收其他客户款项	以应收款项的账龄为基础评估预期信用损失
组合二	应收合并范围内关联方公司款项	考虑合并范围内公司的实际履约能力、历史回款情况，未曾发生坏账损失，管理层评价该类款项具有较低的信用风险，因此无需计提坏账准备。

15、存货

1）、存货的分类

存货是指本公司在日常活动中持有以备出售的产成品或商品、处在生产过程中的在产品、在生产过程或提供劳务过程中耗用的材料和物料等。主要包括原材料、周转材料、在产品、产成品（库存商品）、发出商品等。

2）、发出存货的计价方法

存货发出时，采取加权平均法确定其发出的实际成本。

3）、存货可变现净值的确定依据

资产负债表日，存货按照成本与可变现净值孰低计量，并按单个存货项目计提存货跌价准备，但对于数量繁多、单价较低的存货，按照存货类别计提存货跌价准备。

存货可变现净值的确定依据：①产成品可变现净值为估计售价减去估计的销售费用和相关税费后金额；②为生产而持有的材料等，当用其生产的产成品的可变现净值高于成本时按照成本计量；当材料价格下降表明产成品的可变现净值低于成本时，可变现净值为估计售价减去至完工时估计将要发生的成本、估计的销售费用以及相关税费后的金额确定。③持有待售的材料等，可变现净值为市场售价。

4）、存货的盘存制度

本公司的存货盘存制度为永续盘存制。

5）、低值易耗品和包装物的摊销方法

周转材料包括低值易耗品和包装物等，在领用时采用一次转销法进行摊销。

16、合同资产

不适用

17、合同成本

合同成本包括为取得合同发生的增量成本及合同履约成本。

为取得合同发生的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）。该成本预期能够收回的，本公司将其作为合同取得成本确认为一项资产。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于发生时计入当期损益。

为履行合同发生的成本，不属于存货等其他企业会计准则规范范围且同时满足下列条件的，本公司将其作为合同履约成本确认为一项资产：

1）、该成本与一份当前或预期取得的合同直接相关，包括直接人工、直接材料、制造费用 （或类似费用）、明确由客户承担的成本以及仅因该合同而发生的其他成本；

2）、该成本增加了本公司未来用于履行履约义务的资源；

3）、该成本预期能够收回。

合同取得成本确认的资产和合同履约成本确认的资产（以下简称“与合同成本有关的资产”）采用与该资产相关的商品或服务收入确认相同的基础进行摊销，计入当期损益。

当与合同成本有关的资产的账面价值高于下列两项的差额时，本公司对超出部分计提减值准备，并确认为资产减值损失：

①本公司因转让与该资产相关的商品或服务预期能够取得的剩余对价；

②为转让该相关商品或服务估计将要发生的成本。

确认为资产的合同履约成本，初始确认时摊销期限不超过一年或一个正常营业周期，在“存货”项目中列示，初始确认时摊销期限超过一年或一个正常营业周期，在“其他非流动资产”项目中列示。

确认为资产的合同取得成本，初始确认时摊销期限不超过一年或一个正常营业周期，在“其他流动资产”项目中列示，初始确认时摊销期限超过一年或一个正常营业周期，在“其他非流动资产”项目中列示。

18、持有待售资产

本公司划分为持有待售的非流动资产、处置组的确认标准： ①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出售计划需获相关权力机构或者监管部门批准后方可出售的，已经获得批准；③出售极可能发生，即企业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。

本公司将符合持有待售条件的非流动资产或处置组在资产负债表日单独列报为流动资产中“持有待售资产”或与划分持有待售类别的资产直接相关负债列报在流动负债中“持有待售负债”。

19、债权投资

不适用

20、其他债权投资

不适用

21、长期应收款

不适用

22、长期股权投资

1）、初始投资成本确定

（1）对于企业合并取得的长期股权投资，如为同一控制下的企业合并，应当按照取得被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值的份额确认为初始成本；非同一控制下的企业合并，应当按购买日确定的合并成本确认为初始成本；

（2）以支付现金取得的长期股权投资，初始投资成本为实际支付的购买价款；

（3）以发行权益性证券取得的长期股权投资，初始投资成本为发行权益性证券的公允价值；

（4）非货币性资产交换取得或债务重组取得的，初始投资成本根据准则相关规定确定。

2）、后续计量及损益确认方法

长期股权投资后续计量分别采用权益法或成本法。采用权益法核算的长期股权投资，按照应享有或应分担的被投资单位实现的净损益和其他综合收益的份额，分别确认投资收益和其他综合收益，并调整长期股权投资。当宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应分得的部分，相应减少长期股权投资的账面价值；对于被投资单位除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配以外所有者权益的其他变动，应当调整长期股权投资及所有者权益项目。

采用成本法核算的长期股权投资，除追加或收回投资外，账面价值一般不变。当宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应分得的部分，确认投资收益。

长期股权投资具有共同控制、重大影响的采用权益法核算，具有控制的采用成本法核算。

3）、确定对被投资单位具有共同控制、重大影响的判断标准

（1）确定对被投资单位具有共同控制的判断标准：两个或多个合营方按照相关约定对某项安排所共有的控制，并且该安排的相关活动必须经过分享控制权的参与方一致同意后才能决策。

（2）确定对被投资单位具有重大影响的判断标准：当持有被投资单位 20%以上至 50%的表决权股份时，具有重大影响。或虽不足 20%，但符合下列条件之一时，具有重大影响：

1）在被投资单位的董事会或类似的权力机构中派有代表；

2）参与被投资单位的政策制定过程；

3）向被投资单位派出管理人员；

4）被投资单位依赖投资公司的技术或技术资料；

5）其他能足以证明对被投资单位具有重大影响的情形。

23、投资性房地产

投资性房地产计量模式

成本法计量

折旧或摊销方法

类 别	预计使用寿命/摊销年限（年）	年折旧率	折旧或摊销方法
房屋建筑物	10-30	3.17-9.5	年限平均法
土地使用权	50	—	直线法

24、固定资产

（1） 确认条件

固定资产指为生产商品、提供劳务、出租或经营管理而持有的，使用寿命超过一个会计年度的有形资产。同时满足以下条件时予以确认：

（1）与该固定资产有关的经济利益很可能流入企业；

（2）该固定资产的成本能够可靠地计量。

（2） 折旧方法

类别	折旧方法	折旧年限	残值率	年折旧率
类别		折旧年限	残值率	年折旧率
房屋及建筑物	年限平均法	10-30	5	3.17-9.5
机器设备	年限平均法	10	5	9.5
运输设备	年限平均法	5	5	19
办公设备	年限平均法	5	5	19
模具	年限平均法	5	5	19
检测设备及其他设备	年限平均法	5	5	19

本公司固定资产主要分为：房屋建筑物、机器设备、电子及办公设备、运输设备、其他设备等；折旧方法采用年限平均法。根据各类固定资产的性质和使用情况，确定固定资产的使用寿命和预计净残值。并在年度终了，对固定资产的

使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，如与原先估计数存在差异的，进行相应的调整。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之外，本公司对所有固定资产计提折旧。

（3） 融资租入固定资产的认定依据、计价和折旧方法

25、在建工程

1）、在建工程的类别

本公司在建工程分为自营方式建造和出包方式建造两种。

2）、在建工程结转固定资产的标准和时点

本公司在建工程在工程完工达到预定可使用状态时，结转固定资产。预定可使用状态的判断标准，应符合下列情况之一：

（1）固定资产的实体建造（包括安装）工作已经全部完成或实质上已经全部完成；

（2）已经试生产或试运行，并且其结果表明资产能够正常运行或能够稳定地生产出合格产品，或者试运行结果表明其能够正常运转或营业；

（3）该项建造的固定资产上的支出金额很少或者几乎不再发生；

（4）所购建的固定资产已经达到设计或合同要求，或与设计或合同要求基本相符。

26、借款费用

1）、借款费用资本化的确认原则

本公司发生的借款费用，可直接归属于符合资本化条件的资产的购建或者生产的，予以资本化，计入相关资产成本；其他借款费用，在发生时根据其发生额确认为费用，计入当期损益。符合资本化条件的资产，是指需要经过相当长时间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资产。

2）、资本化金额计算方法

资本化期间：指从借款费用开始资本化时点到停止资本化时点的期间。借款费用暂停资本化的期间不包括在内。

暂停资本化期间：在购建或生产过程中发生非正常中断、且中断时间连续超过 3 个月的，应当暂停借款费用的资本化期间。

资本化金额计算：（1）借入专门借款，按照专门借款当期实际发生的利息费用，减去将尚未动用的借款资金存入银行取得的利息收入或进行暂时性投资取得的投资收益后的金额确定；（2）占用一般借款按照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计算确定，资本化率为一般借款的加权平均利率；（3）借款存在折价或溢价的，按照实际利率法确定每一会计期间应摊销的折价或溢价金额，调整每期利息金额。

实际利率法是根据借款实际利率计算其摊余折价或溢价或利息费用的方法。其中实际利率是借款在预期存续期间的未来现金流量，折现为该借款当前账面价值所使用的利率。

27、生物资产

不适用。

28、油气资产

不适用。

29、使用权资产

1）、本公司对使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量，该成本包括：

（1）租赁负债的初始计量金额；

（2）在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额，存在租赁激励的，扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额；

（3）本公司发生的初始直接费用；

（4）本公司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（不包括为生产存货而发生的成本）。

2）、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。

能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的，本公司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，本公司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。对计提了减值准备的使用权资产，则在未来期间按扣除减值准备后的账面价值参照上述原则计提折旧。

30、无形资产

（1） 计价方法、使用寿命、减值测试

1）无形资产的计价方法

本公司无形资产按照成本进行初始计量。购入的无形资产，按实际支付的价款和相关支出作为实际成本。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。自行开发的无形资产，其成本为达到预定用途前所发生的支出总额。

本公司无形资产后续计量，分别为：（1）使用寿命有限无形资产采用直线法摊销，并在年度终了，对无形资产的使用寿命和摊销方法进行复核，如与原先估计数存在差异的，进行相应的调整。使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命估计情况：

类别	预计使用寿命（年）	依据
土地使用权	50	土地使用权法定年限
软件	5	预计使用年限

（2）使用寿命不确定的无形资产不摊销，但在年度终了，对使用寿命进行复核，当有确凿证据表明其使用寿命是有限的，则估计其使用寿命，按直线法进行摊销。

2）使用寿命有限的无形资产使用寿命估计

本公司对使用寿命有限的无形资产，估计其使用寿命时通常考虑以下因素：（1）运用该资产生产的产品通常的寿命周期、可获得的类似资产使用寿命的信息；（2）技术、工艺等方面的现阶段情况及对未来发展趋势的估计；（3）以该资产生产的产品或提供劳务的市场需求情况；（4）现在或潜在的竞争者预期采取的行动；（5）为维持该资产带来经济利益能力的预期维护支出，以及公司预计支付有关支出的能力；（6）对该资产控制期限的相关法律规定或类似限制，如特许使用期、租赁期等；（7）与公司持有其他资产使用寿命的关联性等。

3）使用寿命不确定的判断依据

本公司将无法预见该资产为公司带来经济利益的期限，或使用期限不确定等无形资产确定为使用寿命不确定的无形资产。

使用寿命不确定的判断依据：（1）来源于合同性权利或其他法定权利，但合同规定或法律规定无明确使用年限；（2）综合同行业情况或相关专家论证等，仍无法判断无形资产为公司带来经济利益的期限。

每年年末，对使用寿命不确定无形资产使用寿命进行复核，主要采取自下而上的方式，由无形资产使用相关部门进行基础复核，评价使用寿命不确定判断依据是否存在变化等确定。

（2） 内部研究开发支出会计政策

内部研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。

本公司将开发阶段借款费用符合资本化条件的予以资本化，计入内部研发项目资本化成本。

31、长期资产减值

本公司长期资产主要指长期股权投资、固定资产、在建工程、无形资产等资产。

（1）长期资产减值测试方法

资产负债表日，本公司对长期资产检查是否存在可能发生减值的迹象，当存在减值迹象时应进行减值测试确认其可收回金额，按账面价值与可收回金额孰低计提减值准备。

可收回金额按照长期资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与长期资产预计未来现金流量的现值之间孰高确定。长期资产的公允价值净额是根据公平交易中销售协议价格减去可直接归属于该长期资产处置费用的金额确定。

本公司在确定公允价值时优先考虑销售协议价格，其次如不存在销售协议价格但存在资产活跃市场或同行业类似资产交易价格，按照市场价格确定；如按照上述规定仍然无法可靠估计长期资产的公允价值，以长期资产预计未来现金流量的现值作为其可收回金额。

本公司在确定长期资产预计未来现金流量现值时：①其现金流量分别根据资产持续使用过程中以及最终处置时预计未来现金流量进行测算，主要依据公司管理层批准的财务预算或预测数据，以及预测期之后年份的合理增长率为基础进行最佳估计确定。预计未来现金流量充分考虑历史经验数据及外部环境因素的变化等确定。②其折现率根据资产负债日与预测期间相同的国债或活跃市场上的高质量公司债券的市场收益率确定。

（2）长期资产减值的会计处理方法

本公司对长期资产可收回金额低于其账面价值的，应当将长期资产账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额确认为资产减值损失，计入当期损益，同时计提相应长期资产的减值准备。相应减值资产折旧或摊销费用在未来期间作相应调整。减值损失一经计提，在以后会计期间不再转回。

32、长期待摊费用

本公司长期待摊费用是指已经支出，但受益期限在一年以上（不含一年）的各项费用，主要包括车位使用费、房屋装修费等。长期待摊费用按费用项目的受益期限分期摊销。若长期待摊的费用项目不能使以后会计期间受益，则将尚未摊销的该项目的摊余价值全部转入当期损益。

33、合同负债

34、职工薪酬

（1） 短期薪酬的会计处理方法

在职工为其提供服务的会计期间，将实际发生的短期薪酬确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

（2） 离职后福利的会计处理方法

根据本公司与职工就离职后福利达成的协议、制定章程或办法等，将是否承担进一步支付义务的离职福利计划分类为设定提存计划或设定受益计划两种类型。1）设定提存计划按照向独立的基金缴存固定费用确认为负债，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本；2）设定受益计划采用预期累计福利单位法进行会计处理。具体为：本公司将根据预期累计福利单位

法确定的公式将设定受益计划产生的福利义务折合为离职时点的终值；之后归属于职工提供服务的期间，并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

满足辞退福利义务时将解除劳动关系给予的补偿一次计入当期损益。

（4） 其他长期职工福利的会计处理方法

根据职工薪酬的性质参照上述会计处理原则进行处理。

35、租赁负债

本公司对租赁负债按照租赁期开始日尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量。在计算租赁付款额的现值时，本公司采用租赁内含利率作为折现率；无法确定租赁内含利率的，采用本公司增量借款利率作为折现率。租赁付款额包括：

（1）扣除租赁激励相关金额后的固定付款额及实质固定付款额；

（2）取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额；

（3）在本公司合理确定将行使购买选择权的情况下，租赁付款额包括购买选择权的行权价格；

（4）在租赁期反映出本公司将购买终止租赁选择权的情况下，租赁付款额包括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。

本公司按照固定的折现率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额应当在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

36、预计负债

（1）预计负债的确认标准

当与或有事项相关的义务是公司承担的现时义务，且履行该义务很可能导致经济利益流出，同时其金额能够可靠地计量时确认该义务为预计负债。

（2）预计负债的计量方法

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，如所需支出存在一个连续范围，且该范围内各种结果发生的可能性相同，最佳估计数按照该范围内的中间值确定；如涉及多个项目，按照各种可能结果及相关概率计算确定最佳估计数。

资产负债表日应当对预计负债账面价值进行复核，有确凿证据表明该账面价值不能真实反映当前最佳估计数，应当按照当前最佳估计数对该账面价值进行调整。

37、股份支付

（1）股份支付的种类

股份支付是为了获取职工提供服务而授予权益工具或者承担以权益工具为基础确定的负债的交易。股份支付分为以权益结算的股份支付和以现金结算的股份支付。

1）以权益结算的股份支付

用以换取职工提供的服务的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，在授予后立即可行权时，在授予日计入相关成本或费用，相应增加资本公积。

用以换取其他方服务的权益结算的股份支付，如果其他方服务的公允价值能够可靠计量，按照其他方服务在取得日的公允价值计量，如果其他方服务的公允价值不能可靠计量，但权益工具的公允价值能够可靠计量的，按照权益工具在服务取得日的公允价值计量，计入相关成本或费用，相应增加股东权益。

2）以现金结算的股份支付

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，在授予日计入相关成本或费用，相应增加负债；如须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，相应增加负债。

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。

（2）实施、修改、终止股份支付计划的相关会计处理

本公司对股份支付计划进行修改时，若修改增加了所授予权益工具的公允价值，按照权益工具公允价值的增加相应确认取得服务的增加。权益工具公允价值的增加是指修改前后的权益工具在修改日的公允价值之间的差额。若修改减少了股份支付公允价值总额或采用了其他不利于职工的方式，则仍继续对取得的服务进行会计处理，视同该变更从未发生，除非本公司取消了部分或全部已授予的权益工具。

在等待期内，如果取消了授予的权益工具，本公司对取消所授予的权益性工具作为加速行权处理，将剩余等待期内应确认的金额立即计入当期损益，同时确认资本公积。职工或其他方能够选择满足非可行权条件但在等待期内未满足的，本公司将其作为授予权益工具的取消处理。

38、优先股、永续债等其他金融工具

不适用.

39、收入

收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

收入是本公司在日常活动中形成的、会导致股东权益增加且与股东投入资本无关的经济利益的总流入。

1）收入确认的原则

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，本公司在合同开始日，按照各单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退货负债，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，本公司属于在某一段时间内履行履约义务，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）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。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，本公司会考虑下列迹象：

（1）企业就该商品享有现时收款权利，即客户就该商品负有现时付款义务。

（2）企业已将该商品的法定所有权转移给客户，即客户已拥有该商品的法定所有权。

（3）企业已将该商品实物转移给客户，即客户已实物占有该商品。

（4）企业已将该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移给客户，即客户已取得该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬。

（5）客户已接受该商品。

（6）其他表明客户已取得商品控制权的迹象。

本公司已向客户转让商品或服务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）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（仅取决于时间流逝）向客户收取对价的权利作为应收款项列示。本公司已收或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。

同一合同下的合同资产和合同负债以净额列示，净额为借方余额的，根据其流动性在“合同资产”或“其他非流动资产”项目中列示；净额为贷方余额的，根据其流动性在“合同负债”或“其他非流动负债”项目中列示。

2)、与本公司取得收入的主要活动相关的具体会计政策描述如下：

公司产品在国内销售时，依据订单约定的发货时间、运送方式发出商品，经客户收货确认，每月与客户财务核对无误向其开具销售发票并确认收入；采用 FOB 离岸价方式出口销售的，依据订单约定的发货时间发出商品，仓库开具出库单、销售部安排货运，货运公司开具货运单据、进行出口报关，财务部依据出库单、货运单、出口报关单等开具出口发票时确认销售收入；对个别客户，则在客户确认已经使用时，确认收入。

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

不适用

40、政府补助

（1）政府补助类型

政府补助为本公司从政府无偿取得的货币性资产或非货币性资产，包括税费返还、财政贷款贴息、建设资金补贴款等。

政府补助主要包括与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助两种类型。

（2）政府补助的会计处理方法

政府补助在本公司能够满足其所附的条件并且能够收到时，予以确认。政府补助为货币性资产的，按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的，按照公允价值计量；公允价值不能可靠取得的，按照名义金额计量。

1）与资产相关的政府补助的会计处理方法

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，确认为与资产相关的政府补助。除与资产相关的政府补助之外的政府补助，确认为与收益相关的政府补助。

对于同时包含与资产相关部分和与收益相关部分的政府补助，应当区分不同部分分别进行会计处理；难以区分的，应当整体归类为与收益相关的政府补助。

与资产相关的政府补助，应当确认为递延收益。与资产相关的政府补助确认为递延收益的，应当在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入损益。按照名义金额计量的政府补助，直接计入当期损益。

2）与收益相关的政府补助的会计处理方法

与收益相关的政府补助，应当分情况按照以下规定进行会计处理：

①用于补偿企业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；

②用于补偿企业已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益。

③与本公司日常活动相关的政府补助，应当按照经济业务实质，计入其他收益。与本公司日常活动无关的政府补助，应当计入营业外收支。

41、递延所得税资产/递延所得税负债

本公司递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债的确认：

（1）根据资产、负债的账面价值与其计税基础之间的差额（未作为资产和负债确认的项目按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的，确定该计税基础为其差额），按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计算确认递延所得税资产或递延所得税负债。

（2）递延所得税资产的确认以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限。资产负债表日，有确凿证据表明未来期间很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的，确认以前会计期间未确认的递延所得税资产。如未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的，则减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。

（3）对与子公司及联营企业投资相关的应纳税暂时性差异，确认递延所得税负债，除非本公司能够控制暂时性差异转回的时间且该暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能不会转回。对与子公司及联营企业投资相关的可抵扣暂时性差异，当该暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能转回且未来很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额时，确认递延所得税资产。

42、租赁

（1） 经营租赁的会计处理方法

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。

1）、租赁合同的识别：

在合同开始日，本公司评估合同是否为租赁或者包含租赁。如果合同中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。除非合同条款和条件发生变化，本公司不重新评估合同是否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，本公司进行如下评估：

-合同是否涉及已识别资产的使用。已识别资产可能由合同明确指定或在资产可供客户使用时隐性指定，并且该资产在物理上可区分，或者如果资产的某部分产能或其他部分在物理上不可区分但实质上代表了该资产的全部产能，从而使客户获得因使用该资产所产生的几乎全部经济利益。如果资产的供应方在整个使用期间拥有对该资产的实质性替换权，则该资产不属于已识别资产；

-承租人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；

-承租人是否有权在该使用期间主导已识别资产的使用。

2）、租赁合同的分拆

当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。

当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进行分拆，租赁部分按照租赁准则进行会计处理，非租赁部分应当按照其他适用的企业会计准则进行会计处理。

3）、租赁合同的合并

本公司与同一交易方或其关联方在同一时间或相近时间订立的两份或多份包含租赁的合同，符合下列条件之一时，合并为一份合同进行会计处理：

（1）该两份或多份合同基于总体商业目的而订立并构成一揽子交易，若不作为整体考虑则无法理解其总体商业目的。

（2）该两份或多份合同中的某份合同的对价金额取决于其他合同的定价或履行情况。

（3）该两份或多份合同让渡的资产使用权合起来构成一项单独租赁。

4）、本公司作为承租人的会计处理

在租赁期开始日，除应用简化处理的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁外，本公司对租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债。

（1）短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

短期租赁是指不包含购买选择权且租赁期不超过 12 个月的租赁。低价值资产租赁是指单项租赁资产为全新资产时价值较低的租赁。

本公司对短期租赁和低价值资产租赁不确认使用权资产和租赁负债，相关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。

本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债。

（2） 融资租赁的会计处理方法

43、其他重要的会计政策和会计估计

不适用

44、重要会计政策和会计估计变更

（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

1、执行《企业会计准则解释第 15 号》

2021 年 12 月，财政部发布了《企业会计准则解释第 15 号》（财会〔2021〕35 号,以下简称“解释 15 号”），于发布之日起实施。解释 15 号对通过内部结算中心、财务公司等对母公司及成员单位资金实行集中统一管理的列报进行了规范。本公司自规定之日执行解释 15 号，执行解释 15 号对本报告期内财务报表无重大影响。

2、执行《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》

2022 年 11 月，财政部发布了《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》(财会〔2022〕31 号)(以下简称“解释第 16 号”),“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”、“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”。本公司自规定之日起开始执行解释第 16 号，执行解释 16 号对本报告期内财务报表无重大影响。

（2） 重要会计估计变更

□适用 ☑不适用

45、其他

无

六、税项

1、主要税种及税率

税种	计税依据	税率
增值税	当期销项税额减当期可抵扣进项税后的余额	13%、9%、6%、5%、3%
城市维护建设税	按实际缴纳的流转税额	7%
企业所得税	按应纳税所得额计缴，详见下表。	15%、25%、20%
教育费附加	按实际缴纳的流转税额	3%
地方教育费附加	按实际缴纳的流转税额	2%

存在不同企业所得税税率纳税主体的，披露情况说明

纳税主体名称	所得税税率
汉宇集团股份有限公司	15%
深圳市同川科技有限公司	15%
江门市中磁机电有限公司	25%
地尔肠道健康科技有限公司	25%
江门市甜的电器有限公司	25%
江门市汉宇电器有限公司	25%
微充网科技有限公司	25%
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd	20%
微充网科技（浙江）有限公司	25%
广东汉宇汽车配件有限公司	25%

2、税收优惠

根据广东省科学技术厅、广东省财政厅、广东省国家税务局、广东省地方税务局共同签发的《关于公示广东省 2017 年第一批拟认定高新技术企业名单的通知》，公司已通过高新技术企业复审，高新技术企业证书编号：GR202044002579，依据《中华人民共和国企业所得税法》第二十八条、《中华人民共和国企业所得税法实施条例》第九十三条规定，公司自 2020 年至 2022 年度执行 15%的企业所得税优惠税率。

本公司之子公司深圳市同川科技有限公司于 2021 年 12 月 23 日取得由深圳市科技创新委员会、深圳市财政委员会、深圳市国家税务局、深圳市地方税务局颁发的《高新技术企业证书》，证书号为 GR202144205309 号，有效期三年，2021 年、2022 年、2023 年享受 15%的所得税优惠税率。

本公司之子公司 Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd 在泰国设立的子公司执行当地的税务政策，执行的企业所得税税率为 20%。

3、其他

无

七、合并财务报表项目注释

1、货币资金

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
库存现金	137,425.47	169,261.39
银行存款	83,762,158.92	93,730,364.14
其他货币资金	515,066.57	1,416,066.28
合计	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
其中：存放在境外的款项总额	10,894,829.55	28,571,158.51

其他说明：

其他货币资金为支付宝、微信余额。存放境外的款项是泰国子公司货币资金。

2、交易性金融资产

单位：元

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	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
其中：		
权益工具		
衍生金融工具	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00
其中：		
合计	23,909,300.00	32,442,769.00

其他说明：

3、衍生金融资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

4、应收票据

（1） 应收票据分类列示

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑票据	104,420,593.92	116,488,692.70
商业承兑票据		23,972,155.75
合计	104,420,593.92	140,460,848.45

单位：元

类别	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价

	金额	比例	金额	计提比例	值	金额	比例	金额	计提比例	值
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备的应收票据	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	140,950,076.12	100.00%	489,227.67	0.35%	140,460,848.45
其中：										
组合 1：银行承兑汇票	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	116,488,692.70	82.65%			116,488,692.70
组合 2：商业承兑汇票						24,461,383.42	17.35%	489,227.67	2.00%	23,972,155.75
合计	104,420,593.92	100.00%			104,420,593.92	140,950,076.12	100.00%	489,227.67	0.35%	140,460,848.45

如是按照预期信用损失一般模型计提应收票据坏账准备，请参照其他应收款的披露方式披露坏账准备的相关信息：

□适用 ☑不适用

（2） 本期计提、收回或转回的坏账准备情况

本期计提坏账准备情况：

单位：元

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他	
组合 2：商业承兑汇票	489,227.67		489,227.67			0.00
合计	489,227.67		489,227.67			0.00

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

□适用 ☑不适用

（3） 期末公司已质押的应收票据

单位：元

项目	期末已质押金额

（4） 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

单位：元

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		3,933,801.01
合计		3,933,801.01

（5） 期末公司因出票人未履约而将其转应收账款的票据

单位：元

项目	期末转应收账款金额

其他说明：

（6） 本期实际核销的应收票据情况

单位：元

项目	核销金额

其中重要的应收票据核销情况：

单位：元

单位名称	应收票据性质	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

应收票据核销说明：

5、应收账款

（1） 应收账款分类披露

单位：元

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的应收账款	135,915.16	0.05%	135,915.16	100.00%		13,485,854.05	4.71%	13,485,854.05	100.00%	
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备的应收账款	287,947,236.11	99.95%	6,295,991.53	2.19%	281,651,244.58	272,623,841.17	95.29%	5,794,984.69	2.13%	266,828,856.48
其中：										
组合1：应收其他客户款项	287,947,236.11	99.95%	6,295,991.53	2.19%	281,651,244.58	272,623,841.17	95.29%	5,794,984.69	2.13%	266,828,856.48
合计	288,083,151.27	100.00%	6,431,906.69	2.23%	281,651,244.58	286,109,695.22	100.00%	19,280,838.74	6.74%	266,828,856.48

按单项计提坏账准备：135,915.16 元

单位：元

名称	期末余额

	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例	计提理由
领途汽车有限公司	135,915.16	135,915.16	100.00%	逾期无法收回
合计	135,915.16	135,915.16		

按组合计提坏账准备：6,295,991.53 元

单位：元

名称	期末余额		
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例
1 年以内	283,013,795.42	5,660,275.90	2.00%
1－2 年	4,469,980.14	446,998.02	10.00%
2－3 年	143,375.55	28,675.11	20.00%
3 年以上	320,085.00	160,042.50	50.00%
合计	287,947,236.11	6,295,991.53	

确定该组合依据的说明：

如是按照预期信用损失一般模型计提应收账款坏账准备，请参照其他应收款的披露方式披露坏账准备的相关信息：

□适用 ☑不适用

按账龄披露

单位：元

账龄	账面余额
1 年以内（含 1 年）	283,013,795.42
1 至 2 年	4,560,624.19
2 至 3 年	143,375.55
3 年以上	365,356.11
3 至 4 年	365,356.11
合计	288,083,151.27

（2） 本期计提、收回或转回的坏账准备情况

本期计提坏账准备情况：

单位：元

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他	
单项计提预期信用损失的应收账款	13,485,854.05		1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		135,915.16
按组合计提预期信用损失的应收账款						
其中：组合 1：应收其他客户款项	5,794,984.69	693,582.84		192,576.00		6,295,991.53
合计	19,280,838.74	693,582.84	1,774,256.66	11,768,258.23		6,431,906.69

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

单位：元

单位名称	收回或转回金额	收回方式
苏州尔宝电子有限公司	1,745,131.98	货币资金

合计	1,745,131.98	

（3） 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

单位：元

项目	核销金额
苏州尔宝电子有限公司	11,575,682.23

其中重要的应收账款核销情况：

单位：元

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
苏州尔宝电子有限公司	货款	11,575,682.23	债务人无可供执行的财产，法院裁定终止执行，款项无法收回。	总经理会议	否
合计		11,575,682.23			

应收账款核销说明：

（4） 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款情况

单位：元

单位名称	应收账款期末余额	占应收账款期末余额合计数的比例	坏账准备期末余额
期末余额前五名应收账款汇总	159,915,846.77	55.51%	3,198,316.93
合计	159,915,846.77	55.51%	

（5） 因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

（6） 转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

其他说明：

6、应收款项融资

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应收票据	4,529,954.13	3,285,256.32
应收账款	39,540,634.50	
合计	44,070,588.63	3,285,256.32

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

如是按照预期信用损失一般模型计提应收款项融资减值准备，请参照其他应收款的披露方式披露减值准备的相关信息：

☑适用 □不适用

类别	期初余额	本期变动情况	期末余额

		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他变动	
应收账款		806,951.72				806,951.72
合计		806,951.72				806,951.72

其他说明：

1）、期末公司已背书或贴现且资产负债表日尚未到期的应收款项融资

项目	期末终止确认金额	期末未终止确认金额
银行承兑汇票	10,186,101.97	
应收账款	9,339,582.67	
合计	19,525,684.64	

应收款项融资中应收账款核算美的集团开具的美易单和海尔集团开具的鑫链等应收账款债权凭证，在供应链金融凭证背书或保理时转移了对金融资产的所有控制权，放弃了对该金融资产控制为无追索权的应收账款保理回购业务。

7、预付款项

（1） 预付款项按账龄列示

单位：元

账龄	期末余额		期初余额	
	金额	比例	金额	比例
1 年以内	9,108,467.96	85.94%	11,790,915.35	97.15%
1 至 2 年	1,388,984.79	13.11%	183,710.52	1.51%
2 至 3 年	80,485.18	0.76%	138,678.07	1.14%
3 年以上	20,636.66	0.19%	23,752.76	0.20%
合计	10,598,574.59		12,137,056.70	

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：

公司报告期末无账龄超过一年且金额重要的预付款项。

（2） 按预付对象归集的期末余额前五名的预付款情况

本报告期按预付对象集中度汇总披露前五名预付款项期末余额汇总金额 7,303,286.94 元，占预付账款期末余额合计数的比例 68.91 %。

其他说明：

8、其他应收款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
其他应收款	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08
合计	7,582,363.34	4,402,548.08

（1） 应收利息

1） 应收利息分类

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

2） 重要逾期利息

单位：元

借款单位	期末余额	逾期时间	逾期原因	是否发生减值及其判断依据

其他说明：

3） 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（2） 应收股利

1） 应收股利分类

单位：元

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	期初余额

2） 重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

单位：元

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	账龄	未收回的原因	是否发生减值及其判断依据

3） 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 ☑不适用

其他说明：

（3） 其他应收款

1） 其他应收款按款项性质分类情况

单位：元

款项性质	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
保证金、押金	6,104,977.84	2,074,333.43
备用金	187,413.23	95,402.16
应收出口退税及即征即退	734,282.50	335,547.18
其他	2,071,012.78	3,212,527.67
合计	9,097,686.35	5,717,810.44

2） 坏账准备计提情况

单位：元

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	384,862.36		930,400.00	1,315,262.36
2022 年 1 月 1 日余额在本期				
本期计提	200,060.65			200,060.65
2022 年 12 月 31 日余额	584,923.01		930,400.00	1,515,323.01

损失准备本期变动金额重大的账面余额变动情况

□适用 ☑不适用

按账龄披露

单位：元

账龄	账面余额
1 年以内（含 1 年）	6,553,191.95
1 至 2 年	1,254,262.80
2 至 3 年	404,143.00
3 年以上	886,088.60
3 至 4 年	886,088.60
合计	9,097,686.35

3） 本期计提、收回或转回的坏账准备情况

本期计提坏账准备情况：

单位：元

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他	
单项计提预期信用损失的其他应收款	930,400.00					930,400.00
按组合计提预期信用损失的其他应收款						
其中：组合 1：应收其他客户款项	384,862.36	200,060.65				584,923.01
合计	1,315,262.36	200,060.65				1,515,323.01

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：

单位：元

单位名称	转回或收回金额	收回方式

4） 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

单位：元

项目	核销金额

其中重要的其他应收款核销情况：

单位：元

单位名称	其他应收款性质	核销金额	核销原因	履行的核销程序	款项是否由关联交易产生

其他应收款核销说明：

5） 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

单位：元

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
中山大学	保证金	2,181,600.00	1 年以内	23.98%	43,632.00
海信（山东）冰箱有限公司	保证金	1,050,000.00	1 年以内	11.54%	21,000.00
软件退税	软件退税	734,282.50	1 年以内	8.07%	14,685.65
四川诚邦浩然测控技术有限公司	往来款	674,400.00	1-2 年	7.41%	674,400.00
中晟立新物业管理（深圳）有限公司	押金	436,867.60	1 年以内	4.80%	8,737.35
合计		5,077,150.10		55.81%	762,455.00

6） 涉及政府补助的应收款项

单位：元

单位名称	政府补助项目名称	期末余额	期末账龄	预计收取的时间、金额及依据

无

7） 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

8） 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

其他说明：

9、存货

公司是否需要遵守房地产行业的披露要求

否

（1） 存货分类

单位：元

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	存货跌价准备或合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	存货跌价准备或合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值
原材料	45,479,888.88	5,540,231.75	39,939,657.13	61,804,596.88	398,991.25	61,405,605.63
在产品	50,746,990.68	407,292.22	50,339,698.46	21,698,768.23		21,698,768.23
库存商品	70,956,113.33	4,314,870.96	66,641,242.37	78,598,668.81	839,823.50	77,758,845.31
发出商品	103,245,710.13	559,099.32	102,686,610.81	122,745,866.79		122,745,866.79
委托加工物资	2,615,902.81		2,615,902.81	64,996.86		64,996.86
合计	273,044,605.83	10,821,494.25	262,223,111.58	284,912,897.57	1,238,814.75	283,674,082.82

（2） 存货跌价准备和合同履约成本减值准备

单位：元

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	398,991.25	5,141,240.50				5,540,231.75
在产品		407,292.22				407,292.22
库存商品	839,823.50	3,491,613.88		16,566.42		4,314,870.96
发出商品		559,099.32				559,099.32
合计	1,238,814.75	9,599,245.92		16,566.42		10,821,494.25

（3） 存货期末余额含有借款费用资本化金额的说明

（4） 合同履约成本本期摊销金额的说明

10、合同资产

单位：元

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

合同资产的账面价值在本期内发生的重大变动金额和原因：

单位：元

项目	变动金额	变动原因

如是按照预期信用损失一般模型计提合同资产坏账准备，请参照其他应收款的披露方式披露坏账准备的相关信息：

□适用 ☑不适用

本期合同资产计提减值准备情况：

单位：元

项目	本期计提	本期转回	本期转销/核销	原因

其他说明：

11、持有待售资产

单位：元

项目	期末账面余额	减值准备	期末账面价值	公允价值	预计处置费用	预计处置时间

其他说明：

12、一年内到期的非流动资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
大额定期存单本金	100,000,000.00	
大额定期存单利息	11,944,444.43	
合计	111,944,444.43	

重要的债权投资/其他债权投资

单位：元

债权项目	期末余额				期初余额			
	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日

其他说明：

13、其他流动资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
待抵扣进项税金	8,758,197.11	41,017,624.09
待摊费用	1,100,000.00	
合计	9,858,197.11	41,017,624.09

其他说明：

14、债权投资

单位：元

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

重要的债权投资

单位：元

债权项目	期末余额				期初余额			
	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日

减值准备计提情况

单位：元

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 日余额在本期				

损失准备本期变动金额重大的账面余额变动情况

□适用 ☑不适用

其他说明：

15、其他债权投资

单位：元

项目	期初余额	应计利息	本期公允价值变动	期末余额	成本	累计公允价值变动	累计在其他综合收益中确认的损失准备	备注

重要的其他债权投资

单位：元

其他债权项目	期末余额				期初余额			
	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日	面值	票面利率	实际利率	到期日

减值准备计提情况

单位：元

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 日余额在本期				

损失准备本期变动金额重大的账面余额变动情况

□适用 ☑不适用

其他说明：

16、长期应收款

（1） 长期应收款情况

单位：元

项目	期末余额			期初余额			折现率区间
	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值	账面余额	坏账准备	账面价值	

坏账准备减值情况

单位：元

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 日余额在本期				

损失准备本期变动金额重大的账面余额变动情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（2） 因金融资产转移而终止确认的长期应收款

（3） 转移长期应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

其他说明：

17、长期股权投资

单位：元

被投资单位	期初余额（账面价值）	本期增减变动								期末余额（账面价值）	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											
广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	
小计	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	
合计	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

其他说明：

18、其他权益工具投资

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
海伯森技术（深圳）有限公司	5,021,320.75	5,000,000.00
广东安捷供应链管理股份有限公司	10,400,000.00	10,400,000.00
合计	15,421,320.75	15,400,000.00

分项披露本期非交易性权益工具投资

单位：元

项目名称	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

其他说明：

项 目	投资成本	累计计入其他综合收益的公允价值变动金额	期末公允价值
广东安捷供应链管理股份有限公司	10,400,000.00	-	10,400,000.00
海伯森技术（深圳）有限公司	5,021,320.75	-	5,021,320.75

19、其他非流动金融资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

20、投资性房地产

（1） 采用成本计量模式的投资性房地产

☑适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	房屋、建筑物	土地使用权	在建工程	合计
一、账面原值				
1.期初余额				
2.本期增加金额	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
（1）外购				
（2）存货\固定资产\在建工程转入	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
（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	573,566,082.61	81,248,429.80		654,814,512.41
二、累计折旧和累计摊销				
1.期初余额				
2.本期增加金额	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
（1）计提或摊销	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
3.本期减少金额				
（1）处置				
（2）其他转				

出				
4.期末余额	35,433,529.22	15,430,039.53		50,863,568.75
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	538,132,553.39	65,818,390.27		603,950,943.66
2.期初账面价值				

（2） 采用公允价值计量模式的投资性房地产

□适用 ☑不适用

（3） 未办妥产权证书的投资性房地产情况

单位：元

项目	账面价值	未办妥产权证书原因
龙溪一期-1 号宿舍	3,726,549.20	政府部门审批中
龙溪一期-2 号宿舍	1,511,105.03	政府部门审批中
龙溪一期-2 号车间	18,763,170.29	政府部门审批中

其他说明：

公司的投资性房地产是由母公司的龙溪路厂房、甜的电器厂房、汉宇电器厂房出租部分转入。

21、固定资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
固定资产	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69
合计	438,424,399.11	919,067,630.69

（1） 固定资产情况

单位：元

项目	房屋及建筑物	机器设备	运输工具	办公设备	模具	其他	合计
一、账面原值：							

1.期初余额	821,756,732.80	199,683,617.62	9,138,098.60	20,669,818.75	63,424,047.02	20,609,515.03	1,135,281,829.82
2.本期增加金额	73,528,342.78	30,440,424.19	1,048,807.63	962,726.73	9,030,745.21	6,677,517.19	121,688,563.73
（1）购置		9,637,775.43	1,048,807.63	664,965.54	3,430,834.52	6,229,162.09	21,011,545.21
（2）在建工程转入	73,528,342.78	20,802,648.76		297,761.19	5,599,910.69	448,355.10	100,677,018.52
（3）企业合并增加							
3.本期减少金额	573,566,082.61	3,088,129.47		512,232.13	602,394.07	1,819,174.46	579,588,012.74
（1）处置或报废		3,088,129.47		512,232.13	602,394.07	1,819,174.46	6,021,930.13
（2）其他减少	573,566,082.61						573,566,082.61
4.期末余额	321,718,992.97	227,035,912.34	10,186,906.23	21,120,313.35	71,852,398.16	25,467,857.76	677,382,380.81
二、累计折旧							
1.期初余额	55,023,370.81	84,213,055.08	7,782,385.37	12,561,830.63	42,619,425.61	13,812,183.25	216,012,250.75
2.本期增加金额	28,967,259.23	21,137,981.28	473,486.90	2,234,959.07	7,101,146.45	2,868,197.04	62,783,029.97
（1）计提	28,967,259.23	21,137,981.28	473,486.90	2,234,959.07	7,101,146.45	2,868,197.04	62,783,029.97
3.本期减少金额	35,433,529.22	2,268,079.79		486,691.91	221,142.08	1,629,804.40	40,039,247.40
（1）处置或报废		2,268,079.79		486,691.91	221,142.08	1,629,804.40	4,605,718.18
（2）其他	35,433,529.22						35,433,529.22
4.期末余额	48,557,100.82	103,082,956.57	8,255,872.27	14,310,097.79	49,499,429.98	15,050,575.89	238,756,033.32
三、减值准备							
1.期初余额		107,349.82				94,598.56	201,948.38
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		107,349.82				94,598.56	201,948.38
四、账面价值							
1.期末账面价值	273,161,892.15	123,845,605.95	1,931,033.96	6,810,215.56	22,352,968.18	10,322,683.31	438,424,399.11
2.期初账面价值	766,733,361.99	115,363,212.72	1,355,713.23	8,107,988.12	20,804,621.41	6,702,733.22	919,067,630.69

（2） 暂时闲置的固定资产情况

单位：元

项目	账面原值	累计折旧	减值准备	账面价值	备注

（3） 通过经营租赁租出的固定资产

单位：元

项目	期末账面价值

（4） 未办妥产权证书的固定资产情况

单位：元

项目	账面价值	未办妥产权证书的原因
龙溪一期-1 号宿舍	3,461,829.82	政府部门审批中
龙溪一期-2 号宿舍	5,439,067.79	政府部门审批中
龙溪一期-1 号车间	7,076,974.67	政府部门审批中

其他说明：

（5） 固定资产清理

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

22、在建工程

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
在建工程	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89
合计	12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89

（1） 在建工程情况

单位：元

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
待安装设备	9,634,653.34		9,634,653.34	11,776,808.82		11,776,808.82
零星工程	2,453,207.02		2,453,207.02			
装修工程	490,961.90		490,961.90	387,745.25		387,745.25
甜的电器厂房				8,960,403.41		8,960,403.41
汉宇电器厂房				4,093,113.39		4,093,113.39
泰国子公司厂房				13,360,904.02		13,360,904.02
合计	12,578,822.26		12,578,822.26	38,578,974.89		38,578,974.89

（2） 重要在建工程项目本期变动情况

单位：元

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
甜的电器厂房	461,240,000.00	8,960,403.41	13,037,854.75	21,998,258.16			100.00%	100%				募股资金
汉宇电器厂房	226,140,000.00	4,093,113.39	10,338,977.45	14,432,090.84			100.00%	100%				其他
泰国子公司厂房	26,010,000.00	13,360,904.02	11,063,609.75	24,424,513.77			100.00%	100%				其他
合计	713,390,000.00	26,414,420.82	34,440,441.95	60,854,862.77								

（3） 本期计提在建工程减值准备情况

单位：元

项目	本期计提金额	计提原因

其他说明：

（4） 工程物资

单位：元

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

其他说明：

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

24、油气资产

□适用 ☑不适用

25、使用权资产

单位：元

项目	房屋及建筑物	合计
一、账面原值：		
1.期初余额	7,979,840.03	7,979,840.03
2.本期增加金额	7,468,278.69	7,468,278.69
3.本期减少金额		
4.期末余额	15,448,118.72	15,448,118.72
二、累计折旧		
1.期初余额	3,538,379.97	3,538,379.97
2.本期增加金额	3,042,393.60	3,042,393.60
（1）计提	3,042,393.60	3,042,393.60
3.本期减少金额		
（1）处置		
4.期末余额	6,580,773.57	6,580,773.57
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	8,867,345.15	8,867,345.15
2.期初账面价值	4,441,460.06	4,441,460.06

其他说明：

26、无形资产

（1） 无形资产情况

单位：元

项目	土地使用权	专利权	非专利技术	合计
一、账面原值：				
1.期初余额	112,721,131.79	56,246.39	13,107,188.36	125,884,566.54
2.本期增加金额			2,692,759.67	2,692,759.67
（1）购置			2,692,759.67	2,692,759.67
（2）内部研发				
（3）企业合并增加				
3.本期减少金额	81,248,429.80			81,248,429.80
（1）处置				
（2）其他	81,248,429.80			81,248,429.80
4.期末余额	31,472,701.99	56,246.39	15,799,948.03	47,328,896.41
二、累计摊销				
1.期初余额	19,617,090.38	31,442.57	8,078,856.07	27,727,389.01
2.本期增加金额	2,328,173.65	3,252.24	2,178,073.87	4,509,499.76
（1）计提	2,328,173.65	3,252.24	2,178,073.87	4,509,499.76
3.本期减少金额	15,430,039.53			15,430,039.53
（1）处置				
（2）其他	15,430,039.53			15,430,039.53
4.期末余额	6,515,224.50	34,694.81	10,256,929.93	16,806,849.24
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	24,957,477.49	21,551.58	5,543,018.10	30,522,047.17
2.期初账面价值	93,104,041.41	24,803.82	5,028,332.30	98,157,177.53

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。

（2） 未办妥产权证书的土地使用权情况

单位：元

项目	账面价值	未办妥产权证书的原因

其他说明：

27、开发支出

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额			本期减少金额			期末余额
		内部开发支出	其他		确认为无形资产	转入当期损益		
合计								

其他说明：

28、商誉

（1） 商誉账面原值

单位：元

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		处置		
非同一控制合并同川科技商誉	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04
合计	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04

（2） 商誉减值准备

单位：元

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		处置		
非同一控制合并同川科技商誉	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04
合计	1,301,392.04					1,301,392.04

商誉所在资产组或资产组组合的相关信息

说明商誉减值测试过程、关键参数（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）及商誉减值损失的确认方法：

商誉减值测试的影响

其他说明：

29、长期待摊费用

单位：元

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
装修费	7,353,503.17	2,979,839.72	3,497,991.34		6,835,351.55
绿化费	7,493,346.07	403,488.00	1,184,650.88		6,712,183.19
厂区内外道路及配套工程	6,343,630.80	671,389.98	1,482,577.91		5,532,442.87
大修及改造项目	628,069.66		161,996.46		466,073.20
实验室扩建	31,503.08		31,503.08		
自动线通用性改造	132,075.51		109,434.00		22,641.51
庭院工程	1,185,434.18		123,697.48		1,061,736.70
合计	23,167,562.47	4,054,717.70	6,591,851.15		20,630,429.02

其他说明：

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

单位：元

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	19,731,231.64	3,325,763.64	22,515,996.94	3,486,286.45
内部交易未实现利润	68,325,552.87	10,248,832.93	66,710,836.80	10,006,625.52
可抵扣亏损	70,389,082.74	17,597,270.69	36,075,614.14	9,018,903.54
会计与税法确认收入差异			725,580.47	142,993.97
交易性金融资产-期货公允价值变动损益			1,096,600.00	164,490.00
预计负债			134,358.15	26,871.63
合计	158,445,867.25	31,171,867.26	127,258,986.50	22,846,171.11

（2） 未经抵销的递延所得税负债

单位：元

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、衍生金融工具的估值	23,909,300.00	3,586,395.00	26,318,400.00	3,947,760.00
固定资产账面价值与计税基础差异	62,252,910.68	9,337,936.60	56,972,977.47	8,545,946.62
会计与税法确认利息差异	10,245,533.93	2,487,941.20	6,156,953.28	1,539,238.32
会计与税法确认收入差异	18,061,055.99	3,697,516.84		
合计	114,468,800.60	19,109,789.64	89,448,330.75	14,032,944.94

（3） 以抵销后净额列示的递延所得税资产或负债

单位：元

项目	递延所得税资产和负债期末互抵金额	抵销后递延所得税资产或负债期末余额	递延所得税资产和负债期初互抵金额	抵销后递延所得税资产或负债期初余额

递延所得税资产		31,171,867.26		22,846,171.11
递延所得税负债		19,109,789.64		14,032,944.94

（4） 未确认递延所得税资产明细

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
可抵扣暂时性差异	46,392.43	21,618.72
可抵扣亏损	50,377,351.80	60,576,986.34
合计	50,423,744.23	60,598,605.06

（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

单位：元

年份	期末金额	期初金额	备注
2022 年		953,071.76	
2023 年	1,366,097.73	1,401,845.49	
2024 年	684.95	2,239,398.73	
2025 年		6,472,629.39	
2026 年	2,562,924.89	9,100,074.76	
2027 年	11,271,858.61	4,249,503.02	
2028 年	21,278,179.96	21,569,454.56	
2029 年	4,246,559.07	4,899,962.04	
2030 年			
2031 年	9,651,046.59	9,691,046.59	
合计	50,377,351.80	60,576,986.34	

其他说明：

31、其他非流动资产

单位：元

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
预付工程、设备款	2,237,733.13		2,237,733.13	2,039,960.00		2,039,960.00
大额定期存单	10,464,904.08		10,464,904.08	107,944,444.43		107,944,444.43
投资合伙企业	5,009,736.38		5,009,736.38	5,343,032.51		5,343,032.51
合计	17,712,373.59		17,712,373.59	115,327,436.94		115,327,436.94

其他说明：

32、短期借款

（1） 短期借款分类

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
信用借款	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28
合计	30,984,563.27	55,006,500.28

短期借款分类的说明：

（2） 已逾期未偿还的短期借款情况

本期末已逾期未偿还的短期借款总额为元，其中重要的已逾期未偿还的短期借款情况如下：

单位：元

借款单位	期末余额	借款利率	逾期时间	逾期利率

其他说明：

33、交易性金融负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
其中：		
其中：		

其他说明：

34、衍生金融负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

35、应付票据

单位：元

种类	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑汇票	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21
合计	110,674,402.40	176,085,559.21

本期末已到期未支付的应付票据总额为元。

36、应付账款

（1） 应付账款列示

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
1 年以内	142,887,544.64	203,240,000.72
1 至 2 年	15,990,594.55	2,707,149.61
2 至 3 年	330,882.08	686,469.07
3 年以上	1,167,820.74	1,618,639.78
合计	160,376,842.01	208,252,259.18

（2） 账龄超过 1 年的重要应付账款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因

其他说明：

注：无账龄超过 1 年的重要应付账款。

37、预收款项

（1） 预收款项列示

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

（2） 账龄超过 1 年的重要预收款项

单位：元

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因

38、合同负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
1 年以内	4,945,582.70	6,831,309.17
1 至 2 年	842,392.10	528,140.46
2 至 3 年	373,679.95	3,855,968.93
3 年以上	2,996,557.68	225,692.00
合计	9,158,212.43	11,441,110.56

报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

单位：元

项目	变动金额	变动原因

39、应付职工薪酬

（1） 应付职工薪酬列示

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
一、短期薪酬	19,873,667.44	185,036,797.29	187,046,956.77	17,863,507.96
二、离职后福利-设定提存计划	841,170.00	11,022,608.83	11,022,608.83	841,170.00
三、辞退福利		37,410.30	37,410.30	
合计	20,714,837.44	196,096,816.42	198,106,975.90	18,704,677.96

（2） 短期薪酬列示

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
1、工资、奖金、津贴	19,727,975.24	171,020,216.07	173,038,671.91	17,709,519.40

和补贴				
2、职工福利费		5,540,519.84	5,540,519.84	
3、社会保险费	18,466.74	5,061,846.86	5,053,948.50	26,365.10
其中：医疗保险费	18,466.74	4,758,371.25	4,750,472.89	26,365.10
工伤保险费		292,612.55	292,612.55	
生育保险费		10,863.06	10,863.06	
4、住房公积金	127,225.46	1,698,241.00	1,697,843.00	127,623.46
5、工会经费和职工教育经费		1,715,973.52	1,715,973.52	
合计	19,873,667.44	185,036,797.29	187,046,956.77	17,863,507.96

（3） 设定提存计划列示

单位：元

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		10,498,034.82	10,498,034.82	
2、失业保险费		518,786.08	518,786.08	
4、退休准备金	841,170.00	5,787.93	5,787.93	841,170.00
合计	841,170.00	11,022,608.83	11,022,608.83	841,170.00

其他说明：

退休准备金是泰国子公司根据泰国法律法规计提的一项用于泰国子公司员工退休福利的储备基金。

40、应交税费

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
增值税	4,571,583.25	3,055,600.56
企业所得税	2,922,665.57	5,031,953.40
个人所得税	891,983.66	1,053,592.67
城市维护建设税	769,524.04	790,856.75
教育费附加	549,660.09	564,897.66
印花税	161,224.87	37,128.48
房产税	270,027.71	
合计	10,136,669.19	10,534,029.52

其他说明：

41、其他应付款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
其他应付款	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99
合计	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99

（1） 应付利息

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

重要的已逾期未支付的利息情况：

单位：元

借款单位	逾期金额	逾期原因

其他说明：

（2） 应付股利

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明，包括重要的超过 1 年未支付的应付股利，应披露未支付原因：

（3） 其他应付款

1） 按款项性质列示其他应付款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
保证金押金	13,744,943.64	12,726,427.00
预提运费	542,576.11	1,624,800.74
预提佣金	220,656.98	191,650.29
往来款	15,153,517.29	6,769,107.96
合计	29,661,694.02	21,311,985.99

2） 账龄超过 1 年的重要其他应付款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	未偿还或结转的原因

其他说明：

本报告期无超过 1 年的重要其他应付款。

42、持有待售负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

43、一年内到期的非流动负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
一年内到期的租赁负债	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43

合计	2,213,027.63	2,799,041.43

其他说明：

44、其他流动负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑汇票已背书未终止确认	3,933,801.01	19,185,765.23
商业承兑汇票已背书未终止确认		241,545.93
待转销项税	932,046.60	1,344,875.89
合计	4,865,847.61	20,772,187.05

45、长期借款

（1） 长期借款分类

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

长期借款分类的说明：

其他说明，包括利率区间：

46、应付债券

（1） 应付债券

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

（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）

单位：元

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		期末余额
合计	——										

（3） 可转换公司债券的转股条件、转股时间说明

（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

期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表

单位：元

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

其他金融工具划分为金融负债的依据说明

其他说明：

47、租赁负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
租赁收款额总额	10,134,038.21	4,675,492.44
减：未确认融资费用	-1,106,865.04	-212,337.86
减：一年内到期的租赁负债	-2,213,027.63	-2,799,041.43
合计	6,814,145.54	1,664,113.15

其他说明：

（1）表中减项用负数表示。

（2）2022 年计提的租赁负债利息费用金额为人民币 163,488.62 万元，计入到财务费用-利息支出中。

48、长期应付款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

（1） 按款项性质列示长期应付款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

（2） 专项应付款

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	形成原因

其他说明：

49、长期应付职工薪酬

（1） 长期应付职工薪酬表

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

（2） 设定受益计划变动情况

设定受益计划义务现值：

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额

计划资产：

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额

设定受益计划净负债（净资产）

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额

设定受益计划的内容及与之相关风险、对公司未来现金流量、时间和不确定性的影响说明：

设定受益计划重大精算假设及敏感性分析结果说明：

其他说明：

50、预计负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额	形成原因
弃置费用		156,114.83	
合计		156,114.83	

其他说明，包括重要预计负债的相关重要假设、估计说明：

51、递延收益

单位：元

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	13,275,083.62		2,891,916.00	10,383,167.62	
合计	13,275,083.62		2,891,916.00	10,383,167.62	

涉及政府补助的项目：

单位：元

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	本期冲减成本费用金额	其他变动	期末余额	与资产相关/与收益相关
中小企业发展专项资金（环保型家用电器配件生产线技术改造项目）	4,472,301.70			1,557,161.09			2,915,140.61	与资产相关
国家重点产业振兴及技术改造专项资金（中央预算内投资）	777,524.60			28,061.50			749,463.10	与资产相关
产业技术研究与开发项目资金（高效节能洗涤循环泵的	497,788.10			63,355.50			434,432.60	与资产相关

研发及产业化）								
企业技术中心专项资金（节能环保型家用电器及配件的研发创新平台建设项目）	600,000.00						600,000.00	与资产相关
2014 年江门市特色产业改造提升专项资金	4,880,600.90			1,069,508.29			3,811,092.61	与资产相关
广东省经济和信息委广东省财务厅关于下达 2015 年广东省战略性新兴产业政银企合作专项资金（工业机器人制造骨干企业专题）项目计划粤经信创新[2015]257 号	625,267.60			117,275.33			507,992.27	与资产相关
年产 12000 套工业机器人的技术改造项目	234,391.10			52,489.96			181,901.13	与资产相关
高效节能家用电器排水泵、洗涤循环泵扩产及技术改造项目	500,000.00						500,000.00	与资产相关
广东省设立博士工作站	237,209.62			4,064.33			233,145.29	与资产相关
江门高新技术产业区创新大赛补助	450,000.00						450,000.00	与收益相关
合计	13,275,083.62			2,891,916.00			10,383,167.62	与资产相关

其他说明：

52、其他非流动负债

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他说明：

53、股本

单位：元

	期初余额	本次变动增减（+、-）					期末余额
		发行新股	送股	公积金转股	其他	小计	
股份总数	603,000,000.00						603,000,000.00

其他说明：

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

（2） 期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表

单位：元

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

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：

其他说明：

55、资本公积

单位：元

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）	173,291,668.24			173,291,668.24
其他资本公积	63,594,697.97	3,037,647.85		66,632,345.82
合计	236,886,366.21	3,037,647.85		239,924,014.06

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

56、库存股

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

57、其他综合收益

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期发生额						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	
二、将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18
外币财务报表折算差额	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18
其他综合收益合计	-12,263,511.55	4,887,947.37				4,887,947.37		-7,375,564.18

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：

58、专项储备

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

59、盈余公积

单位：元

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
法定盈余公积	173,577,487.79	21,672,841.06		195,250,328.85
合计	173,577,487.79	21,672,841.06		195,250,328.85

盈余公积说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

60、未分配利润

单位：元

项目	本期	上期
调整前上期末未分配利润	671,739,563.84	560,631,597.73
调整后期初未分配利润	671,739,563.84	560,631,597.73
加：本期归属于母公司所有者的净利润	204,189,466.21	229,792,423.62
减：提取法定盈余公积	21,672,841.06	22,204,457.51
应付普通股股利	48,240,000.00	96,480,000.00
期末未分配利润	806,016,188.99	671,739,563.84

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 0.00 元。

2)、由于会计政策变更，影响期初未分配利润 0.00 元。

3)、由于重大会计差错更正，影响期初未分配利润 0.00 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元。

5)、其他调整合计影响期初未分配利润元。

61、营业收入和营业成本

单位：元

项目	本期发生额		上期发生额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	1,017,641,921.74	693,006,116.93	1,101,992,448.41	750,790,444.90
其他业务	39,924,678.61	37,516,360.13	26,013,498.17	28,326,913.25
合计	1,057,566,600.35	730,522,477.06	1,128,005,946.58	779,117,358.15

经审计扣除非经常损益前后净利润孰低是否为负值

□是 ☑否

与履约义务相关的信息：

不适用

与分摊至剩余履约义务的交易价格相关的信息：

本报告期末已签订合同、但尚未履行或尚未履行完毕的履约义务所对应的收入金额为 0.00 元，其中，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入。

其他说明：

62、税金及附加

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
城市维护建设税	3,735,715.51	4,088,428.66
教育费附加	2,668,368.23	2,911,915.16
房产税	7,032,597.32	3,606,893.93
土地使用税	522,159.02	522,159.02
车船使用税	10,235.32	13,393.32
印花税	560,780.24	728,157.47
合计	14,529,855.64	11,870,947.56

其他说明：

63、销售费用

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
运输费		72,369.21
职工薪酬	15,396,632.50	20,096,209.58
出口销售产品服务费	2,500,759.02	3,236,181.92
差旅费	3,787,199.21	4,926,400.10
业务招待费	710,878.16	726,641.80
广告及促销费	8,252,100.69	8,869,478.52
租金	778,090.32	272,783.16

其他	9,545,659.67	9,801,478.47
合计	40,971,319.57	48,001,542.76

其他说明：

64、管理费用

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	18,633,218.32	18,480,344.55
认证费	1,495,084.42	1,015,715.38
差旅费	1,607,716.72	2,344,270.33
无形资产及长摊摊销	3,494,676.50	5,222,568.58
业务招待费	668,544.55	565,206.59
折旧费	7,656,469.15	2,868,902.45
办公费	3,709,302.22	4,296,052.20
其他	6,874,990.59	8,441,046.31
合计	44,140,002.47	43,234,106.39

其他说明：

65、研发费用

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	34,056,743.51	29,838,106.33
材料/燃料/动力费	6,273,133.34	11,891,201.02
工艺装备及制造费		234,102.93
折旧费	2,516,095.02	2,128,815.52
无形资产摊销	972,887.04	571,553.35
试验费用	165,099.37	680,796.16
其他费用	1,626,332.13	1,339,975.02
合计	45,610,290.41	46,684,550.33

其他说明：

66、财务费用

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
利息支出	2,868,745.23	5,733,149.60
减：利息收入	-5,851,169.52	-14,325,509.93
汇兑损益	-22,800,738.34	12,082,814.92
手续费及其他	502,658.54	1,240,152.07
合计	-25,280,504.09	4,730,606.66

其他说明：

67、其他收益

单位：元

产生其他收益的来源	本期发生额	上期发生额
家用电器排水泵扩产及技术升级项目	1,557,161.09	1,557,161.16

软件企业增值税即征即退	1,549,686.45	989,133.36
江门市工业扶持专项资金（总部经济扶持）	1,075,350.00	
江门市江海区财政国库集中支付中心款（2022 年省级）	870,000.00	
收到一次性留工补助（广东省社会保险清算代付户）	784,106.35	
2022 年高新技术企业第一批资助	200,000.00	
江门市江海区市场监督管理局扶持资金	124,050.00	
其他	76,468.35	
政府稳岗补贴款	75,961.55	
广东省社会保险稳岗补贴	70,973.80	
江门江海区经济促进局应对新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情支持企业复工复产补助	64,193.67	
企业技术中心专项资金（节能环保型家用电器及配件的研发创新平台建设项目）	63,355.50	63,355.56
2017 年广东省省级工业和信息化专项资金（支持企业技术改造）项目（事后奖补）（高效节能家用电器排水泵、洗涤循环泵扩产及技术改造项目）	52,489.97	52,489.92
2022 年工业企业纾困发展补贴	41,806.00	
江门市江海区市场监督管理局--知识产权补助资金	35,700.00	
产业技术研究与开发项目资金（高效节能洗涤循环泵的研发及产业化）	28,061.50	28,061.52
一般性岗位补贴	19,500.00	
企业国内市场开拓资助项目经费	16,806.00	
政府招工补贴款	12,500.00	
江门市江海区财政国库集中支付中心-招工补贴	6,000.00	
21 年稳岗补贴	4,877.40	
环保型家用电器配件生产线技术改造项目	4,064.33	4,064.28
江门市江海区人力资源和社会保障局一般性岗位补贴	3,600.00	
广东省社会保险清算代付户（一次性扩岗补助）	3,000.00	
失业保险金	3,000.00	
减免税款	1,839.50	2,663.67
留工培训补助资金	500.00	
中小企业发展专项资金（环保微生物型厨余垃圾处理技术的研究及其产业化项目）		29,247.54
年产 12000 套工业机器人的技术改造项目（固定资产）	117,275.33	117,275.28
广东省经济和信息委广东省财务厅关于下达 2015 年广东省战略性新兴产业政银企合作专项资金（工业机器人制造骨干企业专题）项目计划粤经信创新[2015]257 号	1,069,508.28	1,069,508.28
一次性吸纳就业补贴		3,000.00
一般性岗位补贴		5,400.00
吸纳建档立卡贫困劳动力就业补贴		5,000.00
区高新技术企业发展补助资金		200,000.00
2021 年江门市专利扶持资金（普惠和嘉奖类）		38,000.00

商标品牌战略专项资金		6,000.00
2021 年江海区第三批企业以工代训补贴		13,500.00
2021 年市工业扶持专项资金（总部经济扶持）项目		460,864.00
失业保险企业稳岗补贴		16,231.85
江门市江海区财政国库集中支付中心拨付江门总部企业款（经营贡献奖-增量奖）		359,496.00
江门市 2021 年省级促进经济高质量发展专项企业技术改造资金（第二批）		690,000.00
企业清洁生产补贴		60,000.00
财政局惯标奖励		100,000.00
以工代训补贴		143,500.00
研究开发资助		244,000.00
深圳宝安区科技创新局政府补贴		200,000.00
深圳知识产权补贴		23,000.00
收到人力社一次性就业补贴		21,600.00
收到社保局失业待遇金		100,194.80
一次性吸纳就业补贴		5,000.00
稳岗补贴		25.30
合计	7,931,835.07	6,607,772.52

68、投资收益

单位：元

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	11,576,225.99	12,459,383.13
处置长期股权投资产生的投资收益	-255,672.87	13,654,285.31
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益	11,675,951.47	30,092,401.56
其他权益工具投资在持有期间取得的股利收入	488,800.00	
债务重组收益	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28
合计	25,230,436.57	55,785,087.72

其他说明：

69、净敞口套期收益

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额

其他说明：

70、公允价值变动收益

单位：元

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	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
其中：衍生金融工具产生的公允价值变动收益	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06
合计	-1,312,500.00	5,804,582.06

其他说明：

71、信用减值损失

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
其他应收款坏账损失	-200,060.65	-476,352.90
应收票据坏账损失	489,227.67	-194,121.94
应收账款坏账损失	-664,458.16	-541,139.76
应收款项融资坏账损失	-806,951.72	
合计	-1,182,242.86	-1,211,614.60

其他说明：

72、资产减值损失

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
二、存货跌价损失及合同履约成本减值损失	-9,599,245.92	-2,849,400.67
五、固定资产减值损失		-329,975.34
合计	-9,599,245.92	-3,179,376.01

其他说明：

73、资产处置收益

单位：元

资产处置收益的来源	本期发生额	上期发生额
非流动资产处置利得或损失	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
其中：固定资产处置利得或损失	-53,969.04	-238,704.07
合计	-53,969.04	-238,704.07

74、营业外收入

单位：元

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
政府补助		1,790.44	
其他	200,255.32	138,271.17	200,255.32
合计	200,255.32	140,061.61	200,255.32

计入当期损益的政府补助：

单位：元

补助项目	发放主体	发放原因	性质类型	补贴是否影响当年盈亏	是否特殊补贴	本期发生金额	上期发生金额	与资产相关/与收益相关

其他说明：

75、营业外支出

单位：元

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
对外捐赠		30,000.00	
非流动资产毁损报废损失	546,886.29	573,999.67	546,886.29
其中：固定资产处置损失	546,886.29	573,999.67	546,886.29
罚款支出	324,269.72		324,269.72
其他	117,915.53	126,609.13	117,915.53
合计	989,071.54	730,608.80	989,071.54

其他说明：

76、所得税费用

（1） 所得税费用表

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
当期所得税费用	29,177,408.90	28,270,002.45
递延所得税费用	-3,248,851.45	-379,591.43
合计	25,928,557.45	27,890,411.02

（2） 会计利润与所得税费用调整过程

单位：元

项目	本期发生额
利润总额	227,298,656.89
按法定/适用税率计算的所得税费用	34,094,798.53
子公司适用不同税率的影响	-1,875,794.22
非应税收入的影响	-1,803,928.26
不可抵扣的成本、费用和损失的影响	1,410,586.77
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	1,729,584.80
加计扣除的影响	-7,626,690.17
所得税费用	25,928,557.45

其他说明：

77、其他综合收益

详见附注 57。

78、现金流量表项目

（1） 收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
利息收入	1,386,265.44	14,325,502.94
政府补贴款	5,039,919.07	3,686,608.98
收到保证金、押金等	1,607,001.00	690,000.00
其他	200,255.32	3,019,197.74
合计	8,233,440.83	21,721,309.66

收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

（2） 支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
销售费用付现	24,113,638.71	26,565,040.98
管理费用付现	14,328,512.72	18,917,164.92
其他	1,395,284.96	2,107,261.01
合计	39,837,436.39	47,589,466.91

支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

（3） 收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
收回其他投资款	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00
合计	18,563,897.78	3,000,000.00

收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

（4） 支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
支付其他投资款	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72
合计	13,499,997.56	7,518,358.72

支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

（5） 收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额

收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

（6） 支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
偿还租赁负债	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39
合计	3,334,947.82	3,781,314.39

支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

79、现金流量表补充资料

（1） 现金流量表补充资料

单位：元

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	201,370,099.44	229,453,624.14
加：资产减值准备	10,781,488.78	4,390,990.61
固定资产折旧、油气资产折耗、生产性生物资产折旧	62,783,029.97	48,435,441.66
使用权资产折旧	3,042,393.60	3,538,379.97
无形资产摊销	4,509,499.76	4,205,906.31
长期待摊费用摊销	6,591,851.15	7,345,598.40
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）	53,969.04	238,704.07
固定资产报废损失（收益以“－”号填列）	546,886.29	573,999.67
公允价值变动损失（收益以“－”号填列）	1,312,500.00	-5,804,582.06
财务费用（收益以“－”号填列）	-5,490,820.95	5,758,633.26
投资损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-9,179,399.59	-28,947,375.05
递延所得税资产减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-8,325,696.15	-5,386,833.38
递延所得税负债增加（减少以“－”号填列）	5,076,844.70	5,007,241.96
存货的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	11,851,725.32	-65,130,677.77
经营性应收项目的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-8,963,484.45	-58,268,777.70
经营性应付项目的增加（减少以“－”号填列）	-96,363,054.26	17,909,562.00
其他		
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	179,597,832.65	163,319,836.09
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	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
减：现金的期初余额	95,315,691.81	315,233,685.88
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	-10,901,040.85	-219,917,994.07

（2） 本期支付的取得子公司的现金净额

单位：元

	金额
其中：	
其中：	
其中：	

其他说明：

（3） 本期收到的处置子公司的现金净额

单位：元

	金额
其中：	
其中：	
其中：	

其他说明：

（4） 现金和现金等价物的构成

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额
一、现金	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81
其中：库存现金	137,425.64	169,261.39
可随时用于支付的银行存款	83,762,158.92	93,730,364.14
可随时用于支付的其他货币资金	515,066.40	1,416,066.28
三、期末现金及现金等价物余额	84,414,650.96	95,315,691.81

其他说明：

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：

不适用

81、所有权或使用权受到限制的资产

单位：元

项目	期末账面价值	受限原因

其他说明：

82、外币货币性项目

（1） 外币货币性项目

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			
其中：美元	1,443,170.91	6.9646	10,051,108.12
欧元	261,624.29	7.4229	1,942,010.94
港币			
泰铢	26,066,462.95	0.2014	5,250,359.10
应收账款			
其中：美元	18,569,996.69	6.9646	129,332,598.96
欧元	1,902,842.41	7.4229	14,124,608.93
港币			
长期借款			
其中：美元			
欧元			
港币			

其他说明：

（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

重要境外经营实体名称	与本公司关系	主要经营地	记账本位币	选择依据
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	子公司	泰国	泰币	注册地所在国

83、套期

按照套期类别披露套期项目及相关套期工具、被套期风险的定性和定量信息：

84、政府补助

（1） 政府补助基本情况

单位：元

种类	金额	列报项目	计入当期损益的金额

（2） 政府补助退回情况

□适用 ☑不适用

其他说明：

85、其他

无

八、合并范围的变更

1、非同一控制下企业合并

（1） 本期发生的非同一控制下企业合并

单位：元

被购买方名称	股权取得时点	股权取得成本	股权取得比例	股权取得方式	购买日	购买日的确定依据	购买日至期末被购买方的收入	购买日至期末被购买方的净利润

其他说明：

（2） 合并成本及商誉

单位：元

合并成本	
--现金	
--非现金资产的公允价值	
--发行或承担的债务的公允价值	
--发行的权益性证券的公允价值	
--或有对价的公允价值	
--购买日之前持有的股权于购买日的公允价值	
--其他	
合并成本合计	
减：取得的可辨认净资产公允价值份额	
商誉/合并成本小于取得的可辨认净资产公允价值份额的金额	

合并成本公允价值的确定方法、或有对价及其变动的说明：

大额商誉形成的主要原因：

其他说明：

（3） 被购买方于购买日可辨认资产、负债

单位：元

	购买日公允价值	购买日账面价值
资产：		
货币资金		
应收款项		
存货		

固定资产		
无形资产		
负债：		
借款		
应付款项		
递延所得税负债		
净资产		
减：少数股东权益		
取得的净资产		

可辨认资产、负债公允价值的确定方法：

企业合并中承担的被购买方的或有负债：

其他说明：

（4） 购买日之前持有的股权按照公允价值重新计量产生的利得或损失

是否存在通过多次交易分步实现企业合并且在报告期内取得控制权的交易

□是 ☑否

（5） 购买日或合并当期期末无法合理确定合并对价或被购买方可辨认资产、负债公允价值的相关说明

不适用

（6） 其他说明

无

2、同一控制下企业合并

（1） 本期发生的同一控制下企业合并

单位：元

被合并方名称	企业合并中取得的权益比例	构成同一控制下企业合并的依据	合并日	合并日的确定依据	合并当期期初至合并日被合并方的收入	合并当期期初至合并日被合并方的净利润	比较期间被合并方的收入	比较期间被合并方的净利润

其他说明：

（2） 合并成本

单位：元

合并成本	
--现金	
--非现金资产的账面价值	

--发行或承担的债务的账面价值	
--发行的权益性证券的面值	
--或有对价	

或有对价及其变动的说明：

其他说明：

（3） 合并日被合并方资产、负债的账面价值

单位：元

	合并日	上期期末
资产：		
货币资金		
应收款项		
存货		
固定资产		
无形资产		
负债：		
借款		
应付款项		
净资产		
减：少数股东权益		
取得的净资产		

企业合并中承担的被合并方的或有负债：

其他说明：

3、反向购买

交易基本信息、交易构成反向购买的依据、上市公司保留的资产、负债是否构成业务及其依据、合并成本的确定、按照权益性交易处理时调整权益的金额及其计算：

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

□是 ☑否

是否存在通过多次交易分步处置对子公司投资且在本期丧失控制权的情形

□是 ☑否

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：

2022 年 4 月 7 日，注销全资子公司江门市中磁机电有限公司。

6、其他

无

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

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	
江门市甜的电器有限公司	江门市	江门市	受母公司委托加工家用电器配件	100.00%		设立
江门市汉宇电器有限公司	江门市	江门市	受母公司委托加工家用电器配件	100.00%		设立
地尔肠道健康科技有限公司	江门市	江门市	销售水疗马桶、洗衣机等家电用电器；受母公司委托加工家用电器配件	100.00%		购买
深圳市同川科技有限公司	深圳市	深圳市	生产机械设备	60.00%		购买
微充网科技有限公司	江门市	江门市	纯电动汽车充电产品销售及服务	100.00%		设立
微充网科技（浙江）有限公司	杭州市	杭州市	新能源技术、供暖设备、计算机软硬件、充电桩等产品销售及服务		67.00%	设立
Hanyu Group (Thailand)Co., Ltd	泰国	泰国	受母公司委托加工家用电器配件	98.00%	2.00%	设立
广东汉宇汽车配件有限公司	江门市	江门市	新能源汽配件研发生产销售等	99.00%	1.00%	设立

在子公司的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：

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：

对于纳入合并范围的重要的结构化主体，控制的依据：

确定公司是代理人还是委托人的依据：

其他说明：

（2） 重要的非全资子公司

单位：元

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

子公司少数股东的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：

其他说明：

（3） 重要非全资子公司的主要财务信息

单位：元

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

单位：元

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

其他说明：

（4） 使用企业集团资产和清偿企业集团债务的重大限制

（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

其他说明：

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

（1） 在子公司所有者权益份额发生变化的情况说明

（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

单位：元

购买成本/处置对价	
--现金	
--非现金资产的公允价值	
购买成本/处置对价合计	
减：按取得/处置的股权比例计算的子公司净资产份额	
差额	
其中：调整资本公积	
调整盈余公积	
调整未分配利润	

其他说明：

3、在合营安排或联营企业中的权益

（1） 重要的合营企业或联营企业

合营企业或联营企业名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例		对合营企业或联营企业投资的会计处理方法
				直接	间接	

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：

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：

（2） 重要合营企业的主要财务信息

单位：元

	期末余额/本期发生额	期初余额/上期发生额
流动资产		
其中：现金和现金等价物		
非流动资产		
资产合计		
流动负债		
非流动负债		
负债合计		
少数股东权益		
归属于母公司股东权益		
按持股比例计算的净资产份额		
调整事项		
--商誉		
--内部交易未实现利润		
--其他		
对合营企业权益投资的账面价值		
存在公开报价的合营企业权益投资的公允价值		
营业收入		
财务费用		
所得税费用		
净利润		
终止经营的净利润		
其他综合收益		
综合收益总额		
本年度收到的来自合营企业的股利		

其他说明：

（3） 重要联营企业的主要财务信息

单位：元

	期末余额/本期发生额	期初余额/上期发生额
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		
少数股东权益		
归属于母公司股东权益		
按持股比例计算的净资产份额		
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		
存在公开报价的联营企业权益投资的公允价值		
营业收入		
净利润		
终止经营的净利润		
其他综合收益		
综合收益总额		
本年度收到的来自联营企业的股利		

其他说明：

（4） 不重要的合营企业和联营企业的汇总财务信息

单位：元

	期末余额/本期发生额	期初余额/上期发生额
合营企业：		
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
联营企业：		
投资账面价值合计	129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87
下列各项按持股比例计算的合计数		
--净利润	11,909,522.12	12,616,350.62
--其他综合收益	3,037,647.85	45,036,742.68
--综合收益总额	14,947,169.97	57,653,093.30

其他说明：

（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

（6） 合营企业或联营企业发生的超额亏损

单位：元

合营企业或联营企业名称	累积未确认前期累计的损失	本期未确认的损失（或本期分享的净利润）	本期末累积未确认的损失

其他说明：

（7） 与合营企业投资相关的未确认承诺

（8） 与合营企业或联营企业投资相关的或有负债

4、重要的共同经营

共同经营名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例/享有的份额	
				直接	间接

在共同经营中的持股比例或享有的份额不同于表决权比例的说明：

共同经营为单独主体的，分类为共同经营的依据：

其他说明：

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：

6、其他

十、与金融工具相关的风险

1、市场风险

（1）外汇风险

公司的市场风险主要是外汇风险。外汇风险指因汇率变动产生损失的风险。本公司承受外汇风险主要与美元和欧元有关，除本公司出口销售业务以美元和欧元进行结算外，本公司的其他主要业务活动以人民币计价结算。于 2022 年 12 月 31 日，除下表所述资产或负债为美元和欧元余额外，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外汇风险可能对本公司的经营业绩产生影响。

项目	年末数	年初数
现金及现金等价物		
——美元	10,051,108.12	14,996,230.16
——欧元	1,942,010.94	5,775,857.25
——泰铢	5,250,359.10	24,903,349.13
应收账款		

项目	年末数	年初数
——美元	129,332,598.96	107,538,023.81
——欧元	14,124,608.93	22,234,483.74

（2）利率风险－现金流量变动风险

本公司因利率变动引起金融工具现金流量变动的风险主要与浮动利率银行借款（详见本附注七、（三十二））有关。本公司的政策是保持这些借款的浮动利率。

利率风险敏感性分析：

利率风险敏感性分析基于下述假设：

1）市场利率变化影响可变利率金融工具的利息收入或费用；

2）对于以公允价值计量的固定利率金融工具，市场利率变化仅仅影响其利息收入或费用；

3）对于指定为套期工具的衍生金融工具，市场利率变化影响其公允价值，并且所有利率套期预计都是高度有效的；

4）以资产负债表日市场利率采用现金流量折现法计算衍生金融工具及其他金融资产和负债的公允价值变化。在上述假设的基础上，在其他变量不变的情况下，利率可能发生的合理变动对当期损益和股东权益的税前影响如下：

项目	利率变动	2022 年度	
		对利润的影响	对股东权益的影响
借款	增加 10%	-103,950.00	-103,950.00
借款	减少 10%	103,950.00	103,950.00

2、信用风险

2022 年 12 月 31 日，可能引起本公司财务损失的最大信用风险敞口主要来自于合同另一方未能履行义务而导致本公司金融资产产生的损失。

为降低信用风险，本公司成立了一个小组负责确定信用额度、进行信用审批，并执行其他监控程序以确保采取必要的措施回收过期债权。此外，本公司于每个资产负债表日审核每一单项应收款的回收情况，以确保就无法回收的款项计提充分的坏账准备。因此，本公司管理层认为本公司所承担的信用风险已经大为降低。

本公司的流动资金存放在信用评级较高的银行，故流动资金的信用风险较低。

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

单位：元

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	23,909,300.00			23,909,300.00

产				
（3）衍生金融资产	23,909,300.00			23,909,300.00
（二）其他权益工具投资	10,400,000.00	5,021,320.75		15,421,320.75
（三）应收款项融资			44,070,588.63	44,070,588.63
持续以公允价值计量的资产总额	34,309,300.00	5,021,320.75	44,070,588.63	83,401,209.38
二、非持续的公允价值计量	--	--	--	--

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

外汇远期合约是公司与金融机构签定的远期外汇合约资产负债表日的公允价值变动。其公允价值确定的依据为中国工商银行截止资产负债表日签订的交割日相同的远期外汇合约汇率。

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

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

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

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

7、本期内发生的估值技术变更及变更原因

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

9、其他

十二、关联方及关联交易

1、本企业的母公司情况

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
石华山	不适用	不适用	不适用	38.10%	38.10%

本企业的母公司情况的说明

本企业最终控制方是石华山、梁颖光。

其他说明：

2、本企业的子公司情况

本企业子公司的情况详见附注九在其他主体中权益之 1 在子公司中权益。

3、本企业合营和联营企业情况

本企业重要的合营或联营企业详见附注九在其他主体中权益之 3 在合营安排或联营企业中权益。

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：

合营或联营企业名称	与本企业关系

其他说明：

4、其他关联方情况

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本企业关系
江门市蓬江区硕泰电器有限公司	实际控制人之一石华山的弟弟和弟媳控制的公司
梁中凯	实际控制人之一梁颖光的哥哥
梁中成	实际控制人之一梁颖光的弟弟
欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	实际控制人之一石华山控制的公司
海伯森技术（深圳）有限公司	本公司直接持股超过 5%以上的公司
广东安捷供应链管理股份有限公司	本公司直接持股超过 5%以上的公司
广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	联营企业的全资子公司
广东金优贝健康用品有限公司	联营企业的全资子公司
深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司	实际控制人之一石华山控股的公司
深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	实际控制人之一石华山控制的公司
江门市蓬江区弘宝金属制品有限公司	实际控制人之一石华山的妹妹控制的公司
新会区琳苇贸易商行	实际控制人之一石华山的妹妹控制的公司
泰安圣宇企业管理咨询服务中心（有限合伙）	持有本公司 5%以上股份的股东（已于 2022 年 6 月注销）
吴格明、郑立楷、马春寿、乐君波、陈佳林、谢泓、李振华、郭林生、池文茂、 文红、张卫东、徐栋林	董事、监事、高级管理人员
沈晓龙	控股子公司同川科技持股 40%的股东

其他说明：

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

单位：元

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	获批的交易额度	是否超过交易额度	上期发生额
欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	设备采购	179,599.68		否	502,654.88
欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	材料采购	44,031.72		否	13,429.80
广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	材料采购	4,355,338.55		否	9,080,533.50
广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	材料采购	15,044.20		否	
广东金优贝健康用品有限公司	物品、劳务采购	85,640.70		否	277,777.81
海伯森技术（深圳）有限公司	材料采购			否	2,654.87

出售商品/提供劳务情况表

单位：元

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	上期发生额

广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	水电费及其他	3,152,782.11	1,897,495.07
广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	水电费及其他		200,840.67
欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司	设备		1,815,451.29
深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	水电费及其他	1,015,470.08	976,486.94
深圳市法拉第电驱动有限公司	加工费	142,344.30	126,892.10

购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易说明

（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：

单位：元

委托方/出包方名称	受托方/承包方名称	受托/承包资产类型	受托/承包起始日	受托/承包终止日	托管收益/承包收益定价依据	本期确认的托管收益/承包收益

关联托管/承包情况说明

本公司委托管理/出包情况表：

单位：元

委托方/出包方名称	受托方/承包方名称	委托/出包资产类型	委托/出包起始日	委托/出包终止日	托管费/出包费定价依据	本期确认的托管费/出包费

关联管理/出包情况说明

（3） 关联租赁情况

本公司作为出租方：

单位：元

承租方名称	租赁资产种类	本期确认的租赁收入	上期确认的租赁收入
广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	房产	1,752,977.20	1,393,153.36
广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	房产	609,951.78	968,188.04
深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	房产	4,893,864.22	4,217,417.35
深圳博汇之能科技有限公司	设备	302,230.09	289,637.16

本公司作为承租方：

单位：元

出租方名称	租赁资产种类	简化处理的短期租赁和低价值资产租赁的租金费用（如适用）		未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额（如适用）		支付的租金		承担的租赁负债利息支出		增加的使用权资产	
		本期发生额	上期发生额	本期发生额	上期发生额	本期发生额	上期发生额	本期发生额	上期发生额	本期发生额	上期发生额

关联租赁情况说明

（4） 关联担保情况

本公司作为担保方

单位：元

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

本公司作为被担保方

单位：元

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

关联担保情况说明

（5） 关联方资金拆借

单位：元

关联方	拆借金额	起始日	到期日	说明
拆入				
拆出				

（6） 关联方资产转让、债务重组情况

单位：元

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	上期发生额

（7） 关键管理人员报酬

单位：元

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
关键管理人员报酬	5,536,300.00	5,612,600.00

（8） 其他关联交易

6、关联方应收应付款项

（1） 应收项目

单位：元

项目名称	关联方	期末余额		期初余额	
		账面余额	坏账准备	账面余额	坏账准备
预付账款：					
	广东金优贝健康用品有限公司	76,321.50		173,095.50	
合计		76,321.50		173,095.50	

（2） 应付项目

单位：元

项目名称	关联方	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
应付票据：			
	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	1,502,023.33	
合计		1,502,023.33	
应付账款：			
	欧佩德伺服电机节能系统有限公司		29,916.49
	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	1,422,458.45	1,687,370.36
	广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	16,999.95	
合计		1,439,458.40	1,717,286.85
其他应付款：			
	广东优巨先进新材料股份有限公司	501,317.00	493,817.00
	广东优巨先进材料研究有限公司	87,200.00	168,344.00
	深圳博汇之能科技有限公司		1,388,958.00
	沈晓龙	4,500,000.00	
合计		5,088,517.00	2,051,119.00

7、关联方承诺

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司无需要披露的关联方承诺事项。

8、其他

无

十三、股份支付

1、股份支付总体情况

□适用 ☑不适用

2、以权益结算的股份支付情况

□适用 ☑不适用

3、以现金结算的股份支付情况

□适用 ☑不适用

4、股份支付的修改、终止情况

5、其他

十四、承诺及或有事项

1、重要承诺事项

资产负债表日存在的重要承诺

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司无需要披露的重大承诺事项。

2、或有事项

（1） 资产负债表日存在的重要或有事项

截至 2022 年 12 月 31 日，本公司无需要披露的重大或有事项。

（2） 公司没有需要披露的重要或有事项，也应予以说明

公司不存在需要披露的重要或有事项。

3、其他

无

十五、资产负债表日后事项

1、重要的非调整事项

单位：元

项目	内容	对财务状况和经营成果的影响数	无法估计影响数的原因

2、利润分配情况

单位：元

拟分配的利润或股利	78,390,000.00
经审议批准宣告发放的利润或股利	78,390,000.00
利润分配方案	于 2023 年 4 月 11 日，本公司第四届董事会召开第十八次会议，批准 2022 年度利润分配预案，分配现金股利人民币 78,390,000 元。根据公司章程规定，尚需股东大会批准。

3、销售退回

4、其他资产负债表日后事项说明

十六、其他重要事项

1、前期会计差错更正

（1） 追溯重述法

单位：元

会计差错更正的内容	处理程序	受影响的各个比较期间报表项目名称	累积影响数

（2） 未来适用法

会计差错更正的内容	批准程序	采用未来适用法的原因

2、债务重组

3、资产置换

（1） 非货币性资产交换

（2） 其他资产置换

4、年金计划

5、终止经营

单位：元

项目	收入	费用	利润总额	所得税费用	净利润	归属于母公司所有者的终止经营利润

其他说明：

6、分部信息

（1） 报告分部的确定依据与会计政策

（2） 报告分部的财务信息

单位：元

项目		分部间抵销	合计

（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。

（4） 其他说明

7、其他对投资者决策有影响的重要交易和事项

8、其他

十七、母公司财务报表主要项目注释

1、应收账款

（1） 应收账款分类披露

单位：元

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的应收账款	135,915.16	0.04%	135,915.16	100.00%		13,485,854.05	3.43%	13,485,854.05	100.00%	
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备的应收账款	330,430,433.19	99.96%	4,225,317.10	1.28%	326,205,116.09	379,294,727.76	96.57%	4,099,082.18	1.08%	375,195,645.58
其中：										
组合 1：应收其他客户款项	195,532,913.92	59.15%	4,225,317.10	2.16%	191,307,596.82	202,626,290.21	51.59%	4,099,082.18	2.02%	198,527,208.03
组合 2：应收合并范围内关联方公司款项	134,897,519.27	40.81%			134,897,519.27	176,668,437.55	44.98%			176,668,437.55
合计	330,566,348.35	100.00%	4,361,232.26	1.32%	326,205,116.09	392,780,581.81	100.00%	17,584,936.23		375,195,645.58

按单项计提坏账准备：135,915.16 元

单位：元

名称	期末余额			
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例	计提理由

领途汽车有限公司	135,915.16	135,915.16	100.00%	逾期无法收回
合计	135,915.16	135,915.16		

按组合计提坏账准备：4,225,317.10 元

单位：元

名称	期末余额		
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例
1 年以内	192,107,544.11	3,842,150.88	2.00%
1－2 年	3,319,077.48	331,907.75	10.00%
2－3 年	6,292.33	1,258.47	20.00%
3 年以上	100,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
合计	195,532,913.92	4,225,317.10	

确定该组合依据的说明：

此组合是应收其他客户款项

按组合计提坏账准备：0

单位：元

名称	期末余额		
	账面余额	坏账准备	计提比例
1 年以内	134,897,519.27	0.00	0.00%
合计	134,897,519.27	0.00	

确定该组合依据的说明：

此组合是应收合并范围内关联方公司款项

如是按照预期信用损失一般模型计提应收账款坏账准备，请参照其他应收款的披露方式披露坏账准备的相关信息：

□适用 ☑不适用

按账龄披露

单位：元

账龄	账面余额
1 年以内（含 1 年）	327,005,063.38
1 至 2 年	3,454,992.64
2 至 3 年	6,292.33
3 年以上	100,000.00
3 至 4 年	100,000.00
合计	330,566,348.35

（2） 本期计提、收回或转回的坏账准备情况

本期计提坏账准备情况：

单位：元

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他	
单项计提预期信用损失的应收账款	13,485,854.05		1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		135,915.16
按组合计提预期信用损失的						

应收账款						
其中：组合 1：应收其他客户款项	4,099,082.18	126,234.92				4,225,317.10
组合 2：应收合并范围内关联方公司款项						
合计	17,584,936.23	126,234.92	1,774,256.66	11,575,682.23		4,361,232.26

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：

单位：元

单位名称	收回或转回金额	收回方式
苏州尔宝电子有限公司	1,745,131.98	货币资金
合计	1,745,131.98	

（3） 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

单位：元

项目	核销金额
实际核销的应收账款	11,575,682.23

其中重要的应收账款核销情况：

单位：元

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
苏州尔宝电子有限公司	货款	11,575,682.23	债务人无可供执行的财产，法院裁定终止执行，款项无法收回。	总经理会议	否
合计		11,575,682.23			

应收账款核销说明：

（4） 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款情况

单位：元

单位名称	应收账款期末余额	占应收账款期末余额合计数的比例	坏账准备期末余额
期末余额前五名应收账款汇总	231,409,086.04	70.00%	1,930,231.33
合计	231,409,086.04	70.00%	

（5） 因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

（6） 转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

其他说明：

2、其他应收款

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他应收款	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17
合计	263,208,466.06	240,041,108.17

（1） 应收利息

1） 应收利息分类

单位：元

项目	期末余额	期初余额

2） 重要逾期利息

单位：元

借款单位	期末余额	逾期时间	逾期原因	是否发生减值及其判断依据

其他说明：

3） 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（2） 应收股利

1） 应收股利分类

单位：元

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	期初余额

2） 重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

单位：元

项目(或被投资单位)	期末余额	账龄	未收回的原因	是否发生减值及其判断依据

3） 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 ☑不适用

其他说明：

（3） 其他应收款

1） 其他应收款按款项性质分类情况

单位：元

款项性质	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
保证金、押金	1,789,580.00	1,148,701.91
备用金	167,500.00	

其他	262,439,726.99	240,046,934.59
合计	264,396,806.99	241,195,636.50

2） 坏账准备计提情况

单位：元

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	224,128.33		930,400.00	1,154,528.33
2022 年 1 月 1 日余额在本期				
本期计提	33,812.60			33,812.60
2022 年 12 月 31 日余额	257,940.93		930,400.00	1,188,340.93

损失准备本期变动金额重大的账面余额变动情况

□适用 ☑不适用

按账龄披露

单位：元

账龄	账面余额
1 年以内（含 1 年）	262,982,826.99
2 至 3 年	28,000.00
3 年以上	1,385,980.00
3 至 4 年	1,385,980.00
合计	264,396,806.99

3） 本期计提、收回或转回的坏账准备情况

本期计提坏账准备情况：

单位：元

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	核销	其他	
单项计提预期信用损失的其他应收款	930,400.00					930,400.00
按组合计提预期信用损失的其他应收款						
其中：应收其他客户款项	224,128.33	33,812.60				257,940.93
合计	1,154,528.33	33,812.60				1,188,340.93

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：

单位：元

单位名称	转回或收回金额	收回方式

4） 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

单位：元

项目	核销金额

其中重要的其他应收款核销情况：

单位：元

单位名称	其他应收款性质	核销金额	核销原因	履行的核销程序	款项是否由关联交易产生

其他应收款核销说明：

5） 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

单位：元

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
江门市甜的电器有限公司	往来款	89,875,134.09	1 年以内	33.99%	
地尔肠道健康科技有限公司	往来款	86,158,021.38	1 年以内	32.59%	
江门市汉宇电器有限公司	往来款	44,779,822.41	1 年以内	16.94%	
汉宇集团（泰国）有限公司	往来款	22,392,657.21	1 年以内	8.47%	
广东汉宇汽车配件有限公司	往来款	9,979,819.83	1 年以内	3.77%	
合计		253,185,454.92		95.76%	

6） 涉及政府补助的应收款项

单位：元

单位名称	政府补助项目名称	期末余额	期末账龄	预计收取的时间、金额及依据

7） 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

8） 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

其他说明：

3、长期股权投资

单位：元

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	677,541,377.01		677,541,377.01	668,434,077.01		668,434,077.01
对联营、合营企业投资	129,516,746.84		129,516,746.84	114,569,576.87		114,569,576.87

合计	807,058,123.85		807,058,123.85	783,003,653.88		783,003,653.88

（1） 对子公司投资

单位：元

被投资单位	期初余额（账面价值）	本期增减变动				期末余额（账面价值）	减值准备期末余额
		追加投资	减少投资	计提减值准备	其他		
地尔肠道健康科技有限公司	6,256,279.51					6,256,279.51	
江门市甜的电器有限公司	340,000,000.00					340,000,000.00	
江门市中磁机电有限公司	13,872,700.00		13,872,700.00				
江门市汉宇电器有限公司	190,000,000.00					190,000,000.00	
深圳市同川科技有限公司	23,000,000.00					23,000,000.00	
微充网科技有限公司	2,405,000.00					2,405,000.00	
Hanyu Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	86,180,097.50					86,180,097.50	
广东汉宇汽车配件有限公司	6,720,000.00	22,980,000.00				29,700,000.00	
合计	668,434,077.01	22,980,000.00	13,872,700.00			677,541,377.01	

（2） 对联营、合营企业投资

单位：元

投资单位	期初余额（账面价值）	本期增减变动								期末余额（账面价值）	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											
广东优巨	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

先进新材料股份有限公司											
小计	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	
合计	114,569,576.87			11,909,522.12		3,037,647.85				129,516,746.84	

（3） 其他说明

4、营业收入和营业成本

单位：元

项目	本期发生额		上期发生额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	906,320,604.74	631,748,672.07	1,039,048,989.79	740,922,566.56
其他业务	26,080,809.23	21,285,388.29	20,752,301.26	14,093,247.66
合计	932,401,413.97	653,034,060.36	1,059,801,291.05	755,015,814.22

与履约义务相关的信息：

不适用

与分摊至剩余履约义务的交易价格相关的信息：

本报告期末已签订合同、但尚未履行或尚未履行完毕的履约义务所对应的收入金额为 0.00 元，其中，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入，0.00 元预计将于年度确认收入。

其他说明：

5、投资收益

单位：元

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	11,576,225.99	12,459,383.13
处置长期股权投资产生的投资收益	3,739,216.44	1,218,506.50
处置交易性金融资产取得的投资收益	11,675,951.47	29,961,305.23
其他权益工具投资在持有期间取得的股利收入	488,800.00	
债务重组确认的投资收益	1,745,131.98	-420,982.28
合计	29,225,325.88	43,218,212.58

6、其他

无

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

项目	金额	说明
非流动资产处置损益	-600,855.33	处置固定资产产生的损失
计入当期损益的政府补助（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）	7,931,835.07	当期收到的费用性政府补助以及前期收到的资产性政府补助在本期按资产折旧转销的金额之和
债务重组损益	1,745,131.98	客户破产达成债权重组协议，款项按重组协议归还时确认为重组收益
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、交易性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交易性金融负债和可供出售金融资产取得的投资收益	10,363,451.47	外汇远期合约及期货的交割收益及其公允价值变动损益之和
单独进行减值测试的应收款项减值准备转回	29,124.68	收回已专项计提减值的领途公司货款。
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	-241,929.93	一些与经营活动没有直接关系的其他收支之和
注销控股子公司形成的当期净损益	-255,672.87	
减：所得税影响额	2,882,441.43	
少数股东权益影响额	478,084.82	
合计	15,610,558.82	--

其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目的具体情况：

□适用 ☑不适用

公司不存在其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目的具体情况。

将《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益项目的情况说明

□适用 ☑不适用

2、净资产收益率及每股收益

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（元/股）	稀释每股收益（元/股）
归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	11.60%	0.3386	0.3386
扣除非经常性损益后归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	10.69%	0.31	0.31

3、境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

（1） 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净资产差异情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（2） 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净资产差异情况

□适用 ☑不适用

（3） 境内外会计准则下会计数据差异原因说明，对已经境外审计机构审计的数据进行差异调节的，应注明该境外机构的名称

不适用

4、其他

无