Company Code: 603583 Company Abbreviation: Jiechang Drive

Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.

Important Notes

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

II. All Directors of the Company

attended the Board meeting. III.

This semi-annual report is

unaudited.

Fourth, the head of the company Hu Renchang, the person in charge of accounting work Fang Hongqiang and the head of the accounting organization (accounting supervisor) Fang Hongqiang statement: to ensure that the semi-annual report of the financial report is true, accurate and complete.

V. Proposals for profit distribution or capitalization of

provident fund for the reporting period adopted by

resolution of the Board of Directors Not Applicable

VI. Statement of risks of forward-looking statements

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Forward-looking statements such as future plans, development strategies and other forward-looking statements involved in this report do not constitute a material commitment by the Company to investors due to uncertainties, and investors are advised to pay attention to investment risks.

VII. Whether there is non-operational appropriation

of funds by controlling shareholders and other

related parties No

VIII, Has there been any violation of the

prescribed decision-making procedures for the

provision of external guarantees? No

Nine, Whether more than half of the directors are unable to guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the semi-annual report disclosed by the Company No

X. Significant Risk Warning

The Company has described the possible risks in detail in this report, please refer to the section "(I) Possible Risks" in the section "(V) Other Disclosure Matters" of Section III "Management's Discussion and Analysis". " in Section III, "Management's Discussion and Analysis", "V. Other Disclosure Matters".

XI. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

catalogs

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Bibliography of documents available for review	Signed and sealed by the company's legal representative, the person in charge of accounting work, the head of the accounting organization financial statements
	Semi-Annual Report for the year 2023 containing the signature of the legal representative of the company and affixed with the official seal
	The originals of all company documents that have been publicly disclosed on the designated website of the China Securities Regulatory Commission during the reporting period and the Original version of the announcement

Section I. Interpretation

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

Interpretation of commonly used words		
China Securities Regulatory Commission, SEC	point at or to	China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC)
the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)	point at or to	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)
Gitzo Drive, Inc.	point at or to	Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
report period	point at or to	January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023
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
Articles of Association	point at or to	Articles of Association of Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
Shareholders, General Meeting of Shareholders	point at or to	Shareholders and General Meeting of Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
Director, Board of Directors	point at or to	Director and Board of Directors of Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
Supervisors, Supervisory Board	point at or to	Supervisor and Supervisory Board of Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
Controlling shareholders, de facto controllers	point at or to	Mr. Hu Renchang
Creativoo Technology,	point	Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Section II - Company Profile and Key Financial Indicators

I. Corporate information

Chinese name of the company	Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.
Chinese abbreviation of the company	Gitzo Drive
Foreign name of the company	Zhejiang Jiecang Linear Motion Technology Co.
Abbreviation of the company's foreign name	/
Legal representative of the company	Hu Renchang

II. Contact person and contact information

	secretary to the board	Securities Representative
name and surname	Xu Mingfeng	work and rest
contact address	Xinchang County, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, provincial-level high-tech production industrial park	Xinchang County, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, provincial-level high-tech production industrial park
telephones	0575-86760296	0575-86760296
telex	0575-86287070	0575-86287070
e-mail address	xmf@jiecang.com	laoy@jiecang.com

III. Brief description of the change in circumstances

Company registered address	Provincial High-tech Industrial Park, Xinchang County, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, China
Historical changes in the company's registered address	not have
Company Office Address	Provincial High-tech Industrial Park, Xinchang County, Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, China
Postal code of the company's office address	312500
Company Website	www.jiecang.com
e-mail address	jczq@jiecang.com
Index of changes during the reporting period	not have

IV. Summary of information disclosure and change of venue

Name of the newspaper selected by the company for disclosure of information	Shanghai Securities News, Securities Times
Website address for posting the semi-annual report	Shanghai Stock Exchange website http://www.sse.com.cn
Place where the Company's semi-	Corporate Securities Investment Department

annual report is filed	
Index of changes during the reporting period	not have

V. Brief description of the company's stock

Stock Type	stock exchange	stock short form	stock code (computing)	Stock name before change
A-share	Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)	Gitzo Drive	603583	inapplicable

VI. Other relevant information

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VII. MAJOR ACCOUNTING DATA AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF THE COMPANY (i) Major accounting data

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Key accounting data	Current reporting period (January-June)	for the same period last year	Current reporting period over previous Year-on-year increase/decrease (%)
revenues	1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37	-9.51
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies	85,282,912.60	187,538,397.00	-54.53
Attributable to shareholders of the listed company net of non-recurring Net Profit for Sexual Gains and Losses	75,200,869.19	151,530,376.17	-50.37
Net cash flows from operating activities	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.50	93.21

(ii) Key financial indicators

Main financial indicators	End of the reporting period	prior year end	Current reporting period compared to the same period last year the end of the reporting period over the end of the previous year increase/decrease (%)
	(January-June)	period last year	
Basic earnings per share ($/share)	0.22	0.50	-55.69
Diluted earnings per share ($/share)	0.22	0.49	-55.10
Net assets attributable to shareholders of listed companies	4,014,610,025.08	3,973,442,615.88	1.04
Basic earnings per share after non-recurring gains/losses	0.20	0.40	-50.00
total assets	6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65	-3.16
Benefits ($/share)			
Weighted average return on net assets (%)	2.14	5.00	Decrease of 2.86 percentage points
Weighted average net income after non-recurring gains/losses Return on assets (%)	1.89	4.04	Decrease of 2.15 percentage points

Description of the Company's principal accounting data and financial indicators

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit:Yuan
Currency:RMB

Non-recurring profit and loss items	sum of money	Notes (if applicable)
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	77,190.66	
Excessive authorization, or lack of official approval documents, or occasional Developmental tax rebates, exemptions		
Government grants recognized as current profit or loss, but closely related to the company's normal business operations, in line with national policies, in accordance with certain standards fixed amount or quantitative holding Except for continued government subsidies	15,601,573.70	
Charges to non-financial corporations recognized in profit or loss capital occupancy costs		
Acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures by an enterprise The cost of an investment in an industry is less than the cost of the investment at the time of acquisition.		

Fair value of identifiable net assets of investees Gains in value		
Gains and losses on exchange of non-monetary assets		
Gains and losses on entrusted investments or management of assets		
Due to force majeure factors, such as natural disasters Provision for impairment of individual assets		
Debt restructuring gains and losses		
Business reorganization costs, such as expenditures for relocating employees, Integration costs, etc.		
Transactions at significantly unfair prices resulting in over Gains and losses on excess of fair value		
Subsidiaries resulting from business combinations under the same control Net gain or loss for the period from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation		
Not related to the normal operation of the company's business or something Gains and losses arising from		
Except for the effective hedging business related to the Company's normal business operations, gains and losses on fair value changes arising from the holding of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, and investment gains and losses arising from the disposal of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments, the Company's investment gains and losses arising from the disposal of trading financial assets, derivative financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative financial	-7,226,168.73	

liabilities and other debt investments are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. capital gains		
Receivables, contracts individually tested for impairment Reversal of provision for impairment of assets		
Gains and losses on external entrusted loans		
Changes in fair value of investment properties resulting from subsequent measurement using the fair value model increase and decrease		
One-time adjustments to current period's profit or loss in accordance with tax, accounting and other laws and regulations Impact of gains and losses		
Custodial fee income earned on trusteeship		
Non-operating income other than the above and expenditures	1,042,779.28	
Other gains and losses that meet the definition of non-recurring gains and losses sports event		
Less: Income tax effect	-596,028.17	
Impact of minority interests (after tax)	9,359.67	
add up the total	10,082,043.41	

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

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

X. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section III Management Discussion and Analysis

I. Description of the Company's industry and main business during the reporting period

(i) Industry in which the company operates

According to the Guidelines for Industry Classification of Listed Companies (revised in 2012) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company belongs to "C38 Electrical Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing Industry". The Company is mainly engaged in the production, sales, research and development of linear drive systems and equipment, medical equipment parts, functional furniture and components.

The industry to which the company belongs is the linear drive industry, which is an emerging development industry in the rising period. Linear drive products, as a key device to realize the motion control function of intelligent terminal products, can be applied to many intelligent terminal fields, such as intelligent lifting and lowering of office desks, electric adjustment of medical beds and nursing beds, as well as a variety of devices for intelligent home, industrial and agricultural automation, the principle of which is to convey the instructions to the mechanical structure through the control system, so that the circumferential motion of the electric motor is converted to the linear motion of the actuator, thus achieving the effect of pushing and pulling, lifting and lowering heavy objects. So as to achieve the effect of pushing, pulling and lifting heavy objects. Linear drive products can bring users comfort, convenience and humanized experience, is the core of many downstream industry products, more widely used in foreign markets, in the domestic market is still in the market development period.

(1) Domestic and international linear drive industry development overview

Linear drive products originated in Europe, in Denmark and Germany have the world's leading manufacturers of linear drive products. Comprehensive global linear drive industry development status, linear drive products have been more widely used in the world, has matured in the field of application are:

① Intelligent office field: intelligent office desk, electronically controlled cabinet, elevated office chair, intelligent projection instruments, etc;

② medical care field: mainly used in hospitals, nursing homes, a variety of treatment centers, nursing homes, private home rehabilitation care and other places, the specific application of products for the electric medical beds, nursing home care beds, home care beds, patient lifts, lifting and diagnostic tables, treatment chairs, wheelchairs, electric bath chairs and so on;

③Intelligent home field: elevated sofa, elderly chair, elevated home bed, massage chair, massage bed, elevated TV stand, intelligent kitchen appliances and so on;

④Industrial automation field: solar tracker, sweeper, harvester, yacht, automobile, stage, etc.

China's linear drive industry started at the beginning of the 21st century, the current domestic linear drive market is still in the market growth period, there is a large space for growth. Domestic linear drive products are mainly used in intelligent desks, electric hospital beds, nursing beds, ICU beds, dental chairs, electric wheelchairs, beauty beds, massage appliances and other fields.

Linear drive products are developing rapidly in China, belonging to the high-growth segment of the emerging industry, the demand for products there is still huge room for development. In the long run, in recent years, the country has formulated a series of policies to promote the development of smart cities, the elderly industry, thus providing a good internal environment for the development of linear drive system industry.

(2) Future trends in the linear drive industry

①Technological innovation will become the focus of enterprise competition

Technological innovation is the source of power for the continuous development of new industries, the future development of the linear drive industry will pay more attention to technological innovation. Linear drive product manufacturing enterprises technology innovation competition will focus on the following aspects: A, to adapt to the market requirements of product development

and the ability to respond quickly; B. Key process technology; C. Product quality. In the future, the innovation ability of enterprises will become their market

The important roots of survival in the

②Expanding product application fields

With the recent development of computer technology and CNC technology, the intelligent equipment industry has made great progress, and machining precision, processing efficiency has also improved significantly, thus promoting the diversification of the application of linear drive products, so that the linear drive products in addition to office furniture, medical equipment, home, machine tools, and other traditional areas have been widely used in the application of new areas such as wind power, rail transportation, electric vehicles, and so on. Gradually increased, objectively also brought new development opportunities to the linear drive industry.

The future of the smart home, intelligent office, automotive parts, medical equipment, industrial automation and other intelligent areas with linear drive system will be vigorously developed, linear drive system as the core components of many downstream industry products, the performance of its terminal intelligent products play a decisive role, high-end, intelligent development trend requires linear drive product manufacturers to continue to increase the technological development of efforts in the production process The development trend of high-end and intelligent requires linear drive product manufacturers to continuously increase technological development in the production process and improve the level of production technology.

2. Market size analysis

Linear drive products, as the company's main products, are used to support intelligent terminal equipment and are widely used in terminal products in the fields of intelligent office, medical care and health care, smart home and so on.

Linear drive products are mainly composed of actuators, lifting columns, matching controllers and other components, in order to meet the needs of different downstream applications and present customization and differentiation. The market size of linear drive products is directly related to the market demand and manufacturing capacity of downstream applications.

(1) Smart Office Field

At present, the company's products in the field of downstream smart office applications focus on liftable desks. According to the data of China Industrial Information Network, in recent years, the market size of China's furniture industry is about 25% of the global market size, 20% of the furniture industry for office furniture, 30% of office furniture for office desk products. According to the China Furniture Association, China Light Industry

Information Center, Prospect Industry Research Institute's data collation statistics, by 2024, China's furniture industry market size is expected to reach or exceed 1 trillion yuan, which is projected to be the global market size of the furniture industry.

The market size of linear drive products applied to liftable desks in the global market in 2024 is about RMB 24 billion. Assuming that the penetration rate of liftable desks in the global desk products in the global market in 2024 is calculated at 10%, the market size of linear drive products applied to liftable desks in the global market in 2024 will be about RMB 24 billion. At present, the domestic liftable desk products market is still in the market development period, 2024 penetration rate of 4% to calculate the 2024 domestic liftable desk applied linear drive products market size of about 2.4 billion yuan.

In recent years, the overall penetration rate of global smart office products is increasing, but still in a low stage, low penetration rate determines the industry is in the growth period, increasingly sound laws, trade union organizations also promote the lifting of office desks and other smart office products from optional consumer goods gradually turned to mandatory consumer goods, such as North America, Amazon, Facebook, and other Internet giants are setting off a wave of ergonomics based on the design concept of office desks and chairs boom, the future application of linear drive products will usher in a new round of growth in the field of smart office. For example, Amazon, Facebook and other Internet giants in North America are setting off a wave of ergonomic design based on the concept of office desks and chairs, the future application of linear drive products in the field of intelligent office will usher in a new round of growth.

(2) Healthcare

Linear drive system as the core power components, can be widely used in the field of medical equipment, the current main applications in hospitals, nursing homes, various treatment centers, nursing homes, private home rehabilitation care and other places, the specific application of the products for electric medical beds, nursing home beds, home care beds, patient lifts, lifting diagnostic tables, treatment chairs, wheelchairs, electric bath chairs and so on. With the medical equipment

In the direction of automation, intelligent development and global technological progress, the market will appear more and more with more advanced functions of the medical device products, thus leading to a wider application of linear drive systems in the medical device field.

With rapid economic development and accelerating global aging, the demand for medical device equipment from the public is increasing. According to TrendForce, the global medical device market is expected to reach USD 560.7 billion by 2023. The global medical device equipment market has high potential and future market growth is mainly due to increasing population and aging population in developed countries and increasing healthcare costs in emerging economies. Linear drive products can be applied in electric medical beds, nursing home beds, home care beds, patient lifts, elevated consultation tables, treatment chairs, wheelchairs, electric shower chairs, etc. If measured as 0.50% of the medical device equipment market size, the global market size of linear drive products used in healthcare will be about US$2,804 million in 2023, maintaining steady growth.

With the increasing government investment in healthcare, the number of hospitals and medical institutions in China has shown a steady growth trend. According to the estimation of Zhi Research Consulting, it is expected that the number of medical institutions in China will rise to 1,003,243 in 2024, and the number of hospitals will rise to 46,891. Newly built hospitals and medical institutions generally adopt more advanced medical device products such as electric hospital beds, thus driving the growing demand for linear drive products. According to the statistics of "2019-2024 China Medical Device Industry Market Demand Forecast and Investment Strategy Planning Analysis Report" released by Prospect Industry Research Institute, China's medical device market scale has exceeded 600 billion yuan to reach 628.5 billion yuan in 2019, with an average compound annual growth rate of about 14% over the next five years, and predicts that China's medical device market scale will exceed 1,000 billion yuan to reach 1,076.7 billion yuan in 2023. It is predicted that in 2023, the size of China's medical device market will exceed one trillion yuan, reaching 1,076.7 billion yuan. According to the medical device market size of 0.50%, the market of linear drive products for medical field in China in 2023 will be about 5.4 billion yuan.

(3) Smart Home Sector

As there are many types of products and different supporting systems in the smart home field, there is no publicly available market research data on linear drive products in this field, and the relevant state departments or relevant associations do not regularly release statistics on the market size of the downstream smart home field related to the Company's products, so it is difficult to accurately calculate the

penetration rate and market size of linear drive products in this field. According to Strategy Analytics' forecast, the global smart home device market will continue to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 15%, and will reach US$88 billion by 2025. In addition, with the accumulation of years of economic development in China, some affluent residents have also generated upgraded demand for the home environment, and have begun to pursue multi-functional, fashionable and safe, energy-saving and environmentally friendly, intelligent and personalized end products, such as electric beds, electric sofas, massage chairs, kitchen-type electric lifting products, electric lifting tables and chairs, and other types of furniture, which has spawned a huge demand for linear drive systems.

In summary, the global linear drive products in the intelligent office, medical care, smart home and other areas of the global market size has reached tens of billions of levels, the market outlook is broader.

(ii) Main business of the Company

The company is mainly engaged in the research and development, production and sales business of linear drive system. The principle of linear drive is to convey the instruction to the mechanical structure through the control system, so that the circumferential motion of the motor is converted into the linear motion of the actuator, thus achieving the effect of pushing, pulling and lifting heavy objects. The linear drive system produced by the company can be widely used in the fields of medical care, intelligent office, smart home, industrial automation, automotive parts, etc. The main products can be categorized into medical care drive system, intelligent office drive system, smart home control system, industrial automation control system and so on according to the application fields.

(iii) Business model

The company is a manufacturing enterprise, after years of development, has formed a set of effective raw material procurement, product production, new products, and the company's business development.

Product development and sales model.

1. Production and procurement model

The company's production mode is oriented to customer demand, mainly adopting the production mode of "production based on sales", in order to meet the needs of different customers in the market for different product specifications and specific configurations. As the downstream customers of the company are in different fields, the production of the company's products is characterized by multi-species, small and medium batch, customized (non-standard parts) production. The production department decides to arrange the operation and production plan according to the order situation, and makes use of the ERP system to calculate the material demand and prepare the material demand plan, which is handed over to the procurement department to organize the procurement. The purchasing department is responsible for selecting suppliers, collecting market information on the purchased materials, making purchasing plans based on the production plan, and executing purchasing and commercial negotiations.

2. Sales model

The company's product sales include foreign market sales and domestic market sales, mainly through direct sales. Domestic market sales mainly adopts the way of direct contact with customers, the salesman is responsible for the division of labor according to the region, and the salesman will directly contact the business by phone and visit the door to discuss the business; foreign market sales mainly adopts the way of direct sales to the foreign downstream manufacturers, and part of the region will cooperate with the regional distributors. At present, against the background of the Company's vigorous expansion of overseas markets, overseas sales account for a relatively high proportion.

（1） export pattern

The company's cooperation with overseas manufacturers is mainly in ODM mode: the company designs and produces products in accordance with the product requirements provided by the buyer, and delivers them in bulk at a reasonable price. The customer relationship in this mode is relatively solid, the operation focuses on customers and specific products, and can improve profitability through continuous research and development and scale effect, and the order size is more related to the customer's product decision-making and market expansion ability.

As one of the major markets for our products, the North American market, especially the U.S. market, has been growing steadily in recent years. The company has established strategic cooperation with The Human (Square Grove LLC), AMQ SOLUTIONS LLC, HNI Corporation, Haworth, Inc. and other customers in the U.S. mainly through ODM.

Based on the ODM model and the regional market conditions of each strategic cooperation manufacturer, the Company provides customers with customized linear drive products that meet market demands, and downstream customers rely on their brands and market channels to realize the sales of end products such as intelligent lifting tables.

(2) Domestic sales model

The company's domestic sales business is relatively small, but has great potential, the current sales area is mainly concentrated in Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other regions, the main customer object for medical equipment, furniture manufacturers, agent sales business is relatively small. The company carries out product design and research and development according to the product requirements provided by customers, and arranges for mass production after passing the sample test.

The company's products are mainly used in downstream intelligent terminal products, the current target market is mainly for the more economically developed and pay more attention to the quality of life in Europe and the United States. With the rapid development of China's economy, the income level of residents is increasing, some consumers are changing their consumption concepts, and gradually accept to improve the health care environment and improve the quality of life of medical and household products, the domestic market is an important target market for the company in the future, the company will draw on the successful experience in foreign markets, and focus the company's overall resources to accelerate the development of the domestic market.

II. Analysis of core competencies during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1、Technology R&D Advantage

The company always pays attention to the construction and improvement of the R&D system, is a national high-tech enterprise, national intellectual property advantageous enterprise, zhejiang province science and technology small giants enterprise, the company has built a provincial key enterprise research institute, the provincial enterprise technology center, etc., formed a strong product research and development and design capabilities. The company's R&D center designs and develops new products according to the changing trends of product styles and functional requirements in the target market and the actual needs of customers, and there are a number of new products in research and development projects every year.

The company owns patents on the production technology of its leading products and keeps making breakthroughs. By the end of this report, the company has obtained 840 patents, including 59 domestic invention patents and 99 international invention patents, and 75 software copyrights. The company has been listed as National Intellectual Property Advantageous Enterprise, Zhejiang Future Factory, Zhejiang Science and Technology Giant Enterprise, Zhejiang Invisible Champion, Zhejiang Green Factory, Shaoxing Mayor's Quality Prize, Zhejiang Manufacturing Industry MU Benefit Leader, Zhejiang Clean Production Enterprise, etc. The company's R & D center has been recognized as the key enterprise research institute of Zhejiang Province, and the enterprise technology center of Zhejiang Province. "Jiechang Intelligent Home Industrial Internet Platform is listed as the key industrial interconnection platform project of Zhejiang Province in 2022, and Rostra 1.0 elevating lectern and pebble series of touch curtain remote control products won the Cotton Tree Design Award. The company has completed 18 research and development projects, such as wireless tracking system for solar actuator, drive control system for electric toilet, hidden lift drive control system for whole cabinet, desktop pre-built integrated lifting table system, 3D interactive dynamic medical and health care product demonstration system, and highly reliable electric lifting table control system in line with European standards. The company's testing center has obtained CNAS qualification, and at the same time, it has passed the qualification accreditation of TUV Süd, TUV Rheinland, and Tongbiao Standard Technical Services Co.

Since the establishment of the company, the R&D team, in the process of long-term market and business practice, through systematic institutional arrangements and resource investment, has formed a strong technical accumulation in the field of new product design and application, which has become an important foundation for the company to continuously improve its core competitiveness in the future.

2、Industry standardization advantages

The industry standard of DC electric actuator (QB/T4288-2012) was proposed by China Light Industry Federation, and the company took the lead in drafting, which was released by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China on May 24, 2012 and implemented on November 1, 2012; the industry standard of electric lifting table

(QB/TQ5271-2018) was proposed by the China Light Industry Federation, the Company took the lead in drafting, and the State Ministry of Industry and Information Technology in 2018 It was released on May 8 and implemented on September 1, 2018. 2021, the company presided over the drafting of the Made in Zhejiang group standard T/ZZB2234-2021 "Electric Lifting Table". As an influential enterprise in the domestic linear drive industry and a drafter of domestic industry standards, the products produced by the company are widely recognized for their quality and performance, and have been awarded as Zhejiang Famous Brand Products, Zhejiang Export Brands, and Zhejiang Outstanding Industrial New Products.

3、Sales expansion advantages

Since its establishment, the company has been carefully laying out the path of domestic and overseas market development. In the early stage of establishment, the company focuses on market development in traditional domestic application fields to consolidate its advantageous position on the one hand, and on the other hand, it has carried out targeted research and development on product forms and product functions favored by the European and American markets, so as to lay a good foundation for the expansion of overseas markets in the future. The company actively participates in various international exhibitions to directly contact customers in order to demonstrate the company's strength, promote products and services to customers, and understand the important information of overseas markets. Consumers in overseas markets, especially in Europe and the United States, attach importance to the consumption of office furniture and are more favorable to the quality and functions of intelligent office furniture. When the Company's products enter overseas markets, in addition to reflecting the advantages of price and quality, it pays great attention to brand and reputation building. The company has broadened its sales channels and customer resources by cooperating with local well-known manufacturers to jointly develop overseas markets, thus grasping the first opportunity to expand the international market when similar domestic enterprises have not yet fully laid out their business in overseas markets, and obtaining a leading edge in the development of overseas markets. In order to better serve global customers, the company has subsidiaries in the United States, Germany, Singapore, India, Japan, Malaysia, Austria, Hungary and other places.

4, production scale and product quality advantages

In order to better meet customers' demands and lay out the company's globalization development strategy, the company has set up production bases in Ningbo, Xinchang, Malaysia, the United States, and Europe, and introduced intelligent SMT high-speed production lines, automatic PCB visual inspection, vision-guided fully intelligent assembly lines, high-precision injection molding machines, and other intelligent equipment, so that we have the ability to make rapid mass deliveries to domestic and foreign customers. In 2020, the company will become a "future factory" cultivating enterprise in Zhejiang Province, and the company has planned the blueprint of future factory to make the factory a green future factory integrating intelligent decision-making, intelligent management, intelligent production, interconnection, intelligent equipment and intelligent storage. The company's product performance indicators are basically close to the international brand products, in recent years the company has made great achievements in quality management, the company's products have been certified by CB, UL, PSE, KC, SAA, FCC, TUV-mark, IC ID, CE-RED, etc., and are exported to the European Union and North America. North America. The company has obtained GB/T19001-2016/ISO9001:2015 standard quality management system certification and GB/T24001-2016/ISO14001:2015 standard environmental management system certification.

5、Business idea advantage

The company to quickly meet customer demand as the main business philosophy, the customer's customization requirements to respond quickly, in the high attention to customer demand response speed of the business philosophy, the company according to customer requirements, the shipment cycle is flexible; the company accepts product customization production, through years of technological precipitation, in the sensing technology, synchronous control technology and network technology has been able to compete with foreign enterprises, and to seize customer customization of this We also seize the business opportunity of customer customization, respond quickly to customer needs, provide a full range of customized solutions, and gain the trust of customers at home and abroad.

6. Talent Advantage

The founder of the company is a mechanical, electrical technical experts, with rich experience in advanced machinery manufacturing and optical mechatronics products research and development, has participated in the national "863" program CIMS research group; the company absorbed and trained a number of skilled and strong R & D backbone, specializing in mechanical design, electrical engineering, automation control, embedded software, industrial design mold design, etc., the professional and technical coverage of a comprehensive and innovative design capabilities. The company has absorbed and trained a group of technically strong R&D backbones, specializing in mechanical design, electronic engineering, automation control, embedded software, industrial design, mold design, etc., with a comprehensive

coverage of professional technology and strong innovative design capability. In recent years, with the company's products are exported to Europe and the United States, the company focuses on training sales personnel, has formed a reasonable mix of multilingual business personnel, so that the company's international sales business with the same size of enterprises in the industry has a certain advantage.

7. Management advantages

The company has a well-established management team in the linear drive industry, which has good professional judgment of the development trend of the linear drive industry and a keen ability to capture various opportunities in the industry. With its rich experience, the company can effectively grasp the direction of the industry, seize the market opportunities and achieve excellent operating results.

Thanks to the company's correct strategic decisions and stable and efficient management, after years of exploration, the company has gradually established a modernized scientific management system covering new product development, raw material procurement, production operations, quality control, cost management, financial management, marketing and brand building.

On the basis of continuously consolidating the competitive advantages of advanced technology, mature process, standardized management and excellent brand, the company rationally implements the fund-raising investment projects. In the future, the company will also continue to increase investment in technological innovation, pay attention to the introduction of advanced equipment, strengthen the mature process and then change, and further realize the refinement of management, strengthen the brand influence and expand sales channels.

III. Discussion and analysis of operations

In the first half of 2023, the Company's operating revenue and profit growth were constrained by the impact of the macro-economy. The Company continued to uphold its corporate vision of "driving people's quality of life with JETCO's products, and building an industry benchmark enterprise widely respected by the society", and proactively overcame the unfavorable impact of the macro-economy by focusing on its own ability to grow, and solidifying its global development strategy. The Company's global development strategy.

During the reporting period, the Company realized total revenue of RMB1,303,297,647.30, down 9.51% compared with the same period of last year; net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies of RMB85,282,912.60, down 54.53% compared with the same period of last year; the Company realized revenue of RMB767,913,698.28 in the second quarter, up 43.43% compared with the first quarter; the Company realized net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies of RMB71,962,316.21 in the second quarter, up 440.23% compared with the first quarter. 43.43%; the Company realized net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies of RMB71,962,316.21 in the second quarter, representing an increase of 440.23% compared with the first quarter. During the reporting period, the major business development of the Company was as follows:

(i) Continuously promoting the implementation of fund-raising projects and actively promoting changes in fund-raising projects to enhance the Company's scale and core competitiveness

In order to improve the utilization efficiency of the proceeds, according to the company's global strategic layout and overall business planning, the company has changed the investment of part of the proceeds from the "Intelligent Office Driving System Upgrade and Expansion Project" to the "European Logistics and Production Base Construction Project", which can greatly improve the supply capacity to European customers, shorten the delivery cycle, reduce transportation costs, and further meet the needs of customers. The construction of this project can greatly improve the supply capacity to European customers, shorten the delivery cycle, reduce transportation costs, and further satisfy customer needs. Through this internationalization strategic planning, the company is conducive to further expanding the share of the European market, and increasing the depth and breadth of market radiation. In line with the principle of steady development of "market first, factory later", the implementation of this project is in line with the company's own development strategy, which is conducive to the expansion of the company's overseas production capacity, to further open up the overseas market, and to enhance the company's global competitiveness.

The company actively and steadily promote the implementation of the fund-raising project with high quality and quantity, gradually release and optimize the company's production capacity, comprehensively improve the company's production and operation efficiency and market response speed, and effectively and powerfully enhance the company's market competitiveness.

(ii) Continuously maintaining industry-leading R&D investment to strengthen the kinetic energy of enterprise development

Guided by market demand and driven by customer service, the company insists on R&D investment, and improves the company's technology and product planning according to the enterprise's own characteristics and positioning. With rich technical reserves and continuous R&D investment, the company's technological advancement

has been effectively guaranteed, providing technical support and assurance for the development of the company's business and the implementation of new projects. 2023 first half, the company accumulated 15 new patents of various types (2 inventions, 13 utility models).

(iii) Implementation of equity incentives to provide new impetus for the Company's sustainable development

The Company has strengthened the introduction, cultivation and reserve of talents to provide innovative capability for the sustainable and stable development of the Company. In order to establish and improve the Company's long-term incentive and restraint mechanism, attract and retain outstanding talents, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the core personnel, and enable all parties to jointly focus on the long-term development of the Company, the Company granted 475,000 restricted shares during the reporting period, which further enhanced the core cohesion of the Company's team.

(iv) Continuously improving internal management and promoting the Company's high-quality development

During the reporting period, the Company continuously improved its internal control management, optimized the approval process, ensured scientific decision-making and comprehensively strengthened risk prevention and control. Based on budget management, the Company strengthened target management, refined operation analysis and focused on improvement of problems, and tapped into the operating profit of the enterprise through budgeting, controlling, analyzing and assessing in order to achieve cost reduction and efficiency. At the same time, it attaches importance to product quality improvement and cost control, and improves product quality and continuously reduces manufacturing costs by implementing various measures such as technological transformation, optimization of production processes, lean production and management, and strengthening inter-enterprise synergies.

Significant changes in the Company's operating conditions during the reporting period, as well as matters occurring during the reporting period that have had a significant impact on the Company's operating conditions and are expected to have a significant impact in the future

□Applicable √Not Applicable

IV. Main operations during the reporting period

(i) Analysis of main business operations

1 Analysis of changes in the financial statements by relevant accounts

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subjects	Current period	Same period last year	Percentage change (%)
revenues	1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37	-9.51
business costs	965,337,892.86	1,068,027,288.56	-9.61

sales expense	78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16	11.50
overhead	99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77	6.28
financial cost	-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33	-79.79
R&D costs	101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51	-3.67
Net cash flows from operating activities	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51	93.21
Net cash flows from investing activities	-20,869,219.14	-284,561,869.69	-92.67
Net cash flows from financing activities	-361,949,373.83	473,572,764.79	inapplicable

Reasons for changes in operating income: mainly due to the decrease in orders from customers; reasons for changes in operating costs: mainly due to the decrease in orders from customers;
Explanation for the changes in selling expenses: mainly due to the increase in sales exhibition fees and leasing fees; Explanation for the changes in administrative expenses: mainly due to the increase in consulting fees;
Explanation of changes in finance costs: mainly due to the decrease in foreign exchange gains;
Explanation of changes in research and development costs: not applicable;
Reasons for the changes in net cash flows from operating activities: mainly due to the timely collection of receipts and the decrease in cash payment costs during the period; reasons for the changes in net cash flows from investing activities: mainly due to the decrease in investment projects;
Explanation of the change in net cash flows from financing activities: Mainly due to the repayment of borrowings at maturity.

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Analysis of assets and liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Assets and liabilities

Unit: Yuan

Project name	Closing balance of the period	Percentage of total assets at the end of the period (%)	Prior year end	Percentage of total assets at the end of the previous year (%)	Percentage change in amount at the end of the period over the end of the previo	information note

notes payable	206,790,835.06	3.11	146,343,414.29	2.13	41.31	Mainly due to increase in bankers' acceptances delicate
Contractual liabilities	47,277,430.84	0.71	35,905,275.62	0.52	31.67	Mainly due to increase in obligations to transfer goods to customers as a result of consideration receivable from customers delicate
Employee remuneration payable	65,589,185.94	0.99	89,417,523.89	1.30	-26.65	Mainly due to year-end bonus factor
Other accounts payable	154,582,169.60	2.33	63,941,539.34	0.93	141.76	Represents mainly declared but not disbursed current Due to increase in cash dividends
Other current liabilities	2,103,779.28	0.03	1,128,157.51	0.02	86.48	Mainly attributable to the increase in the amount of sales tax to be carried forward delicate
Deferred income	48,595,863.76	0.73	32,558,747.70	0.47	49.26	Government grants mainly related to assets Due to the increase in the number of staff members of the
Other comprehensive income	-22,453,948.65	-	-60,939,581.71	-	-63.15	Mainly due to foreign currency translation

Other notes not applicable

2. Foreign assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) asset size

Of which: Overseas assets 3,342,535,160.38 (unit: RMB), accounting for 50.31% of the total assets.

Currency: RMB), accounting for 50.31% of total assets.

(2) Explanation of the relatively high proportion of foreign assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of offshore assets	Reasons for formation	operating model	Current reporting period revenues	Current reporting period net profit
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	investment establishment	independent operation	351,286,682.56	1,435,873.87

Other notes not applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Closing book value	Reason for restriction
money funds	30,454,370.84	Banker's acceptance deposit

sports event	Closing book value	Reason for restriction
money funds	200,000,000.00	Banker's Acceptances Issued on Pledge of JetChang Certificates of Deposit
Other non-current assets	755,640,000.00	"Inside-out" term deposit margins
money funds	10,342,551.21	United States J-Star Customs duty bond
money funds	16,000.00	JetChange-Alipay-1688 Margin
fixed assets	166,115,788.03	Malaysia J-Star Property and Land Ownership Mortgage to Obtain Bank Borrowings
add up the total	1,162,568,710.08	

4. Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Analysis of the investment situation

1. Overall analysis of outward equity investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(1). Significant equity investments

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2). Significant non-equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The significant non-equity investments of the Company during the reporting period were fund-raising investment projects, for which the Company has separately prepared and disclosed separately the "Special Report on the Deposit and Utilization of Proceeds for the Half-Year of 2023".

(3). Financial assets at fair value

□Applicable √Not applicable

Portfolio investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Description of portfolio investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Private Equity Investments

□Applicable √Not applicable

Derivative investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(v) Significant asset and equity sales

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Analysis of major holdings and participations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

company identification	Company Type	registered capital	total assets	net assets	revenues	net profit
Ningbo Heskai Drive Technology Co.	Research and development, manufacturing and processing of linear drive systems and equipment for rehabilitation and health care (except for medical devices requiring approval), functional furniture and components; self-supporting and agent import and export of goods and technology, except for goods and technology whose import and export are restricted or prohibited by the state.	$30,000,000	1,050,573,214.17	486,455,839.18	429,561,447.03	25,031,377.75
Zhejiang Juyu Intelligent Technology Co. Ltd.	Research and development, manufacturing, processing and wholesaling of intelligent furniture and accessories, Retail; import and export of goods, import and export of technology.	30 million dollars	22,750,234.24	766,700.26	17,223,508.21	3,967,561.19
J-STAR, USA	Manufacturing, sales and import of goods for linear drive systems, medical equipment parts, intelligent furniture	$40 million.	680,407,515.10	402,411,404.83	425,188,187.85	812,702.48

	Wholesale; other business activities.					
Indian company	A trading company that sells and imports goods for linear drive systems, medical device parts, and smart furniture and components.	Rs. 14 million	7,596,516.34	7,498,788.96	8,092,015.22	940,222.60
Servo Technology	Motor and its control system R & D; motor manufacturing; disabled car manufacturing; intelligent infrastructure manufacturing equipment manufacturing; construction metal parts manufacturing; technical services, technology development, technology consulting, technology exchanges, technology transfer, technology promotion; General Equipment Manufacturing (excluding the manufacture of special equipment); Special Equipment Manufacturing (excluding licensing of professional equipment manufacturing) (in addition to items subject to approval in accordance with the law) (Outside the project, with a business license to carry out business activities independently in accordance with the law) and so on.	15 million dollars	19,914,768.67	3,956,217.82	12,570,450.80	1,373,733.11
Singapore Companies	Linear drive systems and equipment, medical device parts, functionality Sales and research and development of furniture and components; import and	6428.1495 million dollar	1,201,999,397.80	459,478,024.73	337,129,301.58	-13,880,439.62

Note: LEG data includes all of its majority-owned subsidiaries.

(vii) Information on structured subjects controlled by the company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

V. Other disclosures

(i) Potential exposure to risk

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Industry and market risks

(1) Risk of macroeconomic changes and cyclical fluctuations in downstream industries

Since its establishment, the company has been focusing on the research and development, production and sales business of linear drive systems. The linear drive products produced by the Company are mainly used in the fields of medical and health care, intelligent office and smart home, with a wide range of applications. Due to the close linkage between the company and the development of the above downstream market, it is greatly affected by macroeconomic changes and cyclical fluctuations of the downstream industry. In recent years, with the increasing acceptance of smart home and office automation and the continuous improvement of medical supporting facilities, the linear drive industry has developed rapidly. However, if there are large fluctuations in the macro-economy in the future, the development of medical and recreational care, intelligent office, smart home and other fields slows down, and the operating conditions of downstream manufacturers decline, it will likely cause the company to reduce orders, inventory backlog, and difficulties in recovering payments, etc. Therefore, there is a risk that the company will be affected by macro-economic changes and cyclical fluctuations in the downstream industry.

(2) Risk of a competitive market

The company is located in the linear drive segment of the market competition is mainly manifested in the financial strength, design and development, product quality and timely supporting capacity. Due to the well-known foreign linear drive manufacturing companies to enter the industry earlier, longer operating time, larger production scale, technology and management level is higher, with a stable customer base and market share, has formed a certain market position; at the same time, these companies have a high brand effect and perfect distribution channels, also set up molecular companies in the country, intensifying the market competition; In addition, with the rapid development of China's linear drive industry, the main domestic linear drive production enterprises have to expand production capacity, market competition will be. In addition, with the rapid development of China's linear drive industry, the main domestic linear drive manufacturers have to expand production capacity, market competition will become

increasingly fierce. As the company continues to develop domestic and international markets, if the company can not improve the competitiveness of its products in the market in a timely and comprehensive manner in terms of financial strength, design and development, product quality and timely supporting capacity, the company will face the risk of declining market share, which may adversely affect the long-term sustainable growth of the company's product production and sales scale.

(3) Risk of changes in U.S. tariff policy

Since 2018, the Company's products exported to the North American market have continued to be affected by the tariff increases imposed by the U.S. In particular, in 2019, the cost of products exported to the North American market has risen significantly as a result of further tariff increases in the United States. According to the Billing Code 3290-F0 document, some of the Company's smart office products exported to the U.S. are within the scope of the exclusion list from the tariff increase, and the exclusion is valid from September 24, 2018 to 2020

August 7, 2020, during the exclusion period, the Company may apply for a refund and, from March 15, 2020 through August 7, 2020, the

The Company's main exports to the U.S. are exempt from tariffs.Effective August 7, 2020, the Company's exports to the U.S. have been reimposed with tariffs at a rate of

25%.

2. Operational risks

(1) Risk of fluctuations in gross margins

With the further expansion of the Company's sales revenue scale, if the Company's main products can not continue to maintain a higher gross profit margin, can not be effectively maintained by increasing investment in research and development to enhance the technological content and added value of the products, strengthening cost control, expanding the field of application and so on

gross profit margin of major products to offset the impact of the decline in sales prices or changes in the structure of sales revenues, there will be a risk of a decline in the gross profit margin of the Company's principal business.

(2) Risk of price fluctuations of major raw materials

Raw material cost is the main component of the company's production costs, production of raw materials are mainly sheet metal parts, electronic components, circuit boards, steel, motors and other accessories. Changes in raw material prices have a greater impact on the cost of the company's products, which in turn has a greater impact on the gross profit margin. Fluctuations in raw material prices will have an impact on the production costs of the company's products, gross profit margin, so that the company's operating results fluctuations, face certain business risks.

(3) Exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Renminbi

The export of the company's products uses the U.S. dollar as the main settlement currency. In recent years, the exchange rate of RMB to USD has fluctuated greatly, and the fluctuation of exchange rate affects the profitability of the company's export products to a certain extent. In the future, with the completion and commissioning of the fund-raising investment projects, the sales scale of the company's overseas market will further expand, and the export revenue will further increase. Although the company has taken a number of measures such as strengthening communication and interaction with customers and signing some foreign exchange forward contracts, the fluctuation of exchange rate will still affect the company's export business and operating results.

(4) Risk of fluctuating performance

In recent years, the company layout overseas sales network, vigorously expand the North American and European markets, performance growth. The company focuses on branding and reputation shaping, has achieved a more significant profit growth advantage, but the linear drive industry is an emerging industry, may be subject to the slow progress of the domestic market development and foreign market competition intensification and other impacts on product sales, profit growth there is a certain degree of uncertainty. Therefore, the company has the risk of performance fluctuations in the future.

(5) Risk of relatively high customer concentration

The linear drive control system produced by the company is an important component of the downstream intelligent terminal products, which is widely used in the fields of medical care, intelligent office and intelligent home. The main customers are domestic and foreign medical, office, home and other manufacturers, the top five

customers in the location of the market enjoys a high degree of visibility, the company's customers exist in a high degree of concentration. The Company has established stable customer relationships with the top five customers, and if customer concentration continues to rise in the future, it may bring about operational risks due to changes in individual customer demand.

3. Management risk

(1) Management risk due to increased scale of operations

The Company has established a mature management system system and organizational operation mode, and has cultivated a group of managers with advanced concepts, broad vision and rich experience. Since the listing, the company's assets and operating scale will have a relatively substantial growth, the organizational structure and management system will tend to be more complex, and the operation and management system, internal control system and management personnel will face newer and higher requirements. If the Company fails to improve its management capability in a timely manner and enrich the relevant high-quality management personnel, it will be difficult to adapt to the future growth and changes in the market environment, which will bring corresponding management risks to the Company.

(2) Risk of loss of skilled personnel

The main business of the company is the research and development, production and sales of linear drive systems. Linear drive system is the key component for intelligent terminal products to realize motion control function, and the technical content of the products is high. Technicians not only need to have professional relevant knowledge and skills, but also must have a full understanding of industry-related knowledge, technicians need to be in production and R & D practice for many years of learning and accumulation in order to be competent in R & D work.

The Company has always insisted on taking technological innovation as the fundamental, focusing on the introduction of talents and talent cultivation, continuously expanding and optimizing the R&D team in the process of business development and technology research and development, and cultivating a group of stable and reliable technical backbones. The technical level and R&D capability of the core technical staff is the key to maintaining the core competitiveness of the Company, and the Company has formulated relevant incentive mechanisms and management methods. Although the Company has taken a series of measures to stabilize its core technical personnel and achieved better results, the possibility of loss of core technical personnel cannot be ruled out. If the company has a loss of core technical personnel, it will have a negative impact on technology research and development as well as sustainable development.

(3) Risk of shortage of highly skilled workers

The overall production and operation of the company not only relies on the technology research and development team, but also relies on the high-quality skilled workers on the production line. The company has been focusing on the introduction and cultivation of skilled technical workers, and has established and perfected an effective incentive mechanism for high-quality technical workers, providing them with better benefits. Meanwhile, the company takes the introduction and training of high-quality skilled workers as an important part of its daily work. At present, the company has a stable team of skilled workers. However, with the continuous expansion of the business scale, if the Company cannot have enough high-quality skilled workers in the future, the business development will be affected to a certain extent.

(4) technology risk

The company is a high-tech enterprise, and attaches great importance to the ability of technological innovation. At present, linear drive products are mainly used in medical and health care, intelligent office, smart home and other fields. In the future, linear drive products will improve performance in reducing noise, increasing thrust, providing movement speed, etc., and the range of applications will become wider and wider. The company attaches great importance to the cultivation of independent innovation ability, according to the development of the industry dynamics and customer requirements, and constantly carry out the development of new technologies, new products and new processes, in order to consolidate the company's technological leadership in the field of linear drive. If the company can not continue to carry out technological innovation and reserves, product development and production capacity can not be synchronized to follow up, the product can not adapt to the needs of the industry development, will face the risk of being eliminated by the market, affecting the company's market share and the

sustained growth of operating results.

4. Financial risk

(1) Risk of bad debts on accounts receivable

The closing balance of the Company's accounts receivable mainly consisted of goods receivable during the credit period. If the Company is unable to collect accounts receivable in a timely manner, it will have certain adverse effects on the Company's cash flow and financial position.

(2) Risk of changes in export tax rebate policy

The main products of the Company are mainly exported, and the tax on export products is implemented under the policy of "exemption, credit, refund" and "refund and exemption", and the export tax rebate rate of the main products is basically stable. If the export tax rebate rate of the main products is reduced in the future, it will have certain adverse effects on the company's operating results, and the company has the risk of fluctuation of export tax rebate rate.

(ii) Other disclosures

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section IV Corporate Governance

I. Briefing on the General Meeting of Shareholders

Session of the Conference	Date of convening	Designation of publication of resolutions Query indexing of the site	Resolutions published Date of disclosure	conference resolution
2022 Annual General Meeting	May 2023 15 days	www.sse.com.cn	May 2023 16th	Considered and approved the 2022 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and the 2022 Annual Report of the Independent Directors, Full text and summary of the 2022 Annual Report" and other proposals, details of which can be found in the Company's website on Shanghai Stock Exchange on May 16, 2023 (www.sse.com.cn) and the designated media Announcement of Resolutions of the 2022 Annual General Meeting (Public) (Report No. 2023-024)

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Information note on the general meeting of shareholders

□Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Explanation of Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

III. Proposed profit distribution or capitalization of capital reserves

Proposals for profit distribution and capitalization of provident fund for the half-year ended 31 December 2011

Whether to distribute or convert	clogged
Number of bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	-
Dividend per 10 shares (RMB) (inclusive of tax)	-
Number of shares transferred per 10 shares (shares)	-
Explanation of information relating to proposals for profit distribution or capitalization of capital reserves	
Inapplicable	

IV. Status of the Company's share incentive scheme, employee

share ownership scheme or other employee incentives and their impact (i) Where the relevant share incentive matters have been disclosed in the Interim Announcement and there has been no progress or change in subsequent implementation

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Overview of matters	Query Index
On April 23, 2023, the Fourth Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors and the Fourth Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Supervisory Board of the Company considered and passed the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares", the "Proposal on the Achievement of the Conditions for the Release of Restricted Shares from Sale in Phase 4 of the Initial Grant Portion and Phase 3 of the Reserved Grant Portion of the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Plan of the Company", and the "Proposal on the Grant of Incentives to Subjects Under the 2022 Restricted Share Incentive Plan Incentive Plan for 2022" "Resolution on the Granting of The proposal of reserving part of restricted stock", agreed to the Company's 2019 restricted stock Initial Grant and Reserved Grants under the Company's 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan	For details, please refer to the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares published on Shanghai Securities News and Securities Times, Announcement on the Fourth Phase of the First Grant Portion and the Reserved Grant Portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Announcement of the Third Release of Restricted Shares and Listing of the Off

Granted to a total of 10 separated incentive recipients in the first grant under the Ticket Incentive Plan 68,930 shares of restricted stock not yet released from restricted sale were repurchased and canceled. The same At that time, it was considered that the conditions for the release of restricted shares under Phase IV of the first grant portion and Phase III of the reserved grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company had been fulfilled, and it was agreed that the Company would uniformly handle the release of restricted shares for the incentive recipients who met the conditions for the release of restricted shares. In accordance with the "Administrative Measures for Share Incentives of Listed Companies", "2022 Restricted The relevant provisions of the Stock Incentive Plan and the authorization of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company considers that the conditions for the grant of the reserved portion of restricted shares to be granted by the Company to the incentive recipients have been fulfilled, and agrees to determine the date of April 25, 2023 as the date for the grant of the restricted shares to be granted. On the grant date, all of the reserved portion of 480,000 shares of Restricted Stock will be granted to 42 incentive recipients. The Company's independent directors unanimously approved the granting of the shares at a price of RMB12.02 per share. The independent directors of the Company unanimously agreed to The Board of Directors has adopted April 25, 2023 as the grant date of the reserved portion of the Share Incentive Scheme. The Supervisory Committee of the Company again conducted a review of the list of incentive recipients for the reserved portion of the grant of the Verified and issued a concurring opinion.	Announcement of Grant of Reserved Portion of Restricted Stock to Incentive Recipients under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan.

On June 13, 2023, the Company implemented the repurchase and injection of 68,930 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sale to Cui Hao, Pan Xianchao, Yao Dong, Zhang Rongwei, Xu Yongsheng, Zhang Tao, Shi Yifeng, Zhang Le, Ying Zeming, Xu Ying, the departing incentive recipients. The cancellation process has a June 16, 2023 date.	For details, please refer to the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) published in Shanghai Securities News and Securities Times on Share Incentive Implementation Announcement of Restricted Stock Repurchase and Cancellation.
On June 20, 2023, the Company was listed on the China Securities Depository & Clearing Co. Shanghai Branch has completed the registration of the grant of the reserved portion of restricted shares under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and the total number of restricted shares actually granted and registered is as follows 47.50 million shares, the number of incentive recipients is 41.	For details, please refer to the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Announcement of the results of the grant of the reserved portion of the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan published in Shanghai Securities News and Securities Times Report.

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

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Employee Stock Ownership Plan Status

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Other incentives

☐Applicable √Not Applicable

Section V. Environmental and social responsibility

I. Status of environmental information

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

The main business of the Company does not belong to key polluting industries, and the Company has not been included in the list of key emission units by the environmental protection authorities of its domicile during the reporting period. Since its establishment, the Company has been attaching great importance to environmental protection, and during the reporting period, it has strictly complied with national environmental protection laws and regulations, intensified its efforts in environmental pollution control, strengthened the control of the production process, and actively promoted the work of cleaner production, so as to ensure that all kinds of pollutants are discharged in compliance with the standards.

3. Reasons for non-disclosure of other environmental information

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Explanation of subsequent progress or changes in the content of environmental information disclosed during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

The company earnestly studies and implements relevant national laws and regulations and various environmental protection policies, carries out the principle of clean production and the concept of circular economy, implements green ecology, selects advanced technology, equipment or environmentally friendly materials,

strengthens production management and environmental management, implements energy-saving and water-saving measures, reduces the amount of pollutants generated and discharged, and ensures that the environmental protection indexes are in line with the national standards.

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The company advocates employees to adopt paperless office, printing documents to take double-sided printing, single-sided waste paper reuse; the company office lighting equipment for all energy-saving lamps; call on employees to green travel, low-carbon travel, energy saving, pollution reduction and so on. Starting from small things, we contribute to environmental improvement and sustainable, green development.

II. Consolidating and expanding the results of poverty eradication, rural revitalization and other specific tasks

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

Section VI. Important matters

I. Implementation of commitments

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Background to the commitments	Type of commitment	committed party	Commitment content	Commitment time and duration	Whether there is a time limit for performance	Timely and strict compliance	Failure to comply in a timely manner should result in a statement of incomplete compliance. Specific reasons for the line	Failure to perform in a timely manner should be explained Next Steps
Commitments related to the initial public offering	restricted sale of shares	All Directors and Senior Management	See note 1	While serving as a director and senior management of the Company and after leaving office Within six months	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	restricted sale of shares	All Supervisors	See note 2	While serving as a supervisor of the Company and after leaving office	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

		department (under a ministry)						
	Resolving competing businesses deficient or lacking (dialect)	Controlling shareholders, actual controller	See note 6	ongoing and effective	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
Commitments related to refinancing	(sth. or sb) else	All Directors of the Company	See note 7	ongoing and effective	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	All Directors of the Company	See note 8	ongoing and effective	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	Controlling shareholders, actual Controller Hu Renchang	See note 9	ongoing and effective	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
Commitments related to equity incentives	(sth. or sb) else	firms	See note 10	March 8, 2019 to completion of program implementation the whole of	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	firms	See note 11	March 8, 2019 to completion of	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

				program implement ation the whole of				
	(sth. or sb) else	2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan All incentive recipient	See note 12	March 8, 2019 to completio n of program implement ation the whole of	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	firms	See note 13	May 2022 11 to the implementa tion of the plan end	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	firms	See note 14	May 2022 11 to the implementa tion of the plan end	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable
	(sth. or sb) else	2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan All incentive recipient	See note 15	May 2022 11 to the implementa tion of the plan end	be	be	inapplicable	inapplicable

Note 1: The directors and senior management of the Company undertake: "Since the expiration of the lock-up period of the shares held by me, during the period when I serve as a director or senior management of the issuer, the shares transferred each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer held by me; within 6 months after leaving office, I shall not transfer the shares held by me in the issuer. If the shares of the issuer held by me are reduced within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period, the price of the reduction (if ex-rights and ex-dividends are carried out due to the distribution of cash dividends, stock dividends, capital increase, etc., the price shall be reweighted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) shall not be lower than the issue price."

Note 2: The supervisors of the Company undertook: "Since the expiry of the lock-up period for the shares held by me, during the period when I am a supervisor of the issuer, the shares transferred each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer directly or indirectly held by me; and I shall not transfer the shares of the issuer directly or indirectly held by me within 6 months after my departure from office."

Note 3: Hu Renchang, controlling shareholder and de facto controller, Lu Xiaojian, a shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares, and Xinchang Zhongsheng Investment Co., Ltd. undertake that: "1. The reduction of my holdings of the Issuer's shares shall comply with the relevant laws and regulations and the requirements of the rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, including, but not limited to, centralized bidding trading in the secondary market, block trading, and transfer by agreement, etc." 2. If I reduce my holding of the issuer's shares within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period, the price of the reduction shall not be lower than the issue price (if the shares are ex-rights or ex-dividend due to the distribution of cash dividends, stock dividends, capitalization, issuance of new shares, etc., the ex-rights and ex-dividend shall be reweighted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Shanghai Stock Exchange). 3. If I reduce my holding of the issuer's shares within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period, the total number of shares to be reduced each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of the issuer's shares held by me. 25%. If the share lock-up period needs to be extended in accordance with other public commitments made by me, the above period shall be extended accordingly.4. I shall notify the issuer and make an announcement three trading days in advance before I reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares and shall handle the matter in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law, the Securities Law, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and

the Shanghai Stock Exchange.''

Note 4: Measures and undertakings of the Company, controlling shareholders, directors and senior management to cover diluted immediate returns:

(i) Company-related commitments

In order to reduce the impact of the dilution of the immediate return of this public offering, JETCO Drives undertakes to take the following measures to enhance the quality of its assets, improve the Company's earnings and achieve sustainable development in order to make up for the diluted immediate return. The Company undertakes to take the following specific measures:

1、Strengthen the management of fund-raising, accelerate the investment progress of fund-raising projects

The Company will strictly manage the use of the proceeds in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Company's relevant regulations on the use and management of the proceeds to ensure that the proceeds will be fully and effectively utilized in accordance with the intended purposes.

After the proceeds of this offering are in place, the Company will deploy internal resources, accelerate the construction of the fund-raising projects, improve the efficiency of fund-raising, and strive for the early production of the fund-raising projects and realize the expected benefits to enhance the profitability of the Company. Prior to the availability of the proceeds, in order to realize the profitability of the investment projects as soon as possible, the company intends to actively raise funds through various channels, actively deploy resources, carry out the preliminary preparatory work for the investment projects, and enhance the project-related talent and technology reserves, in order to realize the expected returns of the projects as soon as possible, improve the return to shareholders in the next few years, and reduce the risk of dilution of the current returns due to the issuance of the issue.

2. Strengthen cost and expense management and increase market development efforts

The company will implement strict and scientific cost and expense management, strengthen the organization and management level of procurement, production and product quality control, enhance the budget management of expenses, improve the company's operational efficiency, and enhance the level of profit under the premise of comprehensive and effective control of the company's operational and management risks.

At the same time, the Company will improve and expand its operational business layout on the basis of the existing marketing network, and is committed to providing quality services to more customers. The Company will continue to improve and perfect its technology and service system, expand the coverage of its sales channels and service network, and promote market expansion by virtue of first-class technology and service, thereby optimizing the Company's strategic layout in the market.

3. Strengthening the investor return mechanism

The Company has implemented a proactive profit distribution policy that emphasizes reasonable investment returns to investors and maintains continuity and stability. The Company has formulated the Articles of Association (Draft) applicable after listing in accordance with the relevant provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and regulatory requirements, made detailed provisions and public commitments on matters relating to the profit distribution policy, and considered and passed the Proposal on the Company's Dividend Payment and Return Planning for the Next Three Years, so as to fully safeguard the shareholders' rights of the Company, such as the return on assets, in accordance with the law and to enhance the Company's ability to make returns in the future.

(ii) Commitments by directors and senior management

In order to ensure that the Company's measures to fill in the returns can be effectively fulfilled, the directors and senior management of the Company make the following commitments:

"1. I undertake not to transfer benefits to other organizations or individuals without compensation or on undisclosed terms, or to use other means to harm the interests of the Company. 2. I undertake to discipline the directors and senior management in respect of the consumption behavior of their duties.

3. I promise not to use the company's assets to engage in investment or consumption activities unrelated to the fulfillment of my duties.

4. I undertake that the remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee shall be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill in the returns.

5. I undertake that if the Company implements the Equity Incentive Plan in the future, the exercise conditions of its equity incentives will be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill the return.

6. After the date of this undertaking, if the CSRC makes new regulatory provisions on the measures and undertakings to fill the returns, and the above undertakings cannot satisfy such provisions of the CSRC, I undertake to issue supplementary undertakings in accordance with the latest provisions of the CSRC at that time.

7. If I fail to fulfill the above undertakings, I will publicly explain the specific reasons for non-fulfillment and apologize in the general meeting of the Company and in the newspapers designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission; at the same time, if the violation of such undertakings causes losses to the Company or investors, I am willing to bear the responsibility of compensating the Company or investors in accordance with the law."

Note 5: Hu Renchang, the controlling shareholder and de facto controller, Lu Xiaojian, the shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares, and Xinchang Zhongsheng Investment Co., Ltd. have undertaken to: "1) ensure Jiechang Drive's business independence, asset integrity, personnel independence, and financial independence, so as to avoid and minimize the unnecessary connected transactions; 2) for the unavoidable connected transactions, they will be carried out in strict accordance with the principles of market openness, fairness and equity. The principle of openness, fairness and equity in the market. With reference to the guidelines prevailing in the market, the transaction price will be determined and the connected transaction contract will be signed in accordance with the law; 3. Strictly comply with the Articles of Association of the Company and the relevant provisions of the regulatory authorities, fulfill the procedures for the avoidance of voting by the connected shareholders and the connected directors and the procedures for the independent expression of opinions on the connected transactions by the independent directors, so as to ensure that the procedures for the connected transactions are lawful, and that the results of the connected transactions are fair and reasonable; 4. Strictly abide by the rules of disclosure of the information relating to connected transactions. "

Note 6: Hu Renchang, the controlling shareholder and de facto controller, promises: "I am not engaged in or invested in the same or similar business as the Company and the enterprises under its control; during the period when I am the controlling shareholder and de facto controller of the Company, I will not directly or indirectly engage in or participate in any business or project that is the same, similar or similar to that of the Company and the enterprises under its control, and will not seek business opportunities belonging to the Company for myself or other third parties. third parties to seek business opportunities belonging to the Company, and not to engage in any other competitive behaviors that are or may be detrimental to the Company's interests; if I or other enterprises under the actual control of family members close to me violate the above commitments and guarantees, I shall bear the economic losses caused to the Company as a result of such violations."

Note 7: All directors of the Company undertake that "there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the application documents for this non-public offering, and shall bear individual and joint legal liabilities for their truthfulness, accuracy and completeness."

Note 8: In order to enable the company to fill the return measures can be effectively implemented, to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders, all directors and senior management of the company promise to effectively fulfill their

obligations as directors and senior management, faithfully and diligently perform their duties and make the following commitments: "1, I promise not to gratuitously or on unfair terms to other units or individuals I undertake not to transfer benefits to other units or individuals without compensation or on unfair terms, nor to use other means to harm the interests of the Company; 2. I undertake to restrain my consumption behavior in my official capacity; 3. I undertake not to use the Company's assets to engage in investment and consumption activities unrelated to the performance of my duties; 4. I undertake that the remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee will be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill the return; 5. I undertake that the proposed announcement of the Company's equity I undertake that the exercise conditions of the equity incentives (if any) to be announced by the Company will be linked to the implementation of the Company's measures to fill the return6. From the issuance of this commitment letter to the completion of the implementation of the Company's non-public offering of shares, if the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) makes any other new regulatory provisions regarding the measures to fill the return and its commitments, and the above undertakings do not satisfy the provisions of CSRC, I undertake to issue supplementary undertakings in accordance with the latest provisions of the CSRC at that time; 7. Supplementary undertakings; 7. I undertake to effectively fulfill the relevant return filling measures formulated by the Company as well as any undertakings made by me in this regard in relation to return filling measures, and I am willing to bear the responsibility of compensating the Company or investors in accordance with the law in the event of any violation of such undertakings by me and any loss caused to the Company or investors."

Note 9: In order to enable the company to fill the return measures can be effectively implemented, to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders, the company's controlling shareholder, de facto controller Hu Renchang on the company's current issue of diluted spot returns to take fill the measures to take the following commitments: "1, I promise not to exceed the authority to intervene in the operation and management of the listed company activities, and does not encroach on the interests of the listed company; 2, If I violate the above commitment and cause losses to the listed company or investors, I am willing to bear the compensation responsibility to the listed company or investors according to the law; 3. From the issuance of this commitment to the completion of the implementation of the Company's current non-public offering of shares, if China Securities Regulatory Commission

In the event that the CSRC makes new regulatory requirements regarding the measures and undertakings for filling the returns, and the above undertakings cannot satisfy such requirements of the CSRC, I undertake to issue supplementary undertakings in accordance with the latest requirements of the CSRC at that time; 4. As one of the parties responsible for the measures for filling the returns, if I violate the above undertakings or refuse to fulfill the above undertakings, I agree that the CSRC and the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other securities regulatory bodies may impose relevant penalties or take relevant regulatory measures against me in accordance with the relevant regulations formulated or issued by them. Institutions to impose relevant penalties or take relevant regulatory measures against me in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules formulated or issued by them."

Note 10: The Company undertakes: "The Company will not provide loans and any other form of financial assistance, including loans for the incentive recipients of the Restricted Stock Incentive Plan to acquire restricted stock through the Plan.**"**

Note 11: The Company undertakes that "there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the disclosure documents relating to this Incentive Scheme."

Note 12: All the incentive recipients undertook that: "If the Company fails to comply with the arrangements for granting or exercising the rights and benefits due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the disclosure documents, the incentive recipients shall return all the benefits gained from the incentive plan to the Company after the relevant disclosure documents have been confirmed to contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions. Company."

Note 13: The Company undertakes that:- "The Company will not provide loans and any other form of financial assistance, including guaranteeing loans, to the incentive recipients of the Restricted Share Incentive Plan to acquire restricted shares through the Plan.**"**

Note 14: The Company undertakes that "there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the disclosure documents relating to this Incentive Scheme."

Note 15: All the incentive recipients undertook that: "If the Company does not fulfill the arrangement of granting or exercising the rights and benefits due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the disclosure documents, the incentive recipients shall return all the benefits obtained from this incentive plan to the Company after the relevant disclosure documents are confirmed to be false records, misleading statements or material omissions. Company."

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

□Applicable

√Not

applicable **III.**

Guarantee

violations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

IV. Audit of semi-annual reports

□Applicable √Not Applicable

V. Changes in matters covered by the non-standard audit opinion in the previous year's annual report and their treatment

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VI. Matters relating to insolvency reorganization

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VII. Significant litigation and arbitration matters

□ The Company had significant litigation and arbitration matters during the reporting period √ The Company had no significant litigation and arbitration matters during the reporting period

VIII. Listed companies, their directors, supervisors, senior management, controlling shareholders and de facto controllers suspected of violating laws and regulations, penalized and rectified

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

During the reporting period, the Company and its controlling shareholders and de facto controllers were in good standing in terms of integrity, and there were no cases of failure to fulfill court judgments in force, or debts incurred in larger amounts that were due and unpaid.

X. Significant connected transactions

(i) Connected transactions related to ordinary operations

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

On April 23, 2023, the Company convened the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve

Ltd., Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Co., Ltd. and Wendao Intelligent Equipment Kft. the total amount of daily connected transactions (excluding tax) involving the Company

and its subsidiaries in 2023 is expected to be no more than RMB222.6 million, and the specific transaction contract will be signed by both parties in accordance with the actual occurrence of the transaction within the expected amount. Specific transaction contracts will be signed by both parties within the estimated amount according to the actual occurrence.

As of June 30, 2023, the company and Zhejiang Wendao Intelligent Equipment Co. The amount of daily connected transactions involved in the purchase of goods with Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Company Limited was RMB 47,677,500, and the amount of daily connected transactions involved in the purchase of goods with Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Company Limited was RMB 4,767,500.

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(ii) Connected transactions arising from asset acquisitions or equity acquisitions or disposals

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

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iii) Significant connected transactions for joint outward investment

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(iv) Related debt transactions

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(vi) Other significant connected transactions

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(vii) Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XI. Significant contracts and their performance

1 Fiduciary, contractual and leasing matters

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2 Significant guarantees honored and outstanding during the reporting period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Billions of Yuan

Currency: RMB

Corporate external guarantees (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)															
secured party	Secured Parties and Listed Companies guanxi	secured party	Amount of guarantee	Date of Guarantee (Signature of Agreement) (Date)	Guarantee start date	warranty expiration date	Type of guarantee	Primary debt situation	collateral (if any)	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled the whole of	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Amount overdue on guarantees	Counter-guarantees	Whether guarantee for related parties	affiliate relationship
Total amount of guarantees incurred during the reporting period (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)															0
Total guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period (A) (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)															0
Company guarantees to subsidiaries															
Total amount of guarantee incurred for subsidiaries during the reporting period															0
Total balance of guarantees to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B)															5.51
Total corporate guarantees (including guarantees to subsidiaries)															
Total guarantees (A+B)															5.51
Total guarantees as a percentage of the company's net assets (%)															13.74
Among them:															
Amount of guarantees provided to shareholders, de facto controllers and their related parties (C)															0
Debt guarantees provided directly or indirectly to secured parties with gearing ratios exceeding 70 percent															1.60

3 Other major contracts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

xii. statement of other significant matters

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section VII. Changes in Shares and Shareholders

I. Changes in equity

(i) Statement of Changes in Shares 1.

Unit: shares

	Before this change		Increase/decrease (+, -) in current changes					After this change	
	quantities	Proportion (%)	issue new shares	a share grant	conversion of provident fund	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	quantities	Proportion (%)
I. Restricted shares	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
1. State shareholding									
2. Shareholding by State-owned legal persons									
3. Other domestic holdings	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
Of which: shares held by domestic non-state legal persons									
Domestic natural person shareholding	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
4. Foreign shareholding									
Of which: Overseas corporations									
Overseas natural person shareholding									

2. Description of changes in shares

√ Applicable □Not applicable

On April 23, 2023, the Company held the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee to consider and approve the following

Approved the "Release of Restricted Shares under Phase IV of the Initial Grant Portion and Phase III of the Reserved Grant Portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan".

The "Resolution on the Achievement of the Conditions" considers that the conditions for the release of restricted shares in Phase IV of the first grant portion and Phase III of the reserved grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company have been achieved, and agrees that the Company shall uniformly handle the release of restricted shares for the incentive recipients who meet the conditions for release of restricted shares. The total number of incentive recipients who can be released from restricted sale is 149, with a total of 1,532,888 restricted shares released from restricted sale, accounting for the current share capital of the Company.

0.40% of the total number of 384,226,985 shares. Among them, the number of incentive recipients who can be released from selling restrictions in the fourth phase of the first grant is 86.

The number of restricted shares that can be released from sale is 1,126,854 shares; the number of incentive recipients who can be released from sale in the third phase of the reserved portion is 63, and the number of incentive recipients who can be released from sale in the third phase of the reserved portion is 1,126,854 shares.

The number of restricted shares available for release is 406,034 shares. For details, please refer to the Company's report dated April 25, 2023 on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Announcement on the Release of Restricted Shares and Listing of Phase IV of the First Grant Portion and Phase III of the Reserved Grant Portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Plan (Announcement No. 2023-011) disclosed on the website of the Stock Exchange and in the designated media.

The Company held the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee on April 23, 2022 to consider and approve

Approved the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares" and agreed to the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and 2022 Repurchase of 68,930 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sale to departed incentive recipients under the Annual Restricted Stock Incentive Plan cancellation, and on June 16, 2023, the Company completed the repurchase and cancellation of the related shares.

The fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Board of the Company were held on April 23, 2023, to consider Adopted the "Proposal on the Grant of Reserved Portion of Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan," and considered that the Company The Company has fulfilled the conditions for the reserved grant under the Incentive Plan and has agreed to set April 25, 2023 as the reserved grant date for this The number of incentive recipients actually granted under the reserved portion of the Incentive Plan was 41, and the number of restricted shares actually applied for registration of grant was 47.50 million shares, with a reserved grant price of RMB12.02 per share, the Company has completed the registration of the reserved portion of the Company's incentive plan on June 20, 2023 at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository & Clearing Corporation. For details, please refer to the "Announcement on the Results of the Reserved Partial Grant under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" (Announcement No. 2023-029) disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and in the designated media on June 22, 2023.

3. Impact on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share, if any, as a result of changes in shares occurring between the end of the reporting period and the date of disclosure of the half-yearly report

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Changes in restricted shares

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Shares

Name of Shareholder	Restricted sales at the beginning of the period number of shares	Discharge during the reporting period restricted shares	Increase in reporting period restricted shares	Limit at the end of the reporting period Number of shares sold	Reason for selling restriction	Release date
2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Recipients (First) (Sub-grant)	1,137,512	1,137,512	0	0	Restricted stock release listing, repurchase	After fulfillment of exercise conditions / repurchase cancellation date: 2023-6-16
2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Recipients (Reserved Portion Granted)	412,306	412,306	0	0	Restricted stock release listing, repurchase	After fulfillment of exercise conditions / repurchase cancellation date: 2023-6-16
(I) 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Recipients (First) (Sub-grant)	2,318,000	52,000	0	2,266,000	buyout	Repurchase cancellation date: 2023-6-16
2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Recipients (Reserved Portion Granted)	0	0	475,000	475,000	Equity Incentive Restricted Shares	52,000 shares registered date: 2023-6-20
(I)						27,747
and up the reporting period (households)	3,867,818	1,532,888	406,070	2,741,000	/	/
Total number of preferred shareholders with voting rights restored as of the end of the reporting period (households)						0

Note: During the reporting period, the conditions for the release of restricted shares in the fourth phase of the first grant portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Plan were fulfilled, with a total release of 1,126,854 shares, and the conditions for the release of the third phase of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan Reserved Part 2023-Grant were fulfilled.

A total of 406,034 shares were released from restricted sales; 10,658 shares were repurchased and canceled under the first grant portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, 6,272 shares were repurchased and canceled under the reserved grant portion of the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan, and 52,000 shares were repurchased and canceled under the first grant portion of the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan.

II. Shareholders

(i) Total number of shareholders:

(ii) Shareholdings of the top ten shareholders and the top ten outstanding shareholders (or shareholders with unlimited rights to sell) as at the end of the reporting period

Unit: shares

Shareholding of top ten shareholders							
Name of Shareholder (full name)	Increase during the reporting period diminish	Number of shares held at the end of the period	proportions (%)	possess sales restriction shareholders quantities	Pledging, marking or Freeze situation		Nature of shareholders
					joint stock attitude	criticize (i.e. enumerate shortcomings) measure word	
Hu Renchang	0	105,347,070	27.39	0	not have		Domestic natural persons

Luk Siu Kin (1952-), Hong Kong actor and politician	0	66,112,799	17.19	0	not have		Domestic natural persons
Xinchang Zhongsheng Investment corporation	0	24,529,000	6.38	0	not have		Domestic non-state legal personality
NSSF IV group of six	-756,200	16,298,048	4.24	0	unchart ed		(sth. or sb) else
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited limited company	-7,105,448	12,251,177	3.19	0	unchart ed		(sth. or sb) else
Wu Dizeng	0	8,021,200	2.09	0	not have		Domestic natural persons
Shen Anbin (1943-), right-wing Japanese cabinet minister and prominent civil rights activist	0	7,673,400	1.99	0	not have		Domestic natural persons
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huashang Lexiang Connected Flexible Allocation Mixed Securities Investment funds	4,436,473	4,892,809	1.27	0	unchart ed		(sth. or sb) else
Zhejiang Jiechang Holding Co. limited company	0	3,671,864	0.95	0	not have		Domestic non-state legal personality
Basic pension insurance fund Gold One-	-575,100	3,499,356	0.91	0	unchart ed		(sth. or sb) else

Twenty-One							

Shares held by top ten shareholders with unlimited sales conditions			
Name of Shareholder	Holding unlimited conditions of sale Number of shares outstanding	Type and number of shares	
		kind	quantities
Hu Renchang	105,347,070	Renminbi ordinary shares	105,347,070
Luk Siu Kin (1952-), Hong Kong actor and politician	66,112,799	Renminbi ordinary shares	66,112,799
Xinchang Zhongsheng Investment Co.	24,529,000	Renminbi ordinary shares	24,529,000
National Social Security Fund (NSSF) Forty-Six Portfolio	16,298,048	Renminbi ordinary shares	16,298,048
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	12,251,177	Renminbi ordinary shares	12,251,177
Wu Dizeng	8,021,200	Renminbi ordinary shares	8,021,200
Shen Anbin (1943-), right-wing Japanese cabinet minister and prominent civil rights activist	7,673,400	Renminbi ordinary shares	7,673,400
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huashang Lexiang Mutual Flexible Allocation Hybrid Securities Investment Fund	4,892,809	Renminbi ordinary shares	4,892,809
Zhejiang Jiechang Holding Co.	3,671,864	Renminbi ordinary shares	3,671,864
Basic Pension Fund 1201 Portfolio	3,499,356	Renminbi ordinary shares	3,499,356
Description of repurchase special accounts among the top ten shareholders	inapplicable		
The above shareholders' proxy voting rights, entrusted voting	inapplicable		

rights, release of Explanation of abstentions	
Description of the above shareholders' affiliation or concerted action	Xinchang Zhongsheng Investment Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Jiechang Holding Co., Ltd. are enterprises controlled by Hu Renchang, the controlling shareholder and de facto controller of the Company; unknown others Whether or not there is a relationship between the shareholders.
Preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored and the number of shares held by the clarification	inapplicable

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: shares

serial number	Name of restricted shareholders	Number of shares held under limited selling conditions	Availability of limited shares for listing and trading		conditions for selling restrictions
			Available for trading	Newly listed and tradable Number of shares traded	
1	YU BIN	80,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
2	POON CHUN CHUEN	50,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
3	Zhang Bo	50,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
4	Miao Jiangbo	50,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
5	FENG MIAO	50,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
6	Fang Hongqiang	50,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
7	TONY WONG NANG LING	40,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
8	Zhou Shengyi (1906-1972), senior PRC politician	40,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
9	Wang Yin (3rd century AD), Chinese writer	40,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
10	Zhang Dongxing	30,000	Stock Incentive Exercise Listing Date	0	equity incentive
The above shareholders are related or in agreement	No connection between the above shareholders				
Description of the action					

(iii) Strategic investors or general corporations becoming top ten shareholders as a result of placing of new shares

□Applicable √Not Applicable

III. Directors, supervisors and senior management personnel

(i) Changes in shareholdings of current and outgoing directors, supervisors and senior management during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Fact Sheets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(ii) Share incentives granted to Directors, Supervisors and senior management during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: share

name and surname	duties	Stock options held at the beginning of the period quantities	Number of new stock options granted during the reporting period	Shares with feasible rights during the reporting period	Shares subject to stock option exercise during the reporting period	Number of stock options held at the end of the period
Fang Hongqiang	executives	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
add up the total	/	0	50,000	0	0	50,000

On April 23, 2023, the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth

meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee of the Company considered and passed the "Offshore Banking Agreement".

The "Resolution on the Grant of Reserved Portion of Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" agrees to determine the 2023 4 On January 25, as the grant date of the reserved portion of the Equity Incentive Plan, 480,000 shares of restricted stock were granted to 42 incentive recipients. The grant price was RMB12.02 per share, and Mr. Fang Hongqiang, a senior executive of the Company, was granted 50,000 restricted shares.

On June 20, 2023, the Company completed the registration of this Incentive Plan at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation. The registration of the grant of the reserved portion of the restricted shares, the total number of restricted shares actually granted and registered is 47.50 million shares, the number of incentive recipients

There are 41 persons and the grant price is $12.02 per share.

(iii) Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

IV. Changes in controlling shareholders or de facto controllers

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section VIII on Preferred Stock

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section IX Bond Related Information

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Convertible bonds

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Section X. Financial report

I. Audit reports

□Applicable √Not Applicable

II. Financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 2023

Prepared by: Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liquid assets:			
money funds		2,198,662,368.85	2,484,409,541.42
Provision for settlement			
outflow of funds			
Financial assets held for trading		3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable			1,230,000.00
accounts receivable		409,445,129.76	408,203,371.84
Receivables financing		4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00
Prepayments		59,577,900.03	10,621,557.24
Premiums receivable			
Receivables from reinsurance			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables		36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Bought and sold financial assets			
inventory (of material)		779,527,962.48	802,703,333.12
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets		69,135,507.76	78,236,437.02
Total current assets		3,560,915,676.22	3,826,071,610.00
Non-current assets:			
Release of loans and advances			
debenture investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments			
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00

usufructuary assets		41,126,053.76	46,593,915.45
intangible asset		232,148,511.57	239,547,143.18
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product		226,387,497.42	213,679,201.88
Long-term amortized expenses		8,467,429.19	6,353,256.79
Deferred tax assets		116,564,306.25	72,804,841.27
Other non-current assets		833,228,788.19	843,522,255.97
Total non-current assets		3,082,858,315.80	3,034,636,017.65
Total assets		6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65
Current liabilities:			
short term loan		993,843,885.39	1,251,338,866.25
Borrowing from the Central Bank			
funds on call			
Financial liabilities held for trading		21,394,685.00	2,340,600.00
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable		206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29
accounts payable		348,660,579.72	431,491,303.54
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities		47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62
Sales of repurchased financial assets			
Deposit-taking and interbank deposits			
Agent's payment for purchase and sale of securities			
Underwriting of securities			
Employee remuneration payable		65,589,185.94	89,417,523.89
Taxes payable		42,941,748.19	37,975,600.18
Other accounts payable		154,582,169.60	63,941,539.34
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable		100,113,835.46	109,241.16
Fees and commissions payable			
Accounts payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		138,219,686.10	156,968,494.87
Other current liabilities		2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51
Total current liabilities		2,021,403,985.12	2,216,850,775.49
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			

long term loan		452,808,622.79	530,127,464.05
bonds payable			
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
Lease liabilities		37,833,208.45	39,927,591.72
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability		27,093,835.90	25,474,858.35
Deferred income		48,595,863.76	32,558,747.70
Deferred income tax liabilities		42,906,628.45	43,712,878.97
Other non-current liabilities			

Total non-current liabilities		609,238,159.35	671,801,540.79
Total liabilities		2,630,642,144.47	2,888,652,316.28
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)		384,633,055.00	384,226,985.00
Other equity instruments			
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus		2,295,700,327.99	2,288,014,052.02
Less: Treasury stock		42,258,777.40	51,569,889.27
Other comprehensive income		-22,453,948.65	-60,939,581.71
earmark			
surplus surplus		161,556,882.78	161,556,882.78
General risk provision			
unallocated profit		1,237,432,485.36	1,252,154,167.06
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company (Total (or shareholders' equity)		4,014,610,025.08	3,973,442,615.88
Minority interests		-1,478,177.53	-1,387,304.51
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights) Total (benefits)		4,013,131,847.55	3,972,055,311.37
Liabilities and owners' equity (or Total (shareholders' equity)		6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Parent Company Balance Sheet

June 30, 2023

Prepared by: Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	June 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liquid assets:			
money funds		1,647,191,637.20	1,783,212,455.99
Financial assets held for trading			
derivative financial asset			
notes receivable		160,000,000.00	430,030,000.00
accounts receivable		755,124,808.96	604,465,738.35
Receivables financing		3,583,844.80	1,000,000.00
Prepayments		6,717,738.67	7,563,188.66
Other receivables		410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31
Of which: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
inventory (of material)		233,372,052.64	204,475,769.08
Contractual assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets		42,218,513.53	49,212,742.75
Total current assets		3,258,584,794.07	3,399,165,666.14
Non-current assets:			

Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments		1,132,978,717.27	983,043,359.64
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
investment property			
fixed assets		457,953,802.39	501,022,756.76
construction in progress		130,104,119.53	107,663,237.89
Productive biological assets			
oil and gas assets			
usufructuary assets		551,661.30	1,103,322.60
intangible asset		72,538,989.24	74,149,759.28
development expenditure			
reputation of a firm's product			
Long-term amortized expenses		3,243,965.33	2,403,924.27
Deferred tax assets		15,516,111.20	15,413,654.84
Other non-current assets		825,356,498.88	841,189,539.78
Total non-current assets		2,648,243,865.14	2,535,989,555.06
Total assets		5,906,828,659.21	5,935,155,221.20
Current liabilities:			
short term loan		590,042,050.13	777,097,214.18
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivative financial liabilities			
notes payable		438,609,736.85	451,630,605.40
accounts payable		135,962,583.02	172,987,269.29
Advance receipts			
Contractual liabilities		27,329,844.59	14,131,751.25
Employee remuneration payable		27,210,579.17	46,218,258.95
Taxes payable		8,629,774.58	10,144,690.82
Other accounts payable		654,801,132.36	601,399,373.98
Of which: Interest payable			
dividend payable		100,113,835.46	109,241.16
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		2,686,695.32	4,171,370.95
Other current liabilities		1,922,171.32	971,814.51
Total current liabilities		1,887,194,567.34	2,078,752,349.33
Non-current liabilities:			
long term loan		100,000,000.00	
bonds payable			
Of which: Preferred			

shares			
perpetual bond			
Lease liabilities			
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee compensation payable			
projected liability			
Deferred income		32,905,968.73	24,459,280.40
Deferred income tax liabilities		2,038,379.43	2,145,662.56

Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		134,944,348.16	26,604,942.96
Total liabilities		2,022,138,915.50	2,105,357,292.29
Owners' equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Paid-in capital (or share capital)		384,633,055.00	384,226,985.00
Other equity instruments			
Of which: Preferred shares			
perpetual bond			
capital surplus		2,294,738,733.33	2,286,462,834.80
Less: Treasury stock		42,258,777.40	51,569,889.27
Other comprehensive income			
earmark			
surplus surplus		161,556,882.78	161,556,882.78
unallocated profit		1,086,019,850.00	1,049,121,115.60
Owners' equity (or shareholders' rights)		3,884,689,743.71	3,829,797,928.91
Total (benefits)			
Liabilities and owners' equity (or Total (shareholders' equity)		5,906,828,659.21	5,935,155,221.20

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Consolidated Income Statement

January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	2023 Semi-annual	2022 Semi-annual
I. Gross operating income		1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37
Of which: Operating income		1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37
Interest income			
Premiums earned			
Fee and commission income			
II. Total operating costs		1,239,838,598.36	1,271,842,870.27
Of which: Operating costs		965,337,892.86	1,068,027,288.56
interest expense			
Handling fee and commission expenses			
surrender charge			
Net claims expenditure			
Net withdrawal from reserve for insurance liabilities			
Policy dividend expenses			
Reinsurance costs			
Taxes and surcharges		9,222,317.10	5,887,704.60
sales expense		78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16
overhead		99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77
R&D costs		101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51
financial cost		-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33
Of which: Interest expense		30,285,851.71	18,344,344.15

(columns)			
Of which: to associates and joint ventures investment income			
Gains (losses) on derecognition of financial assets carried at amortized cost are recognized as follows. (fill in the blanks)			
Currency exchange gains (losses are marked with a "-") (columns)			
Net open hedge gains (losses are recognized as "-") (No.)			
Gains (losses) on changes in fair value of "-" sign)		-19,054,085.00	-419,000.00
Credit impairment losses (losses are represented by "-") (No.)		2,162,270.07	5,109,080.25
Impairment losses on assets (losses are represented by "-") (No.)		-2,334,493.28	-5,004,134.39
Gain (loss of "-") on disposal of assets (No.)		682,760.99	317,375.69
III. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "-" sign)		77,417,887.87	213,813,450.22
Add: Non-operating income		884,175.57	491,468.57
Less: Non-operating expenses		672,295.53	485,475.88
IV. Total profit (total loss is marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)		77,629,767.91	213,819,442.91
Less: Income tax expense		-7,558,210.01	27,383,156.60
V. Net profit (net loss is shown with a "-" sign)		85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
(i) Classification by business continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss to "-" sign)		85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss to "-" sign)			
(ii) Classification by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company		85,282,912.60	187,538,397.00

(Net loss is represented by a "-" sign)			
2. Minority gains and losses (net loss of "-") (No.)		-94,934.68	-1,102,110.69
VI. Other comprehensive income, net of tax		38,485,489.65	-38,386,566.18
(i) Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company Net of tax on combined earnings		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss combined income			
(1) Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans			
(2) Other comprehensive income that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method combined income			
(3) Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments act			
(4) Changes in fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk act			
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss earnings		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66
(1) Other comprehensive income available for transfer to profit or loss under the equity method earnings			
(2) Changes in fair value of other debt investments			
(3) Reclassification of financial assets to other comprehensive Amount of proceeds			
(4) Provision for credit impairment of other debt investments			
(5) Cash flow hedge reserve			
(6) Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66
(7) Other			
(ii) Other consolidated attributable to minority shareholders		-143.41	13.48

Net proceeds after tax			
VII. Total comprehensive income		123,673,467.57	148,049,720.13
(i) Consolidation attributable to owners of the parent company Total proceeds		123,768,545.66	149,151,817.34
(ii) Comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders total (amount or value)		-95,078.09	-1,102,097.21
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(i) Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)		0.22	0.50
(ii) Diluted earnings per share ($/share)		0.22	0.49

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

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Parent Company Income Statement

January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	2023 Semi-annual	2022 Semi-annual
I. Operating income		899,981,029.96	877,920,321.88
Less: Operating costs		678,415,152.90	753,188,496.28
Taxes and surcharges		5,215,420.47	2,542,841.82
sales expense		24,474,985.38	25,620,822.15
overhead		30,689,405.59	28,810,551.58
R&D costs		43,904,344.83	50,491,591.48
financial cost		-24,213,555.97	-18,621,449.39
Of which: Interest expense		21,884,787.13	1,189,523.15
Interest income		28,466,006.16	12,963,672.61
Add: Other gains		16,481,257.67	21,836,069.83
Investment income (Losses are marked with a "-") (columns)		13,732,666.27	16,528,095.13
Of which: to associates and joint ventures investment income			
Gains (losses) on derecognition of financial assets carried at amortized cost are recognized as follows. (fill in the blanks)			
Net open hedge gains (losses are recognized as "-")			

(No.)	Semi-annual Report 2023		
Impairment losses on assets (losses are represented by "-") (No.)			
Gain (loss of "-") on disposal of assets (No.)		482,598.05	172,674.30
II. Operating profit (loss is shown with a "-" sign)		159,578,372.21	90,256,970.79
Add: Non-operating income		210,331.52	201,017.65
Less: Non-operating expenses		119,599.56	87,696.53
III. Total profit (total loss is marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)		159,669,104.17	90,370,291.91
Less: Income tax expense		22,765,775.47	9,073,734.12
IV. Net profit (net loss is shown with a "-" sign)		136,903,328.70	81,296,557.79
(i) Net profit (net loss) from continuing operations (net loss in dollars) "-" sign)		136,903,328.70	81,296,557.79
(ii) Net income (net loss) from discontinued operations (net loss in dollars) "-" sign)			
V. Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
(i) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss combined income			
1. Remeasurement of changes in defined benefit plans horizontal tablet or inscribed board			
2. Others that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method Consolidated income			
3. Fair value of investments in other equity instruments flux			
4. Fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk flux			
(ii) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss earnings			
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			

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency:

sports event	footnote	Semi-annual 2023	Semi-annual 2022
i. Cash flows from operating activities:			

RMB

Cash received from sales of goods and services generic term for lustrous and ductile metals		1,389,679,659.04	1,557,216,224.82
Net customer deposits and interbank deposits increase			
Net increase in borrowing from central banks			
Net remittances to other financial institutions increase			
Premiums received for original insurance contracts in cash			
Net cash received from reinsurance operations			
Net increase in policyholder deposits and investments			
Interest, fees and commissions charged to the present generic term for lustrous and ductile metals			
Net increase in inward remittances			
Net increase in funding of repurchase operations			
Net cash received from dealing in securities horizontal tablet or inscribed board			
Tax refunds received		64,262,456.26	114,783,556.25
Receipt of other operating activities in cash		80,925,753.84	63,406,727.61
Subtotal cash inflow from operating activities		1,534,867,869.14	1,735,406,508.68
Purchase of goods and services generic term for lustrous and ductile metals		882,877,912.69	1,153,130,517.61
Net increase in loans and advances to customers			
Net deposits with central banks and interbanks increase			
Payment of claims under the original insurance contract in cash			
Net increase in funds disbursed			

Payment of interest, fees and commissions on current generic term for lustrous and ductile metals			
Cash to pay policy dividends			
Payments to and for employees in cash		313,650,861.39	298,867,924.90
Taxes paid		82,837,632.16	72,286,781.06
Payment of other operating activities related in cash		92,059,505.36	126,529,956.60
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		1,371,425,911.60	1,650,815,180.17
Net cash flows from operating activities		163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments		70,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Cash received from investment income		3,712,500.00	1,106,600.16
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and their Net cash recovered from other long-term assets		371,107.55	855,014.33
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received			
Receipt of other investment activities in cash			65,476,395.80
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities		74,083,607.55	97,438,010.29

Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and their Cash paid for other long-term assets		94,952,826.69	202,500,861.50
Cash paid for investments			70,000,000.00
Net increase in pledged loans			
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units Net cash paid			
Payments for other investment activities in cash			109,499,018.48
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		94,952,826.69	381,999,879.98
Net cash flows from investing activities		-20,869,219.14	-284,561,869.69
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorption of investments		5,709,520.19	36,312,204.23
Of which: Absorption of minority investments by subsidiaries Cash received for funding			
Cash received from acquisition of loans		764,229,524.80	1,023,131,382.41
Receipt of other financing activities in cash		63,396,808.89	60,625,310.00
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities		833,335,853.88	1,120,068,896.64
Cash paid for debt service		1,140,997,178.69	580,596,843.51
Distribution of dividends, profits or interest payments Cash paid		26,035,857.23	65,392,974.39
Of which: Paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders			
Disbursements for other financing activities in cash		28,252,191.78	506,313.95
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		1,195,285,227.71	646,496,131.85
Net cash flows from financing activities		-361,949,373.83	473,572,764.79
iv. impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		17,971,462.29	6,533,713.80
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-201,405,173.16	280,135,937.40
Add: Balance of cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,639,600,613.16	1,373,465,198.57
VI. Cash and cash equivalents balance at end of period		1,438,195,440.00	1,653,601,135.97

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Parent Company Statement of Cash Flows January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	footnote	Semi-annual 2023	Semi-annual 2022
impacts of substances			
Cash received from sales of goods and services		694,352,250.65	1,017,801,789.48
generic term for lustrous and ductile metals			
Tax refunds received		4,419,917.23	8,607,736.02
horizontal other operating activities		55,010,403.42	47,157,379.48
Cash		753,982,571.30	1,073,566,904.98
Purchase of goods and			

Payments to and for employees in cash		122,097,804.05	111,591,868.67
Taxes paid		45,453,682.56	32,643,615.74
Payment of other operating activities related in cash		32,212,659.27	35,504,772.38
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		694,327,129.87	925,856,562.87
Net cash flows from operating activities		59,655,441.43	147,710,342.11
II. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investments		70,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Cash received from investment income		3,712,500.00	837,600.16
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and their Net cash recovered from other long-term assets			752,000.00
Disposal of subsidiaries and other operating units Net cash received			
Receipt of other investment activities in cash			37,238,944.80
Subtotal cash inflows from investing activities		73,712,500.00	68,828,544.96
Acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and their Cash paid for other long-term assets		43,957,933.21	89,681,411.23
Cash paid for investments		148,629,730.89	339,778,300.00
Acquisition of subsidiaries and other business units Net cash paid			
Payments for other investment activities in cash			64,641,042.08
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		192,587,664.10	494,100,753.31
Net cash flows from investing activities		-118,875,164.10	-425,272,208.35
III. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash received from absorption of investments		5,709,520.19	36,312,204.23
Cash received from acquisition of loans		543,000,000.00	717,220,000.00
Receipt of other financing activities in cash		100,908,865.71	288,853,300.00
Subtotal cash inflow from financing activities		649,618,385.90	1,042,385,504.23
Cash paid for debt service		420,000,000.00	410,000,000.00
Distribution of dividends, profits or interest payments Cash paid		10,538,154.84	55,953,390.89
Disbursements for other		220,069,878.66	313,200,768.40

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	2023 Semi-annual													
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company												Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other Rights Workers utensil			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	-General Risks get ready	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else										
I. Prior year ending balance horizontal tablet or inscribed board	384,226,985.00				2,288,014,052.02	51,569,889.27	-60,939,581.71		161,556,882.78		1,252,154,167.06		3,973,442,615.88	-1,387,304.51	3,972,055,311.37
Add: change in accounting policy change or replace															
preliminary error corrigendum															
common control Business combinations under the United Nations Convention on															

3. Share-based payments recognized in equity amounts					3,362,237.64	-14,041,220.20							17,403,457.84		17,403,457.84
4. Other	-68,930.00				-910,481.86	-979,411.86									
(iii) Distribution of profits											-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30
1. Withdrawal of surplus measured quantity (such as area of volume)															
2. Extraction - General Wind insurance preparedness															
3.To the owner (or (Shareholders) distribution											-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30
4. Other															
(iv) Ownership rights Carry-over within benefits															
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or shares) (this)															
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or shares)															

(this)															
3. Surplus surpluses make up for a loss															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans retained earnings															
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward from retained earnings all the more															
6. Other															
(v)Earmarked reserves															
1. Withdrawals during the period															
2. Utilization during the period															
(vi) Other															
IV. Closing balance for the period horizontal tablet or inscribed board	384,633,055.00				2,295,700,327.99	42,258,777.40	-22,453,948.65		161,556,882.78		1,237,432,485.36		4,014,610,025.08	-1,478,177.53	4,013,131,847.55

sports event	2022 Semi-annual														
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company													Minority interests	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	-General Risks getready	unallocated profit	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal		
		preferred stock	perpetual bond	(sth. or sb) else											
I. Prior year closing balance	381,915,845.00				2,248,003,201.14	27,462,933.70	-56,752,642.27		141,984,205.92		1,027,995,167.68		3,715,682,843.77	1,512,109.68	3,717,194,953.45
Add: change in accounting policy															
premise sth. even more greater than zero															
under common control business combination															
(sth. or sb) else															
II. Opening balance for the year	381,915,845.00				2,248,003,201.14	27,462,933.70	-56,752,642.27		141,984,205.92		1,027,995,167.68		3,715,682,843.77	1,512,109.68	3,717,194,953.45
III. Increase/decrease during the period	-6,860.00				-97,525.07	-93,296.00	-38,386,579.66				103,518,420.30		65,120,751.57	-1,102,097.64	64,018,653.93

(Decrease by "-" sign)														
(i) Total comprehensive income horizontal tablet or inscribed board							-38,386,579.66				187,538,397.00		149,151,817.34	-1,102,097.64	148,049,719.70
(ii) Owner inputs and capital reduction	-6,860.00				-97,525.07	-93,296.00							-11,089.07		-11,089.07
1. Owners' inputs common stock	-6,860.00				-86,436.00	-93,296.00									
2. Other equity instruments Capital invested by holders															
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity horizontal tablet or inscribed board					-11,089.07								-11,089.07		-11,089.07
4. Other															
(iii) Distribution of profits											-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves															
2. Extraction of general risks intend															

3. To the owner (or (Shareholders) distribution											-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70
4. Other															
(iv)Owners' equity Internal carry-over															
1. Transfer of capital surplus Capital (or equity)															
2. Transfer of surplus reserves Capital (or equity)															
3. Replacement of surplus reserves (financial) loss															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined-benefit plans															
5. Other comprehensive income Carry forward of retained earnings															
6. Other															
(v) Earmarked reserves															
1. Withdrawals during the period															
2. Utilization during the period															
(vi) Other															
IV. Closing balance for the period	381,908,985.00				2,317,905,676.07	27,369,637.70	-95,139,221.93		141,984,205.92		1,131,513,587.98		3,780,803,595.34	410,012.04	3,781,213,607.38

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting Organization: Fang Hongqiang

Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Parent Company

January-June 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	2023 Semi-annual											
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bond	Other							
I. Balance at the end of the previous year	381,908,985.00				2,317,905,676.07	27,369,637.70	-95,139,221.93		141,984,205.92		1,131,513,587.98		3,780,803,595.34	410,012.04	3,781,213,607.38
Plus: Changes in accounting policies															
Correction of previous errors															
Business combination under the same control															
Other															
II. Balance at the beginning of the year	381,908,985.00				2,317,905,676.07	27,369,637.70	-95,139,221.93		141,984,205.92		1,131,513,587.98		3,780,803,595.34	410,012.04	3,781,213,607.38
III. Increase/decrease in the current period (decrease is filled with "-")															
(i) Total comprehensive income															
(ii) Capital increased or decreased by owners															
1. Common stock increased by owners															
2. Capital increased by holders of other equity instruments															
3. Amount of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity															
4. Other															
(iii) Profit distribution															
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves															
2. Withdrawal of general risk reserves															
3. To the owner (or (Shareholders) distribution											-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70
4. Other															
(iv)Owners' equity Internal carry-over															
1. Transfer of capital surplus Capital (or equity)															
2. Transfer of surplus reserves Capital (or equity)															
3. Replacement of surplus reserves (financial) loss															
4. Carry-over of changes in defined-benefit plans															
5. Other comprehensive income Carry forward of retained earnings															
6. Other															
(v) Earmarked reserves															
1. Withdrawals during the period															
2. Utilization during the period															
(vi) Other															
IV. Closing balance for the period	381,908,985.00				2,317,905,676.07	27,369,637.70	-95,139,221.93		141,984,205.92		1,131,513,587.98		3,780,803,595.34	410,012.04	3,781,213,607.38

sports event

Add: change in accounting policy											
Correction of prior period errors											
(sth. or sb) else											
II. Opening balance for the year	384,226,985.00				2,286,462,834.80	51,569,889.27			161,556,882.78	1,049,121,115.60	3,829,797,928.91
III. Changes during the period (decrease) (underlined by "-")	406,070.00				8,275,898.53	-9,311,111.87				36,898,734.40	54,891,814.80
(i) Total comprehensive income										136,903,328.70	136,903,328.70
(ii) Owner inputs and reductions roots or stems of plants	406,070.00				8,275,898.53	-9,311,111.87					17,993,080.40
1. Common shares invested by owners	475,000.00				5,234,520.19	5,709,520.19					
2. Inputs from holders of other equity instruments principal											
3. Share-based payments recognized in equity amounts					3,951,860.20	-14,041,220.20					17,993,080.40
4. Other	-68,930.00				-910,481.86	-979,411.86					
(iii) Distribution of profits										-100,004,594.30	-100,004,594.30
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves											
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders) make up (a prescription)										-100,004,594.30	-100,004,594.30
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or shares) (this)											

2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or shares) (this)											
3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus											
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward from retained earnings all the more											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the period											
2. Utilization during the period											
(vi) Other											

IV. Closing balance for the period	384,633,055.00				2,294,738,733.33	42,258,777.40			161,556,882.78	1,086,019,850.00	3,884,689,743.71

sports event	2022 Semi-annual										
	Paid-in capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	earmark	surplus surplus	unallocated profit	Total owners' equity
		prioritization thigh	sustainability debt	(sth. or sb) else							
I. Prior year closing balance	381,915,845.00				2,242,899,552.26	27,462,933.70			141,984,205.92	956,987,000.61	3,696,323,670.09
Add: change in accounting policy											
Correction of prior period errors											
(sth. or sb) else											
II. Opening balance for the year	381,915,845.00				2,242,899,552.26	27,462,933.70			141,984,205.92	956,987,000.61	3,696,323,670.09
III. Changes during the period (decrease) (underlined by "-")	-6,860.00				1,766,759.11	-93,296.00				-2,723,418.91	-870,223.80
(i) Total comprehensive income										81,296,557.79	81,296,557.79
(ii) Owner inputs and reductions roots or stems of plants	-6,860.00				1,766,759.11	-93,296.00					1,853,195.11
1. Common shares invested by owners	-6,860.00				-86,436.00	-93,296.00					
2. Inputs from holders of other equity instruments principal											

3. Share-based payments recognized in equity amounts					1,853,195.11						1,853,195.11
4. Other											
(iii) Distribution of profits										-84,019,976.70	-84,019,976.70
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserves											
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders) make up (a prescription)										-84,019,976.70	-84,019,976.70
3. Other											
(iv) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital surplus to capital (or shares) (this)											
2. Transfer of surplus to capital (or shares) (this)											

3. Coverage of losses by surplus surplus											
4. Carry-over of changes in defined benefit plans retained earnings											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward from retained earnings all the more											
6. Other											
(v) Earmarked reserves											
1. Withdrawals during the period											
2. Utilization during the period											
(vi) Other											
IV. Closing balance for the period	381,908,985.00				2,244,666,311.38	27,369,637.70			141,984,205.92	954,263,581.70	3,695,453,446.29

Person in charge of the company: Hu Renchang Responsible for accounting work: Fang Hongqiang Head of Accounting

Organization: Fang Hongqiang

III. Basic information about the company

1. Company Overview

√Applicable □Not applicable

Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co., Ltd. was established on the basis of Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co.

Zhejiang Jiechang Linear Drive Technology Co., Ltd. is a limited liability company jointly funded by natural persons Hu Renchang and Lu Xiaojian, with the company's unified social credit code: 913306005547614262. in August 2014, the company was listed on the National Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Stock Transfer System, and the industry it belongs to is the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing industry. in September 2018, the company was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the industry it belongs to is manufacturing industry. In September 2018, the company was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and its industry is manufacturing.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has accumulated a total issued share capital of 384,633,055 shares with a registered capital of RMB384,633,055, registered office: Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, and head office: Provincial-level High-tech Industrial Park, Xinchang County, Zhejiang Province. The main business activities of the Company are: production, sales and research and development of linear drive systems and equipment, medical equipment parts, functional furniture and components. The actual controller of the Company is Mr. Hu Renchang, a natural person.

These financial statements were approved for reporting by the Corporation's Board of Directors on August 23, 2023

2. Scope of consolidated financial statements

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to "IX. Interests in Other Entities" in this note.

For details of changes in the scope of consolidation during the reporting period, see "VIII. Changes in the scope of consolidation" in this note.

IV. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBE) - Basic Standards" and the specific accounting standards, ASBE Application Guidelines, ASBE Interpretations and other relevant regulations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "ASBEs") issued by the Ministry of Finance, as well as the relevant provisions of 中国证券监督管理委员会《公开发行证券的公司信息披露编报规则第 15 号——财务报告的一般规定》的相关规定编制。

2. going concern

√Applicable □Not applicable

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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

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

Reminder:

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The following disclosures have covered specific accounting policies and accounting estimates that have been formulated by the Company based on actual production and operating characteristics. For details, please refer to V.10 Financial instruments, V.23 Fixed assets and V.38 Revenue.

1. Statement of compliance with enterprise accounting standards

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

2. accounting period

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

3. business cycle

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's operating cycle is 12 months.

4. local currency

The Company's bookkeeping currency is RMB.

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Same-control business combinations: assets and liabilities acquired by the merging parties in a business combination (including acquisition of the merged entity by the ultimate controlling party)

Goodwill arising from the merger is measured at the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the party to be merged in the consolidated financial statements of the party ultimately in control at the date of the merger. The difference between the book value of net assets acquired in a merger and the book value of the merger consideration paid (or the total par value of the shares issued) is adjusted to the equity premium in capital surplus, and the retained earnings is adjusted to the extent that the equity premium in capital surplus is not sufficient to cover the difference.

Business combination not under common control: The cost of 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 of the purchased party. The difference between the cost of the combination and the fair value of the share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the combination is recognized as goodwill; the difference between the cost of the combination and the fair value of the share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the combination is recognized in profit or loss. Each of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree acquired in a combination that meets the conditions for recognition is measured at fair value at the date of purchase.

Directly related costs incurred for a business combination are recognized in profit or loss when incurred; transaction costs for the issuance of equity or debt securities for the purpose of the business combination are included in the initial recognition amount of the equity or debt securities.

6. Methodology for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

√ Applicable

□Not applicable

1) Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control, which includes the Company and all of its subsidiaries. Control means that the Company has power over the investee, enjoys variable returns through participation in the investee's related activities, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

2) Merger procedures

The Company considers the entire enterprise group as one accounting entity and prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with uniform accounting policies to reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the enterprise group as a whole. The effects of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and between subsidiaries are eliminated. If an internal transaction indicates that an impairment loss on the related asset has been incurred, the full amount of such loss is recognized. If the accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by subsidiaries are not consistent with those of the Company, necessary adjustments are made to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and accounting periods when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The share of minority shareholders in the subsidiary's ownership interest, net profit or loss for the period and comprehensive income for the period are presented separately under the item of ownership interest in the consolidated balance sheet, under the item of net profit in the consolidated income statement and under the item of total comprehensive income, respectively. The balance resulting from the excess of the minority shareholders' share of the current loss of a subsidiary over the minority's share of the subsidiary's opening equity is eliminated to reduce the minority's equity.

(1) Increase in subsidiaries or operations

If a subsidiary or business is added as a result of a business combination under the same control during the reporting period, the results of operations and cash flows from the beginning to the end of the period in which the subsidiary or business is combined are included in the consolidated financial statements, and adjustments are also made to the opening balance of the consolidated financial statements and the related items in the comparative statements, and the consolidated reporting entity is deemed to have existed from the point at which the party ultimately controlling the subsidiary or business began to control the subsidiary or business.

If the Company is able to exercise control over an investee under the same control due to additional investment, etc., equity investments held prior to the acquisition of control over the consolidated entity are eliminated from the beginning of the comparative period by reducing the opening retained earnings or current profit or loss of the comparative period, respectively, if the equity investments are held before the acquisition of control over the consolidated entity, from the later of the date of acquisition of the original equity interest and the date on which the consolidating entity and the consolidated entity are under the same control to the date of the consolidation.

During the reporting period, the addition of subsidiaries or businesses as a result of a business combination not under the same control is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of purchase on the basis of the fair value of each identifiable asset, liability and contingent liability determined at the date of purchase.

If the Company is able to exercise control over an investee that is not under the same control due to additional investment, etc., the equity interest in the investee held prior to the date of purchase is remeasured at the fair value of the equity interest at the date of purchase, and the difference between the fair value and its carrying amount is recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Investment income for the current period. Other comprehensive income and changes in equity under the equity method of accounting relating to the equity interest in the acquiree held prior to the date of purchase that can be reclassified to profit or loss are recognized as investment income in the period in which they arise at the date of purchase.

(2) Disposal of subsidiaries

①General treatment

When control over an investee is lost as a result of the disposal of a portion of an equity investment or for other reasons, the remaining equity investment after disposal 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 and the fair value of the remaining equity interest, less the sum of the share of the original subsidiary's net assets continuously measured from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation based on the original shareholding ratio and goodwill, is recognized as investment income in the period in which control is lost. Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss in the future and other changes in owners' equity under the equity method of accounting related to equity investments in the original subsidiaries are transferred to investment income in the current period when control is lost.

② Step-by-step disposal of subsidiaries

If the equity investment in a subsidiary is disposed of in stages through multiple transactions until the loss of control, the terms, conditions, and economic effects of each transaction to dispose of the equity investment in the subsidiary meet one or more of the following conditions, which generally indicates that the multiple transactions are a package deal:

i. These transactions are entered into simultaneously or with consideration of the effects on each other;
ii. It is the totality of these transactions that will lead to a complete business result;
iii. -The occurrence of a transaction is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
iv. -Transactions that are uneconomic when viewed in isolation, but are economic when considered in conjunction with other transactions.

If each transaction is a package transaction, each transaction is accounted for as a

disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control; the difference between the disposal price and the share of the net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the investment disposed of in each disposal prior to the loss of control is recognized in the consolidated financial statements as other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss in the period of the loss of control when the control is lost.

If each transaction is not a package deal, prior to the loss of control, it is accounted for as a partial disposal of an equity investment in a subsidiary without the loss of control, and upon the loss of control, it is accounted for as a disposal of a subsidiary under the general treatment of disposal of subsidiaries.

(3) Purchase of minority interests in subsidiaries

The difference between the newly acquired long-term equity investment as a result of the purchase of a minority interest and the share of the subsidiary's net assets calculated on the basis of the newly acquired shareholding on an ongoing basis from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation is adjusted to the equity premium in capital surplus in the consolidated balance sheet, and the retained earnings are adjusted to the extent that equity premium in capital surplus is not sufficient to offset the difference.

(4) Partial disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries without loss of control

The difference between the disposal price and the corresponding share of the disposal long-term equity investment in the net assets of the subsidiary calculated on a continuous basis from the date of purchase or the date of consolidation is adjusted to the equity premium in capital surplus in the consolidated balance sheet, and the retained earnings is adjusted to the extent that equity premium in capital surplus is not sufficient to offset the difference.

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

8. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

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

9. Foreign currency operations and translation of foreign currency statements

√ Applicable

□ Not applicable

1) Foreign currency operations

Foreign currency operations are recorded using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction as the translation rate to convert the foreign currency amount into RMB.

Balances of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, except for exchange differences arising from foreign-currency specific borrowings related to the acquisition and construction of assets eligible for capitalization, which are treated in accordance with the principle of capitalization of borrowing costs.

2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; items in equity, except for "undistributed profits", are translated

using the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. Income and expense items in the income statement are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Upon disposal of a foreign operation, the difference in the translation of the financial statements of the foreign currency related to that foreign operation is transferred from the owner's equity line to profit or loss in the period of disposal.

10. financial instrument

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument when it becomes a party to the contract for the financial instrument.

1. Classification of financial instruments

Based on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, financial assets are classified on initial recognition as follows: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company classifies financial assets at amortized cost that meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

— The business model is geared towards collecting contractual cash flows;

— Contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest based on the amount of principal outstanding.

The Company classifies financial assets that meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments):

— The business model aims both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset;

— Contractual cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest based on the amount of principal outstanding.

For investments in non-trading equity instruments, the Company may irrevocably designate them as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments) on initial recognition. This designation is made on an individual investment basis 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 financial assets that would otherwise be classified as amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if the accounting mismatch can be eliminated or significantly reduced.

Financial liabilities are classified on initial recognition as: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions can be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at initial measurement:

1) The designation could eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.

2) The management and performance of a portfolio of financial liabilities or a portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the enterprise's risk management or investment strategy

as set out in a formal written document and are reported on this basis within the enterprise to key management personnel.

3) The financial liability contains embedded derivatives that are subject to separate spin-off.

In accordance with the above conditions, the Company designated such financial liabilities mainly include: (specify the description of the designation) **2. Basis of recognition and measurement of financial instruments**

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets carried at amortized cost, including notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables and debt investments, are initially measured at fair value, with the related transaction costs included in the amount initially recognized; accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component and those for which the Company has decided to disregard a financing component of no more than one year are initially measured at the contractual transaction price.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recognized in profit or loss.

Upon recovery or disposal, the difference between the price obtained and the carrying amount of the financial asset is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

Financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income, including receivables financing and other debt investments, are initially measured at fair value, with the related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, except for interest calculated using the effective interest rate method, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains or losses.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred out of other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss for the period.

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)

Financial assets (equity instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income, including investments in other equity instruments, are initially measured at fair value, with the related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividends received are recognized in profit or loss.

Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other

comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

(4) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include trading financial assets, derivative financial assets and other non-current financial assets, etc., which are initially measured at fair value, and the related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and derivative financial liabilities, etc., which are initially measured at fair value, with related transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between its carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

(6) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans, bonds payable, and long-term payables, are initially measured at fair value, with the related transaction costs included in the initial recognition amount.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method during the holding period is recognized in profit or loss.

Upon derecognition, the difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. **3. Derecognition of financial assets and transfer of financial assets**

The Company derecognizes financial assets when one of the following conditions is met:

— The contractual right to receive cash flows from a financial asset is terminated;

— The financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred to the transferor;

— Financial assets have been transferred, although the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, but has not retained control over the financial assets.

When a transfer of a financial asset occurs, the financial asset is not derecognized if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are retained.

In determining whether a transfer of financial assets meets the above conditions for derecognition of financial assets, the principle of substance over form is applied. The Company distinguishes between a transfer of financial assets as a whole and a transfer of financial assets in part. The transfer of financial assets as a whole meets the derecognition

If the conditions are met, the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in profit or loss for the period:

(1) Carrying value of financial assets transferred;

(2) The sum of the consideration received as a result of the transfer and the cumulative change in fair value that would have been recognized directly in equity (in cases where the transferred financial asset is a financial asset (debt instrument) at fair value through other comprehensive income). If a partial transfer of a financial asset

meets the conditions for derecognition, the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset as a whole is apportioned between the derecognized portion and the non-derecognized portion in accordance with their respective relative fair values, and the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in profit or loss for the current period:

(1) Carrying value of the derecognized portion;

(2) The sum of the derecognized portion of the consideration and the amount corresponding to the derecognized portion of the cumulative amount of changes in fair value that would have been recognized directly in equity (in cases where the financial asset transferred is a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)).

If the transfer of a financial asset does not satisfy the conditions for derecognition, the financial asset continues to be recognized and the consideration received is recognized as a financial liability.

4. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability or a portion of a financial liability is derecognized when the present obligation of the financial liability has been discharged in whole or in part. If the Company enters into an agreement with a creditor to replace an existing financial liability by assuming a new financial liability, and the contractual terms of the new financial liability are substantially different from those of the existing financial liability, the Company derecognizes the existing financial liability and recognizes the new financial liability at the same time.

A material modification of all or part of the contractual terms of an existing financial liability derecognizes the existing financial liability or a portion of it and recognizes the modified terms as a new financial liability.

When a financial liability is derecognized in whole or in part, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred or new financial liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Company repurchases a portion of a financial liability, the Company allocates the carrying amount of the financial liability as a whole on the repurchase date based on the relative fair values of the continuing recognized portion and the derecognized portion. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the derecognized portion and the consideration paid, including non-cash assets transferred or new financial liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

5. Methods of determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments for which an active market exists is determined using quoted prices in an active market. Financial instruments for which no active market exists are valued using valuation techniques to determine fair value. At the time of valuation, the Company uses valuation techniques that are applicable in the current circumstances and supported by sufficient available data and other information, selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the asset or liability that would be considered by a market participant in a transaction for the underlying asset or liability, and prioritizes the use of relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used only if the relevant observable inputs are not available or practicable to obtain.

6. Test methods and accounting treatment for impairment of financial assets

The Company estimates the expected credit losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments) and financial guarantee contracts, individually or in combination.

The Company recognizes expected credit losses by calculating the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flows receivable on a contract and the cash flows expected to be received, taking into account information that is reasonable and supportable, such as information about past events, current conditions, and projections of future economic conditions, and weighting the amount of the probability of the risk of default occurring.

If the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire life of the financial instrument; if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses of the financial instrument over the next 12 months. The resulting increase or reversal of the allowance for losses is recognized as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss.

The Company assesses the credit risk of a financial instrument from initial recognition by comparing the risk of default at the balance sheet date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition to determine the relative change in the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument.

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

If the credit risk of a financial instrument is low at the balance sheet date, the Company considers that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

If there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired for credit purposes, the Company makes a provision for impairment of the financial asset on an individual basis.

For receivables and contract assets resulting from transactions governed by ASBE No. 14 - Revenue (2017), regardless of whether they contain 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.

For lease receivables, the Company has elected to always measure its allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire duration.

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, the carrying amount of the financial asset is written down directly.

11. notes receivable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

12. accounts receivable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

13. Receivables financing

□Applicable √Not Applicable

14. Other receivables

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

15. inventory (of material)

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Classification and cost of inventories

Inventories are categorized as materials in transit, raw materials, working capital materials, inventory goods, products in process, goods issued, and commissioned materials.

Inventories are initially measured at cost, which includes the cost of purchases, processing costs and other expenditures incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

2. Method of valuation of inventory issued

Inventories are valued on a weighted average basis when issued.

3. Basis for determining the net realizable value of different categories of inventories

At the balance sheet date, inventories should be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. When the cost of inventories is higher than their net realizable value, a provision for decline in the value of inventories should be made. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of activities, less the estimated costs to be incurred to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes.

The net realizable value of inventories of goods directly for sale, such as finished goods, inventories of goods in stock and materials for sale, is determined in the normal course of production and operation by taking the estimated selling price of the inventories, less estimated selling expenses and related taxes; inventories of materials that need to be processed, in the normal course of production and operation, are determined in the normal course of production and operation by taking the estimated selling price of the finished goods produced, less the estimated costs that will be incurred up to the time of completion, The net realizable value of inventories is determined by the estimated selling price of the finished goods produced in the normal course of production, less the estimated costs to be incurred to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes; the net realizable value of inventories held for the purpose of executing a sales contract or a labor contract is calculated on the basis of the contract price, and if the quantity of the inventories held exceeds the quantity ordered under the sales contract, the net realizable value of the excess quantity of the inventories is calculated on the basis of the normal selling price.

If the factors affecting the previous write-down of the value of inventories have disappeared after the provision for decline in value of inventories has been made, resulting in the net realizable value of inventories being higher than their book value, the provision for decline in value of inventories is reversed to the extent of the original provision for decline in value of inventories, and the amount reversed is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

4. The inventory system for inventories is

based on the
perpetual
inventory system.

5. Method of amortization of low value consumables and packing materials

(1) The one-time write-off method is used for low-value consumables;

(2) Packaging is done using the one-time resale method.

16. Contractual assets

(1). Methods and criteria for recognizing contract assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between the fulfillment of performance obligations and payments from customers. The right to receive consideration for goods or services that the Company has transferred to the customer (and which is dependent on factors other than the passage of time) is presented as a contract asset. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis. The Company's unconditional right (which depends only on the passage of time) to receive consideration from customers is presented separately as receivables.

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details of the method of determining expected credit losses on contract assets and the accounting treatment, please refer to "V.10 Test methods and accounting treatment for impairment of financial assets" in this note.

17. Assets held for sale

√Applicable □Not applicable

Recovery of the carrying amount of a non-current asset or disposal group primarily through sale (including non-monetary asset exchanges with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use is classified as held for sale.

The Company classifies non-current assets or disposal groups as held for sale if they simultaneously meet the following conditions:

(1) In accordance with the practice for the sale of such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, immediate sale is possible in the current situation;

(2) It is highly probable that the sale will occur, i.e., the Company has resolved on a plan of sale and obtained a firm commitment to purchase, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. Where the relevant regulations require the approval of the Company's relevant authority or regulator before the sale can take place, such approval has been obtained.

Non-current assets (excluding financial assets, deferred tax assets and assets arising from employee compensation) or disposal groups classified as held for sale with carrying values higher than fair value less costs to sell are written down to fair value less costs to sell, and the amount of the write-down is recognized as an impairment loss on the asset, which is recognized as profit or loss for the current period, and a provision for impairment of the asset held for sale is also made.

18. debenture investment

Methods of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on debt investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

19. Other debt investments

Method of determining expected credit losses and accounting treatment of other debt investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

20. Long-term receivables

Method of determining and accounting for expected credit losses on long-term receivables

□Applicable √Not Applicable

21. Long-term equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Criteria for determining joint control and significant influence

Joint control is control shared over an arrangement in accordance with relevant agreements, and the relevant activities of the arrangement must be agreed upon by the participants sharing control before decisions can be made. If the Company, together with other joint venturers, exercises joint control over an investee and has rights to the net assets of the investee, the investee is a joint venture of the Company.

Significant influence means having the power to participate in decision-making with respect to the financial and operating decisions of an investee, but not having the ability to control, or jointly control with other parties, the formulation of those policies. Where the Company is able to exercise significant influence over an investee, the investee is an associate of the Company.

2. Determination of initial investment cost

(1) Long-term equity investments resulting from business combinations

For long-term equity investments in subsidiaries resulting from business combinations under the same control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is recognized at the date of the combination as the share of the book value of the ownership interest in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party acquired. The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the carrying value of the consideration paid is adjusted to the equity premium in capital surplus; if the equity premium in capital surplus is not sufficient for offsetting, it is adjusted to retained earnings. If the investee unit under the same control can be controlled due to additional investment, the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment recognized in accordance with the above principles and the sum of the book value of the long-term equity investment before the merger and the book value of the consideration paid for the further acquisition of shares at the date of the merger shall be adjusted to the equity premium, and the equity premium, if insufficient to be eliminated, shall be adjusted to retained earnings.

For long-term equity investments in subsidiaries resulting from business combinations not under the same control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is based on the cost of the combination determined at the date of purchase. If control over an investee that is not under the same control can be exercised due to additional investment, the initial investment cost is recognized as the sum of the carrying value of the original equity investment plus the cost of the additional investment.

(2) Long-term equity investments acquired other than through business combinations

Long-term equity investments acquired with cash payments are recognized at initial investment cost based on the actual purchase price paid.

Long-term equity investments acquired through the issuance of equity securities are initially recognized at the fair value of the equity securities issued. **3. Subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition methods**

(1) Long-term equity investments accounted for under the cost method

The Company's long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method unless the investment qualifies as held for sale. The Company recognizes current investment income based on its entitlement to cash dividends or profits declared by the investee, except for cash dividends or profits declared but not yet paid that are included in the price or consideration actually paid when the

investment is acquired.

(2) Long-term equity investments accounted for under the equity method

Long-term equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The difference between the initial investment cost and the share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment is not adjusted to the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment; the difference between the initial investment cost and the share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of investment is recognized in profit or loss for the current period, and at the same time, the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted.

The Company recognizes investment income and other comprehensive income and adjusts the carrying value of long-term equity investments in accordance with the Company's share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee, respectively; the carrying value of long-term equity investments is reduced accordingly by the portion of profit or cash dividends declared by the investee; and other changes in the equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution ("other changes in owners' equity") are adjusted and recognized in owners' equity. For other changes in equity of the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution ("other changes in equity"), the carrying value of the long-term equity investment is adjusted and recognized in equity.

In recognizing the share of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity of an investee, the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the investee at the time of acquisition of the investment is used as the basis for recognizing the share of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity of the investee, adjusted in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and the accounting periods in which the investment is made.

Unrealized gains or losses on internal transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures are offset against the portion attributable to the Company on a pro rata basis, on which basis investment income is recognized, unless the assets invested or sold constitute a business. Unrealized losses on internal transactions with investees are recognized in full if they are attributable to asset impairment losses.

The company's share of net losses incurred by a joint venture or associate, other than its obligation to assume additional losses, is limited to the extent that the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and other long-term interests that in substance constitute a net investment in the joint venture or associate are written down to zero. If the joint venture or associate subsequently realizes a net profit, the Company resumes recognizing the gain-sharing amount after the gain-sharing amount compensates for the unrecognized loss-sharing amount.

(3) Disposal of long-term equity investments

On disposal of long-term equity investments, the difference between the carrying amount and the actual acquisition price is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

If a long-term equity investment accounted for under the equity method is partially disposed of and the remaining equity interest is still accounted for under the equity method, other comprehensive income recognized under the original equity method is carried forward on a proportionate basis using the same basis as that used for the direct disposal of the related assets or liabilities by the investee, and other changes in equity are carried forward to the current period's profit or loss on a proportionate basis.

If the common control or significant influence over an investee is lost due to the disposal of an equity investment, etc., other comprehensive income recognized on the original equity investment as a result of the adoption of the equity method of accounting is accounted for using the same basis as the direct disposal of the related assets or liabilities by the investee upon termination of the adoption of the equity method of accounting, and all other changes in equity are transferred to profit or loss for the current period upon termination of the adoption of the equity method of accounting.

If an investee loses control over the investee due to the disposal of part of its equity investment, the remaining equity interest shall be accounted for under the equity method if the investee is able to exercise joint control or significant influence over the investee at the time of preparation of the individual financial statements; the remaining equity interest shall be adjusted as if it were accounted for under the equity method from the time of its acquisition, and other comprehensive income recognized prior to

the acquisition of control over the investee shall be carried forward on a pro rata basis on the same basis as that used for direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities of the investee. For other comprehensive income recognized prior to the acquisition of control of the investee unit, the same basis as the direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities of the investee unit is used to carry forward proportionately, and other changes in equity recognized as a result of the adoption of the equity method of accounting are carried forward proportionately to the profit or loss of the current period; if the remaining equity interest does not enable the Company to exercise joint control or significant influence over the investee unit, the remaining equity interest is recognized as a financial asset, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value on the date of the loss of control is recognized in the current period's profit or loss. For other comprehensive income and other changes in equity recognized prior to the acquisition of control over the investee, all of them are carried forward.

If the disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions until the loss of control is a package transaction, each transaction is accounted for as a disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries and the loss of control; the difference between the disposal price and the carrying value of long-term equity investments corresponding to the equity interests disposed of in each disposal prior to the loss of control is recognized as other comprehensive income in the individual financial statements and then transferred to profit or loss for the period of the loss of control when the loss of control occurs. The difference between the disposal price and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment before the loss of control is recognized as other comprehensive income in the individual financial statements and transferred to profit or loss for the period in which the loss of control occurs. If the transaction is not a package deal, each transaction is accounted for separately.

22. Not applicable to **investment properties**

23. Fixed Assets (1). Conditions for Recognition

√ Applicable □Not applicable

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

Fixed assets are initially measured at cost (taking into account the effect of the expected abandonment cost factor).

Subsequent expenditures relating to fixed assets are added to the cost of fixed assets when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with them will flow and their cost can be measured reliably; the carrying amount is derecognized for replaced parts; and all other subsequent expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(2). Depreciation method

√Applicable □Not applicable

form	Depreciation method	Depreciable life (years)	salvage rate	Annual depreciation rate
Houses and buildings	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	10-20	5%	4.75%-9.50%
machinery and equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	2-10	5%	9.50%-47.50%
Transportation equipment	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	4	5%	23.75%
Electronic equipment and others	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	3-5	5%	19.00%-31.67%
Fixed asset improvements	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	5	-	20.00%
land ownership	inapplicable	royalty-free	inapplicable	inapplicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

24. construction in progress

√Applicable □Not applicable

Construction in progress is measured at actual costs incurred. Actual costs include construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization and other necessary expenditures incurred before construction in progress reaches its intended state of use. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets and depreciated from the following month when it reaches its intended useable condition.

25. borrowing cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

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 when incurred, based on the amount incurred, and are 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 significant period of time for acquisition, construction or production activities to reach their intended use or saleable condition.

2. Period during which borrowing costs are capitalized

Capitalization period means the period from the point at which capitalization of borrowing costs commences to the point at which capitalization ceases, excluding the period during which capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

1 Expenditure on assets has been incurred and expenditure on assets includes expenditure incurred in the form of cash payments, transfer of non-cash assets or assumption of interest-bearing liabilities for the acquisition or production of assets that qualify for capitalization;

2 Borrowing costs have been incurred;

3 Acquisition or production activities necessary to bring the asset to its intended use or marketable condition have begun.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the assets acquired or produced that qualify for capitalization reach their intended use or saleable condition.

3. Period of suspension of capitalization

The capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended if there is an abnormal interruption in the acquisition or production of assets eligible for capitalization for more than three consecutive months; if the interruption is necessary for the assets eligible for capitalization to reach their intended use or saleable condition, the borrowing costs continue to be capitalized. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of interruption are recognized as profit or loss for the current period until the construction or production of the asset recommences and the borrowing costs continue to be capitalized.

4. Calculation of borrowing costs capitalization rate and capitalization amount

For special loans borrowed for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or producing assets eligible for capitalization, the amount of borrowing costs capitalized is determined by the actual borrowing costs incurred during the period of the special loans, less the amount of interest income earned on the unused borrowed funds deposited in the bank or the amount of investment income earned on the temporary investment.

For general borrowings taken up for the acquisition or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalized for general borrowings is calculated based on the weighted average amount of cumulative asset expenditures in excess of the portion of special-purpose borrowings multiplied by the capitalization rate of the general borrowings taken up. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average effective interest rate of general borrowings.

Exchange differences arising from the principal of and interest on foreign-currency special-purpose loans are capitalized and included in the cost of assets eligible for capitalization during the period in which they are capitalized. Exchange differences arising from the principal and interest on foreign-currency borrowings other than specialized foreign-currency borrowings are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

26. biological asset

□Applicable √Not Applicable

27. oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

28. usufructuary assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. This cost includes:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- 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;
- Initial direct costs incurred by the Company;
- 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 that are attributable to the production of inventory.

The Company subsequently depreciates right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the leased asset if ownership of the leased asset can be reasonably assured at the end of the lease term; otherwise, the leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The Company follows the principles described in "V.30 Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" in this note to determine whether right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for identified impairment losses.

29. intangible asset

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Method of valuation of intangible assets

(1) The Company initially measures intangible assets at cost when acquired;

The cost of an acquired intangible asset consists of the purchase price, related taxes and other expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use.

(2) Follow-up measurement

Intangible assets are analyzed at the time of acquisition to determine their useful lives.

For intangible assets with finite useful lives, they are amortized over the period of time over which they will bring economic benefits to the enterprise; if it is not possible to foresee the period over which the intangible assets will bring economic benefits to the enterprise, they are considered to be intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and are not amortized.

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

sports event	Expected service life	Amortization method	gauge
land use right	Years of use registered on land certificates	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	land use right certificate
hardware	10 years	life-cycle averaging	Projected benefit

		(LCA)	period
trademark right	10 years	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	Projected benefit period
franchises	10 years	life-cycle averaging (LCA)	Projected benefit period

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. Specific criteria for delineating the research and development phases

Expenditures on in-house research and development projects are categorized into research phase expenditures and development phase expenditures.

Research stage: The stage of original and planned investigation and research activities to acquire and understand new scientific or technological knowledge, etc.

Development phase: The phase of activity in which research results or other knowledge are applied to a program or design to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, etc., prior to commercial production or use.

2. Specific conditions for capitalization of development-phase expenditures

Research expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Expenditures incurred during the development phase are recognized as intangible assets if the following conditions are met. Expenditures incurred during the development phase that do not meet the following conditions are recognized in profit or loss:

(1) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;

(2) have the intent to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

(3) The manner in which an intangible asset generates economic benefits, including the ability to demonstrate the existence of a market for the product produced using the intangible asset or the existence of a market for the intangible asset itself, and the ability to demonstrate the usefulness of the intangible asset if it is to be used internally;

(4) have sufficient technical, financial and other resource support to complete the development of the intangible asset and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

(5) Expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

If it is not possible to distinguish between research-phase expenditures and development-phase expenditures, all research and development expenditures incurred are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

30. Impairment of long-lived assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Long-term equity investments, investment properties measured using the cost model, property, plant and equipment, construction in progress, right-of-use assets, intangible assets with finite useful lives, oil and gas assets and other long-lived assets are tested for impairment if there is any indication of impairment at the balance sheet date. If the results of the impairment test indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the asset's estimated future cash flows. Provision for asset impairment is calculated and recognized on an individual asset basis. If it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount

of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group is determined using the asset group to which the asset belongs. An asset group is the smallest group of assets that can generate cash inflows independently.

Goodwill arising from business combinations, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and intangible assets that have not yet reached their useable condition are tested for impairment at least annually at the end of each year, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The Company performs a goodwill impairment test in which the carrying value of goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to the relevant asset group in a reasonable manner from the date of purchase; if it is difficult to allocate the goodwill to the relevant asset group, the goodwill is allocated to the relevant combination of asset groups. The relevant asset group or combination of asset groups is the asset group or combination of asset groups that can benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

During the impairment test of the relevant asset group or combination of asset groups containing goodwill, if there is an indication of impairment for the asset group or combination of asset groups related to goodwill, the asset group or combination of asset groups that does not contain goodwill is first tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is calculated and compared with the relevant carrying amount, and the corresponding impairment loss is recognized. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the amount of the impairment loss shall first be offset against the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the asset group or combination of asset groups, and then against the carrying amount of other assets in the asset group or combination of asset groups in accordance with the proportion of the carrying amount of the assets other than goodwill. The book value of other assets in the asset group or combination of assets other than goodwill will be offset proportionally.

Once recognized, the above asset impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

31. Long-term amortized expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Long-term amortized expenses are expenses that have been incurred but are to be borne by current and future periods and are spread over a period of more than one year.

1. Method of amortization

Long-term amortized expenses are amortized equally over the period of benefit

2. Amortization period

(1) Rentals paid in advance for property, plant and equipment leased under operating leases are amortized equally over the periods specified in the lease contracts or by other reasonable methods.

(2) Improvement expenditure on property, plant and equipment leased under operating leases is amortized over the shorter of the remaining lease term and the useful life of the leased asset.

(3) Improvement costs of fixed assets leased under finance leases that qualify for capitalization are amortized equally over the shorter of the period between improvements, the remaining lease term and the remaining useful life of the fixed assets.

32. Contractual liabilities

Method of recognizing contract liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company presents contract assets or contract liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between the fulfillment of performance obligations and payments from customers. The Company's obligation to transfer goods or provide services to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers is presented as a contract liability. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract are presented on a net basis.

33. remuneration of employees

(1) Accounting treatment of short-term remuneration

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes short-term compensation actually incurred as a liability in the accounting period in which the employee provides services to the Company and recognizes it in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset.

The Company contributes social insurance premiums and housing fund for its employees,

as well as labor union fund and employee education fund as required, and calculates and determines the corresponding amount of employee compensation in accordance with the prescribed accrual basis and accrual rate during the accounting period in which the employees render services to the Company.

Employee benefit expenses incurred by the Company are recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of related assets based on the actual amount incurred when the expenses are actually incurred, of which, non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(2) Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

√ Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Setting up a withdrawal plan

The Company pays basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance for its employees in accordance with the relevant regulations of local governments. In the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Company, the amount of contribution payable is calculated based on the contribution base and proportion stipulated by local regulations and is recognized as a liability and charged to current profit or loss.

or cost of related assets. In addition, the Company participates in an enterprise annuity plan/supplementary pension fund approved by the relevant state authorities. The Company contributes a certain percentage of the employees' gross salaries to the annuity plans/local social insurance organizations, and the corresponding expenses are recognized in profit or loss or the cost of related assets.

(2) Defined benefit plans

The Company attributes the benefit obligations arising from defined benefit plans to the period in which the employees provide the services based on a formula determined by the projected accumulated benefit unit method and is recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets for the current period.

The deficit or surplus resulting from the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation less the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets is recognized as a net defined benefit plan liability or net asset. If the defined benefit plan has a surplus, the Company measures the net assets of the defined benefit plan at the lower of the surplus of the defined benefit plan or the asset limit.

All defined benefit plan obligations, including those that are expected to be paid within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employee renders service, are discounted based on the market yields at the balance sheet date on treasury bonds or high-quality corporate bonds in active markets that match the maturity and currency of the defined benefit plan obligations.

The service costs incurred for the defined benefit plan and the net interest on the net liability or net asset of the defined benefit plan are recognized in profit or loss or the cost of the related assets; the changes arising from the remeasurement of the net liability or net asset of the defined benefit plan are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in the subsequent accounting periods, and the portion previously recognized in other comprehensive income is fully carried forward to unappropriated earnings in the scope of equity at the time of the termination of the original defined benefit plan. (b) The changes in other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reversed to profit or loss in subsequent accounting periods.

Upon settlement of a defined benefit plan, a settlement gain or loss is recognized as the difference between the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation determined at the settlement date and the settlement price.

(3) Accounting for termination benefits

√ Applicable □Not applicable

When the Company provides termination benefits to employees, the Company

recognizes an employee compensation liability arising from the termination benefits and recognizes it in profit or loss at the earlier of the following: when the Company is unable to unilaterally withdraw the termination benefits provided as a result of a plan to terminate employment or a proposal for a reduction in workforce; and when the Company recognizes costs or expenses related to a restructuring that involves the payment of termination benefits.

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

34. Lease liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a lease liability for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments. Lease payments include:

- Fixed payments (including material fixed payments), net of amounts related to lease incentives if lease incentives exist;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or ratio;
- Payments expected to be due based on the residual value of the guarantee provided by the company;

- The exercise price of a purchase option, provided that the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise the option;
- Payments required to exercise the option to terminate the lease, provided that the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company uses the lease implicit rate as the discount rate, but if the lease implicit rate is not reasonably determinable, the Company's

of the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company calculates interest expense on lease liabilities at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term and recognizes it in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset when they are actually incurred.

If any of the following circumstances occurs after the commencement date of the lease term, the Company re-measures the lease liability and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero but the lease liability needs to be further reduced, the difference is recognized in profit or loss for the current period:

- When there is a change in the appraisal of the purchase option, lease renewal option or termination option, or when the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is not consistent with the original appraisal, the Company re-measures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments after the change and the revised discount rate;

When there is a change in the substantive fixed payments, a change in the amount expected to be payable for the residual value of the guarantee, or a change in the index or rate used to determine the lease payments, the Company remeasures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments after the change and the original discount rate. However, if the change in lease payments results from a change in the floating rate, the present value is calculated using the revised discount rate.

35. projected liability

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes obligations related to contingencies as estimated liabilities when the following conditions are simultaneously met:

(1) The obligation is a present obligation assumed by the Company;

(2) It is probable that the fulfillment of this obligation will result in an outflow of

economic benefits to the Company;

(3) The amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Projected liabilities are initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation.

In determining the best estimate, factors such as risks, uncertainties and the time value of money associated with the contingency are taken into account. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, best estimates are determined by discounting the related future cash outflows.

Where there is a continuous range of expenditure requirements and the likelihood of each outcome within that range is equal, the best estimate is based on the middle of the range; in other cases, the best estimate is treated as follows:

- Where a contingency relates to a single item, it is determined on the basis of the most likely amount to occur.
- Where contingencies involve multiple items, they are determined on the basis of a calculation of the various possible outcomes and associated probabilities.

Where the expenditure required to settle a projected liability is expected to be reimbursed, in whole or in part, by a third party, the amount of the reimbursement is recognized separately as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received, and the amount of reimbursement recognized does not exceed the carrying amount of the projected liability.

The Company reviews the carrying value of estimated liabilities at the balance sheet date, and if there is conclusive evidence that the carrying value does not reflect the current best estimate, the carrying value is adjusted in accordance with the current best estimate.

36. share-based payment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's share-based payments are transactions in which equity instruments are granted or liabilities determined on the basis of equity instruments are assumed for the purpose of obtaining services from employees or other parties. The Company's share-based payments are categorized as equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

1. Equity-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for services rendered by employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to the employees. For share-based payment transactions that are immediately exercisable after grant, the related cost or expense is recognized at the grant date based on the fair value of the equity instruments, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus. For share-based payment transactions in which rights are exercisable only after the completion of services within a waiting period or the fulfillment of specified performance conditions after the grant, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will become exercisable, the Company recognizes the services acquired in the current period in the relevant costs or expenses based on the fair value at the date of the grant, and increases the capital surplus accordingly.

If the terms of an equity-settled share-based payment are modified, acquired services are recognized at least as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, any modification that increases the fair value of the equity instrument granted, or a change that is beneficial to the employee at the date of modification, is recognized as an increase in services acquired.

If, during the waiting period, the granted equity instrument is canceled, the Company treats the canceled granted equity instrument as an accelerated exercise and recognizes the amount to be recognized during the remaining waiting period immediately in profit or loss and recognizes capital surplus. However, if a new equity instrument is granted and it is determined on the grant date of the new equity instrument that the new equity instrument granted is intended to replace the equity instrument that was canceled, the replacement equity instrument granted is treated in the same manner as if the modification of the terms and conditions of the original equity instrument had been treated.

2. Cash-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of liabilities assumed by the Company that are determined by calculations based on shares or other equity instruments. For share-based payment transactions in which rights are

exercisable immediately after grant, the Company recognizes the related costs or expenses at the fair value of the liabilities assumed on the date of grant, with a corresponding increase in liabilities. For share-based payment transactions in which rights are not exercisable until the completion of services within a waiting period or the fulfillment of specified performance conditions after grant, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company records the services acquired in the current period as the related cost or expense at the fair value of the liabilities assumed by the Company, based on the best estimate of the circumstances under which the rights will become exercisable, with a corresponding increase in the liabilities. At each balance sheet date prior to settlement of the related liability and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured and the change is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

37. Preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

38. incomes

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

2. Accounting policies used for revenue recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes revenue when it has fulfilled its performance obligations under a contract, i.e., when the customer obtains control of the related goods or services. Acquiring control of the related good or service means being able to dominate the use of the good or service and derive substantially all of the economic benefits therefrom.

Where a contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company apportions the transaction price to each individual performance obligation at the inception date of the contract based on the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the goods or services promised under each individual performance obligation. The Company measures revenue based on the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled as a result of the transfer of goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to the customer. The Company determines the transaction price in accordance with the terms of the contract and in conjunction with its past customary practices. In determining the transaction price, the Company takes into account the impact of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer. The Company determines the transaction price that includes variable consideration at an amount that does not exceed the amount by which it is highly probable that the cumulative recognized revenue will not materially reverse when the related uncertainty is removed. If there is a significant financing element in a contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash that is assumed to be paid by the customer at the time the customer obtains control of the goods or services, and amortizes the difference between the transaction price and the contractual consideration over the term of the contract using the effective interest method.

If one of the following conditions is met, the performance obligation is fulfilled within a certain period of time; otherwise, the performance obligation is fulfilled at a certain point in time:

- The customer acquires and consumes the economic benefits of the Company's performance at the same time as the Company's performance.
- The customer is able to control the merchandise under construction in the course of the Company's performance.
- 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 based on the progress of performance over that

period of time, unless the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable. The Company determines the progress of performance using either the output method or the input method, taking into account the nature of the goods or services. When the progress of performance is not reasonably determinable, the Company recognizes revenue based on the amount of costs incurred until the progress of performance is reasonably determinable, provided that the costs incurred are expected to be reimbursed.

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

- The Company has a present right to receive payment for such goods or services, i.e., the customer has a present obligation to pay for such goods or services.
- The Company has transferred legal ownership of the goods to the Customer, i.e. the Customer has legal ownership of the goods.
- The Company has physically transferred the goods to the customer, i.e. the customer has taken physical possession of the goods.
- The Company has transferred the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the merchandise to the customer, i.e., the customer has acquired the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the merchandise.
- The customer has accepted the goods or services, etc.

2. Specific policies

The main business of the company is the research and development, production and sales of linear drive system products, according to the downstream application areas of the products are divided into intelligent home drive system, intelligent office drive system, medical care drive system three types of business segments, according to the sales territory can be divided into domestic sales business and overseas sales business. The principles, basis, timing and methods of revenue recognition are as follows:

(1) Domestic sales: The company sends the goods to the customers according to the delivery method agreed in the sales contract or order signed by the customers, and the revenue recognition is based on the customer's receipt confirmation information; the place of delivery of the products is the place designated by the customers;

(2) Foreign sales:

If the agreed delivery point of the products is the port of shipment, the date of bill of lading shall be the point of risk and reward transfer, the company shall declare the products for export according to the agreement and recognize the sales revenue when it obtains the bill of lading after departure from the port, and the basis of revenue recognition shall be the obtaining of the corresponding declaration and bill of lading; if the agreed delivery point of the products is the port of destination designated by the customer, the point of revenue recognition shall be the completing of the customs clearance formalities and delivery of bill of lading and the basis of revenue recognition shall be the following The basis for revenue recognition is the customs clearance documents.

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

39. contract cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Contract costs include contract performance costs and contract acquisition costs.

Costs incurred by the Company for the performance of a contract that do not fall within the scope of regulation of relevant standards, such as inventory, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets, are recognized as an asset as contract performance costs when the following conditions are met:

- The cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract.
- This cost increases the resources available to the Company to meet its performance obligations in the future.
- The cost is expected to be recovered.

Incremental costs incurred by the Company to acquire a contract that are expected to be recovered are recognized as an asset as contract acquisition costs. Assets related to contract costs are amortized using the same basis as revenue recognition for the goods or services to which the asset relates; however, the

If the amortization period for contract acquisition costs does not exceed one year, the Company recognizes the costs in profit or loss when incurred.

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

1. The residual consideration that is expected to be realized as a result of the transfer of goods or services related to the asset;

2. The estimated costs to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

If there is a subsequent change in the factors that impaired the asset in a prior period that causes the aforementioned difference to be greater than the carrying amount of the asset, the Company reverses the original provision for impairment and recognizes it in profit or loss for the current period, provided that the carrying amount of the asset after the reversal does not exceed what the asset would have been at the date of the reversal assuming that no provision for impairment had been made.

40. government grant

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. Types

Government grants, which are monetary or non-monetary assets acquired by the Company from the government at no cost, are categorized as asset-related government grants and revenue-related government grants.

Asset-related government grants are government grants obtained by the Company for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or otherwise forming long-term assets. Government grants related to revenues are government grants other than those related to assets.

The Company's specific criteria for classifying government grants as asset-related are: government grants obtained by the Company and used to acquire, construct or otherwise form long-term assets.

The Company's specific criteria for classifying government grants as related to revenue are: government grants other than those related to assets acquired are classified as related to revenue.

For governmental documents that do not specify the target of the subsidy, the Company classifies the governmental subsidy as asset-related or revenue-related based on whether it is used to acquire, construct or otherwise form a long-term asset.

2. Confirmation of point of time

Government grants are recognized when the Company is able to meet the conditions attached to them and they are receivable.

3. Accounting treatment

Government grants related to assets are either offset against the carrying amount of the related assets or recognized as deferred revenue. If deferred revenue is recognized, it is recognized in profit or loss in a reasonable and systematic manner over the useful life of the related assets (recognized as other income if it is related to the Company's ordinary activities, or recognized as non-operating income if it is not related to the Company's ordinary activities);

Government grants related to income that are used to compensate the Company for costs or losses incurred in future periods are recognized as deferred income and recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the costs or losses are recognized (in other income if they are related to the Company's day-to-day activities; in non-operating income if they are not related to the Company's day-to-day activities) or are offset against the costs or losses incurred. For the purpose of compensating the Company for the costs or losses incurred, the costs or losses are recognized directly in profit or loss for the current period (recognized as other income if they are related to the Company's day-to-day activities, or recognized as non-operating income if they are not related to the Company's day-to-day activities), or are offset against the costs or losses incurred.

The Company obtains policy preferential loan subsidies and distinguishes between the following two scenarios, which are accounted for separately:

(1) If the treasury disburses the subsidized interest rate funds to a lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy preferential interest rate, the Company uses the actual amount of the borrowing received as the recorded value of the borrowing, and calculates the related borrowing costs on the basis of the principal amount of the borrowing and the interest rate of such policy preferential interest rate.

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

41. Deferred income tax assets/deferred income tax liabilities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Income taxes consist of current and deferred income taxes. The Company recognizes current and deferred income taxes in profit or loss, except for income taxes arising from business combinations and transactions or events directly attributable to owners' equity (including other comprehensive income).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts (temporary differences).

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to future years, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences, except in special cases. The special circumstances under which deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities are not recognized include:

- Initial recognition of goodwill;

- A transaction or event that is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit and taxable income (or deductible losses) at the time it occurs.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, 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 tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the balance sheet date are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the related assets are recovered or the related liabilities are settled in accordance with the tax laws.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is written down if it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will not be available to offset the benefit of the deferred tax assets in future periods. The write-downs are reversed when it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable income will be available.

When there is a legal right to settle on a net basis and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to acquire assets and settle liabilities simultaneously, current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are presented on a net basis after offsetting.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented net of offsets when the following conditions are simultaneously met

- A taxable entity has a legal right to settle current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;
- Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different taxable entities, but in each future period in which significant deferred tax assets and liabilities are reversed, the taxable entities involved intend to either settle current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

42. tenancy

(1). Accounting for operating leases

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Lease receipts under operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis in each period during the lease term. The Company capitalizes initial direct

costs incurred in connection with operating leases and apportions them to current profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as rental income is recognized. Variable lease payments that are not recognized as lease receipts are recognized in profit or loss when they are actually incurred. When an operating lease is changed, the Company accounts for it as a new lease from the effective date of the change, and the lease receipts received in advance or receivable relating to the lease before the change are recognized as receipts under the new lease.

(2). Accounting for finance leases

√ Applicable □Not applicable

At the inception date of a lease, the Company recognizes a finance lease receivable for a finance lease and derecognizes the finance lease asset. When the Company initially measures a finance lease receivable, the net investment in the lease is recognized as the recorded value of the finance lease receivable. The net investment in the lease is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of the lease receipts not yet received at the commencement date of the lease term discounted at the interest rate embedded in the lease.

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term. The derecognition and impairment of finance lease receivables are accounted for in accordance with "V.10 Financial instruments" in this note.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the net investment in leases are recognized in profit or loss when they are actually incurred.

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

- The change expands the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more of the leased assets;
- The increased consideration is comparable to the separate price of the expanded portion of the lease adjusted for the circumstances of that contract.

If a modification of a finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company treats the modified lease under the following circumstances, respectively:

- If the change would have been effective on the lease commencement date and the lease would have been classified as an operating lease, the Company would have accounted for the lease as a new lease beginning on the effective date of the lease change and would have used the net investment in the lease prior to the effective date of the lease change as the carrying value of the leased asset;

If the change is effective on the lease commencement date and the lease would be classified as a finance lease, the Company accounts for the change in accordance with the policy on modification or renegotiation of contracts in "V.10 Financial Instruments" in this note.

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

√ Applicable □Not applicable

1. The Company as lessee

(1) usufructuary assets

On the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. This cost includes:

The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

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;

Initial direct costs incurred by the Company;

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 that are attributable to the production of inventory.

The Company subsequently depreciates right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the leased asset if ownership of the leased asset can be reasonably assured at the end of the lease term; otherwise, the leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The Company follows the principles described in "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" in this note to determine whether right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for identified impairment losses.

(2) Lease liabilities

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a lease liability for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments. Lease payments include:

Fixed payments (including material fixed payments), net of amounts related to lease incentives if lease incentives exist;

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or ratio;

Payments expected to be due based on the residual value of the guarantee provided by the company;

The exercise price of a purchase option, provided that the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise the option;

Payments required to exercise the option to terminate the lease, provided that the lease term reflects that the Company will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Company uses the interest rate embedded in the lease as the discount rate, but if the lease embedded rate is not reasonably determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate.

The Company calculates interest expense on lease liabilities at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term and recognizes it in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in profit or loss or in the cost of the related asset when they are actually incurred.

If any of the following circumstances occurs after the commencement date of the lease term, the Company re-measures the lease liability and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero but the lease liability needs to be further reduced, the difference is recognized in profit or loss for the current period:

When there is a change in the appraisal of the purchase option, lease renewal option or termination option, or when the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is not consistent with the original appraisal, the Company re-measures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments after the change and the revised discount rate;

When there is a change in the substantive fixed payments, a change in the amount expected to be payable for the residual value of the guarantee, or a change in the index or rate used to determine the lease payments, the Company remeasures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments after the change and the original discount rate. However, if the change in lease payments results from a change in the floating rate, the present value is calculated using the revised discount rate.

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

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and to recognize the related lease payments in profit or loss or in the cost of the related assets on a straight-line basis over

the lease term in each period. Short-term leases are leases with a term of 12 months or less at the inception date of the lease term and do not include an option to purchase. Low-value asset leases are leases that have a lower value when the individual leased asset is a brand-new asset. If the Company subleases or expects to sublease a leased asset, the original lease is not a low-value asset lease.

(4) Change of Lease

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if the lease modification occurs and both of the following conditions are met: the lease modification expands the scope of the lease by increasing the right to use one or more leased assets;

The increased consideration is comparable to the separate price of the expanded portion of the lease adjusted for the circumstances of that contract.

If a lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company reapportions the consideration of the modified contract, re-determines the lease term, and re-measures the lease liability based on the present value of the modified lease payments and a revised discount rate.

If a lease modification results in a reduction in the scope of the lease or a shortening of the lease term, the Company decreases the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly and recognizes the gain or loss related to partial or complete termination of the lease in profit or loss for the current period. If other lease modifications result in a remeasurement of the lease liability, the Company adjusts the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

(5) Rental concessions related to the new Crown Pneumonia outbreak

For the simplified method of rent abatement related to the new crown pneumonia outbreak, the Company does not evaluate whether a lease modification has occurred and continues to

Interest expense on lease liabilities is calculated and recognized in profit or loss at the same discount rate as before the reduction, and the right-of-use assets continue to be depreciated at the same rate as before the reduction. In the event of a rent abatement, the Company treats the abated rent as a variable lease payment, and when the original rent payment obligation is discharged by entering into an abatement agreement, etc., the Company reduces the cost or expense of the related asset by the amount discounted at a rate consistent with the discount rate prior to the discount rate before the abatement, and adjusts the lease liability accordingly; in the event of a deferred rental payment, the Company reduces the lease liability recognized in prior periods at the time the actual payment is made. For short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Company continues to recognize the original contractual rentals in the same manner as it did prior to the reduction in the related

(b) Costs or expenses of related assets. When rent reductions occur, the Company recognizes the rent reductions as variable lease payments and reduces the related asset costs or expenses in the period in which the reductions occur; when rent payments are deferred, the Company recognizes the rent payable as a payable in the period in which the rent is originally paid and reduces the payable recognized in prior periods when the rent is actually paid.

2. The Company as lessor

At the inception date of a lease, the Company classifies leases as finance leases and operating leases. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the leased asset, regardless of whether ownership is ultimately transferred. Operating leases are leases other than finance leases. When the Company acts as a sublease lessor, it classifies the sublease based on the right-of-use asset resulting from the original lease.

(1) Accounting for operating leases

Lease receipts under operating leases are recognized as rental income on a straight-line basis in each period during the lease term. The Company capitalizes initial direct costs incurred in connection with operating leases and apportions them to current profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as rental income is recognized. Variable lease payments that are not recognized as lease receipts are recognized in profit or loss when they are actually incurred. When an operating lease is changed, the Company accounts for it as a new lease from the effective date of the change, and the lease receipts received in advance or receivable relating to the lease before the change are recognized as receipts under the new lease.

(2) Accounting for finance leases

At the inception date of a lease, the Company recognizes a finance lease receivable

for a finance lease and derecognizes the finance lease asset. When the Company initially measures a finance lease receivable, the net investment in the lease is recognized as the recorded value of the finance lease receivable. The net investment in the lease is the sum of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of the lease receipts not yet received at the commencement date of the lease term discounted at the interest rate embedded in the lease.

The Company calculates and recognizes interest income at a fixed periodic rate for each period during the lease term. Derecognition and impairment of finance lease receivables are accounted for in accordance with "Financial instruments" in this note.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the net investment in leases are recognized in profit or loss when they are actually incurred.

The Company accounts for a change in a finance lease as a separate lease when the change occurs and both of the following conditions are met: the change expands the scope of the lease by increasing the right to use one or more of the leased assets;

The increased consideration is comparable to the separate price of the expanded portion of the lease adjusted for the circumstances of that contract.

If a modification of a finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Company treats the modified lease under the following circumstances, respectively:

If the change would have been effective on the lease commencement date and the lease would have been classified as an operating lease, the Company would have accounted for the lease as a new lease beginning on the effective date of the lease change and would have used the net investment in the lease prior to the effective date of the lease change as the carrying value of the leased asset;

If the change is effective at the lease commencement date and the lease would be classified as a finance lease, the Company accounts for the change in accordance with the policy on modification or renegotiation of contracts in this note "Financial Instruments".

(3) Rental concessions related to the new Crown Pneumonia outbreak

For operating leases that utilize the simplified method of rent abatement related to the new crown pneumonia outbreak, the Company continues to recognize the original contractual rentals as lease revenue in a manner consistent with the methodology used prior to the abatement; where rent abatement occurs, the Company recognizes the abatement as a variable lease payment, which is offset against lease revenue during the period of the abatement; and where there is a deferral of rental receipts, the Company recognizes rentals receivable as a receivable in the period of the original receipt, which is offset against receivables recognized earlier when they are the receivable recognized in prior periods when it is actually received.

For finance leases that utilize the simplified method of rent abatement related to the New Crown Pneumonia outbreak, the Company continues to calculate interest at a discount rate consistent with the rate prior to the abatement and recognizes it as lease income. In the event of a rent abatement, the Company treats the abated rent as a variable lease payment, and when the right to receive the original rent is waived by entering into an abatement agreement, etc., the amount of the abatement is discounted at the undiscounted or pre-abatement discount rate to reduce the originally recognized lease income, and the portion of the discount that is not sufficient to reduce the amount of the abatement is included in investment income, and the amount of the finance lease receivable is adjusted accordingly; in the event of a delay in the collection of the rental payment, the Company will reduce the amount of the finance lease receivable recognized in prior periods at the time the rental payment is actually received. The Company will reduce the finance lease receivable recognized in the previous period when the lease is actually received.

3. Sale and leaseback transactions

The Company evaluates whether the transfer of assets in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale in accordance with the principles described in "Revenue" in this note.

(1) as lessee

If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as lessee, measures the right-of-use asset resulting from the sale and leaseback at the portion of the original asset's carrying value that relates to the right of use obtained by leasing it back and recognizes the related gain or loss only on the right transferred to

the lessor; if the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as lessee, continues to recognize the transferred asset, and at the same time, a financial liability equal to the revenue from the transfer. The Company, as the lessee, continues to recognize the transferred asset and at the same time recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. For details of the accounting treatment of financial liabilities, please refer to "Financial Instruments" in this note.

(2) lessor

If the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is a sale, the Company, as lessor, accounts for the purchase of the asset and accounts for the lease of the asset in accordance with the policy of "2. The Company as Lessor" mentioned above; if the transfer of an asset in a sale and leaseback transaction is not a sale, the Company, as lessor, does not recognize the asset being transferred, but The Company, as the lessor, does not recognize the transferred assets, but recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds. For details of the accounting treatment of financial assets, please refer to "Financial Instruments" in this note.

43. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

What and why changes in accounting policies	Approval process	Remarks (materially affected statement items) Name and amount)
Implementation of Accounting Standard Interpretation No. 16	board of directors	See note for details

Other notes:

Implementation of Accounting Standard Interpretation No. 16

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) issued ASBE Interpretation No. 16 on November 30, 2022 (Caijing [2022] No. 31 to
(hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16").

① Accounting for the income tax effects of dividends related to financial instruments classified by the issuer as equity instruments

Interpretation No. 16 stipulates that for financial instruments classified as equity instruments by an enterprise, if the related dividend expenses are deductible before enterprise income tax in accordance with the relevant provisions of the tax policy, the income tax effect related to the dividends should be recognized when the dividends payable are recognized and the income tax effect of the dividends should be recognized in profit or loss in the current period or in the manner consistent with the accounting treatment adopted for the past transactions or events that resulted in available-for-distribution profits. owner's equity items (including other comprehensive income items).

This provision shall be effective from the date of its publication, and if the relevant dividend payable occurs between January 1, 2022 and the date of its implementation, the dividend payable shall be paid in accordance with this provision.

Adjustments should be made; retroactive adjustments should be made if they occurred prior to January 1, 2022 and the related financial instruments had not been derecognized as of January 1, 2022. The implementation of this provision did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

②Accounting treatment of an enterprise's modification of cash-settled share-based payment to equity-settled share-based payment

Interpretation No. 16 clarifies that if an enterprise modifies the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment agreement to make it an equity-settled share-based payment, at the date of modification (regardless of whether it occurs within the waiting period or after the end of the waiting period), it shall measure the equity-settled share-based payment at the fair value of the equity instrument granted on the date of modification, recognize the services acquired in capital surplus, and simultaneously derecognize the cash-settled share-based payment liabilities recognized at the modification date, with the difference between the two recognized in profit or loss.

This regulation is effective from the date of publication, and new relevant transactions from January 1, 2022 to the date of implementation will be adjusted in accordance with this regulation;

If the relevant transactions occurring before January 1, 2022 have not been treated in accordance with this provision, they should be retrospectively adjusted for the cumulative effect of

This provision adjusts retained earnings and other related items as of January 1, 2022, and does not adjust prior period comparative financial statement data. The implementation of this provision did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(2). Significant changes in accounting estimates

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3).2023 年起首次执行新会计准则或准则解释等涉及调整首次执行当年年初的财务报表

□Applicable √Not Applicable

45. (sth. or sb) else

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VI. Taxes

1. Major Taxes and Tax Rates

Major Taxes and Tax Rates Situation

√Applicable □Not applicable

tax types	taxable basis	duty rate
value-added tax (VAT)	Calculate the output tax amount based on the income from the sale of goods and taxable services calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Law, and deduct the current period's allowable credit The difference is the VAT payable after the input tax of the	9%, 10%, 13%, 19%, 20%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Based on actual VAT and excise taxes paid	5%
corporate income tax	Based on taxable income	15%, 16.5%, 17%, 21%, 23.2%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 31.23%

Education surcharge	Based on actual VAT and excise taxes paid	3%
Local education surcharge	Based on actual VAT and excise taxes paid	2%

Disclosure of the existence of taxable entities with different corporate income tax rates

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of taxable entity	Income tax rate (%)
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	Note 1
jiecang europe gmbh	31.23%
J-STAR Corporation	23.2%
Xinchang Jiechang Import & Export Co.	25%
J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.	24%
jiecang pvt ltd	26%
Zhejiang Shiyou Drive Technology Co.	25%
j-star motions (singapore) pte. ltd.	17%
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	25%
LOGICDATA Electronic & Software Entwicklungs GmbH	25%
LOGICDATA North America, Inc.	Note 1
METMO s.r.o.	25%
LogicData International	25%
Logicdata Asia Limited	16.5%

Note 1: The U.S. corporate income tax is divided into federal and state taxes, with the federal tax being 21% and local rates applying to each state's state tax.

2. Tax incentives

√Applicable □Not applicable

1、According to the "Reply Letter on the Record of High-tech Enterprises in Zhejiang Province in 2020" (Guo Ke Huo Zi [2020] No. 251) of the Leading Group Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Recognition and Management Office, the Company has passed the re-recognition of high-tech enterprises, which is valid for 3 years, and the Company will enjoy the relevant preferential policies of high-tech enterprises from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022 During the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022, the Company enjoys the preferential policies for high-tech enterprises and pays enterprise income tax at a rate of 15%.

2、According to December 30, 2022, the Leading Group Office of the National High-tech Enterprises Recognition and Management Office "On the Ningbo Announcement of the First Batch of High and New Technology Enterprises Recognized by the Recognition Organization in 2022 for Filing", Subsidiary Ningbo Creative Drive Technology Co.

The company was included in the first batch of high-tech enterprises recognized by the

Ningbo City Certification Organization in 2022, and passed the high-tech enterprises Certificate No. GR202233101352, issued on December 1, 2022, valid for three years. 2022 1 During the period from December 1, 2010 to December 31, 2024, the Company enjoyed the preferential policies for high-tech enterprises and paid enterprise income tax at a rate of 15%.

3、According to the list of high and new technology enterprises recognized by the Zhejiang Provincial Certification Organization in 2022 for the record, the subsidiary Zhejiang Juyou Intelligent Science and Technology Co. Ltd. has passed the High and New Technology Enterprise Recognition, Certificate No. GR202233001003, issued on December 2022 The Company is entitled to the preferential policies for high-tech enterprises for the period from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024 and will pay enterprise income tax at a rate of 15%.

According to the relevant provisions of Circular No. Cai Shui [2011] 100 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation "Notice on the Policy of Value-added Tax on Software Products", the Company enjoys the tax concession of immediate tax rebate for the portion of the actual tax burden of the value-added tax exceeding 3% when the Company sells self-developed and produced software products.

3. (sth. or sb) else

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Notes to the consolidated financial statements 1. Currency funds

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
(accountancy)	55,027.64	12,488.50
a bank account	2,147,819,814.01	2,409,000,115.87
Other monetary funds	50,787,527.19	75,396,937.05
add up the total	2,198,662,368.85	2,484,409,541.42
Of which: deposits abroad total (amount or value)	314,281,684.78	329,288,254.78

Other notes:

Of these, the following is a breakdown of monetary funds that have restrictions on their use due to collateralization, pledges or freezing, as well as those that are placed outside the country and have restrictions on the repatriation of funds:

sports event	Closing balance	Prior year-end balance
Pledged bank certificates of deposit	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
Banker's acceptance deposit	30,454,370.84	64,903,196.26
credit deposit	10,342,551.21	9,889,732.00
Other deposits	16,000.00	16,000.00
add up the total	240,812,922.05	274,808,928.26

2. Financial assets held for trading

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
Among them:		
derivative financial asset	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
financial product		
add up the total	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Derivative financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Notes receivable

(1). Notes receivable are presented in a categorized manner

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	-	1,230,000.00
add up the total	-	1,230,000.00

(2). The Company's pledged notes receivable at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Notes receivable end of period that have been endorsed or discounted by the Company and are not yet due at the balance sheet date

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Notes converted to accounts receivable by the Company at period end due to failure of the maker to perform

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Actual write-off of notes receivable during the period

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Accounts receivable

(1). Disclosure by age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	

Of which: within 1 year	
Within 1 year	426,342,130.06
Subtotal less than 1 year	426,342,130.06
1 to 2 years	5,466,398.41
2 to 3 years	93,975.00
add up the total	431,902,503.47

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)		sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Percentage of accruals (%)	
Provision for bad debts on an individual basis										
Among them:										
Provision for bad debts by portfolio	431,902,503.47	100.00	22,457,373.71	5.20	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	100.00	23,954,981.23	5.54	408,203,371.84
Among them:										
Ageing portfolio	431,902,503.47	100.00	22,457,373.71	5.20	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	100.00	23,954,981.23	5.54	408,203,371.84
add up the total	431,902,503.47	/	22,457,373.71	/	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	/	23,954,981.23	/	408,203,371.84

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:
√Applicable □Not applicable
Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	accounts receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Within 1 year	426,342,130.06	21,317,106.53	5
1 to 2 years	5,466,398.41	1,093,279.68	20
2 to 3 years	93,975.00	46,987.50	50
More than 3 years	0.00	0.00	100
add up the total	431,902,503.47	22,457,373.71	/

Criteria and description of recognition of bad debts by portfolio:
√Applicable □Not applicable

For accounts receivable, regardless of whether they contain a significant financing component, the Company always measures its allowance for losses at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire period of existence, and the resulting increase or reversal of the amount of the allowance for losses is recognized as an impairment loss or gain in profit or loss.

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or transfer classifier for a chapter in old Chinese fictional novels	Write-offs or write-offs	Other changes	
of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:						
Ageing portfolio	23,954,981.23			1,497,607.52		22,457,373.71
add up the total	23,954,981.23			1,497,607.52		22,457,373.71

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Amount written off
Accounts receivable actually written off	3,400.00

of which significant accounts receivable write-offs
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Accounts receivable write-off instructions:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Closing balance	Percentage of closing balance of accounts receivable Proportion of total (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Unit I	41,462,939.79	9.60	2,073,146.99
Unit 2	28,863,643.70	6.68	1,443,182.18
Unit 3	20,803,144.07	4.82	1,040,157.20
Unit IV	20,135,018.18	4.66	1,006,750.91
Unit V	18,034,468.60	4.18	901,723.43
add up the total	129,299,214.54	29.94	6,464,960.72

(6). Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Receivables financing
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00
add up the total	4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00

Changes in receivables financing during the period and changes in fair value:
√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Prior year-end balance	New for this period	Current period derecognition	Other changes	Closing balance	Cumulative provision for losses recognized in other comprehensive income
banker's acceptance	1,000,000.00	22,315,778.42	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02	4,683,844.80	
add up the total	1,000,000.00	22,315,778.42	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02	4,683,844.80	

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:
√Applicable □Not applicable
Notes receivable end of period that have been endorsed or discounted by the Company and are 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	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02
add up the total	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02

7. Advance payments

(1). Prepayments by age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	59,577,900.03	100	10,621,557.24	100
add up the total	59,577,900.03	100	10,621,557.24	100

Explanation of the reasons for the delayed settlement of prepayments with an age of more than one year and with significant amounts: Not applicable

(2). Top five prepayments with closing balances, grouped by prepayment recipient

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of unit	Closing balance	Percentage of total closing balance of prepayments Proportion (%)
Unit I	23,797,863.43	39.94
Unit 2	14,334,229.31	24.06
Unit 3	850,689.40	1.43
Unit IV	803,356.80	1.35
Unit V	439,900.00	0.74
add up the total	40,226,038.94	67.52

Other notes
□Applicable
√Not Applicable

8. Presentation of other accounts receivable items

√ Applicable

□Not

applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance

Other receivables	36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98
add up the total	36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable

√Not

Applicable

Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Dividends receivable

(1). Dividends receivable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant dividends receivable aged over 1 year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable

√Not

Applicable

Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other receivables

(1). Disclosure by age

√Applicable□Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
Within 1 year	35,656,300.37
Subtotal less than 1 year	35,656,300.37
1 to 2 years	2,020,011.94
2 to 3 years	29,223.70
More than 3 years	0.00
add up the total	37,705,536.01

(2). Breakdown by nature of funds

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
Export tax refunds receivable	19,783,843.08	23,061,294.74
Deposits, security deposits	3,573,767.31	6,267,662.25
Deposit of escrow account equity disbursements	4,715,956.02	4,083,024.12
Other suspense payments	9,631,969.60	6,385,190.72
add up the total	37,705,536.01	39,797,171.83

(3). Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

provision for bad debts	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	add up the total
	Expected credit losses for the next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire life cycle (no credit losses) (with impairment)	Expected credit losses over the life of the loan (incurred credit losses) (with impairment)	
January 1, 2023 Remaining horizontal tablet or inscribed board	1,644,501.85			1,644,501.85
January 1, 2023 Remaining Amount for the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
Provision for the current period	1,098,062.55			-668,062.55
Reversal during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Write-offs during the period				
Other changes				
Prior year-end Remaining June	39,797,171.83			39,797,171.83

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of other receivables for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

√Applicable □Not applicable

The movement in the carrying amount of other accounts receivable is shown below:

Carrying amount	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)	

Carrying amount	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	add up the total
	Expected credit losses for the next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire life of the credit facilities (no credit losses) Impairment)	Expected credit losses (incurred credit) for the full life of the Impairment)	
Balance at the end of the previous year in the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
New for this period				
Current period derecognition	2,091,635.82			2,091,635.82
Increase in business combinations				
Closing balance	37,705,536.01			37,705,536.01

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis used to assess whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or transfer classifier for chapter in old Chinese fictional novels	Write-offs or write-offs melt (metal)	Other changes	
Ageing	1,644,501.85	-668,062.55				976,439.30

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Other receivables actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of payments	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of closing balance of other receivables Proportion of total amount (%)	provision for bad debts Closing balance
Unit I	Export tax refunds receivable	19,783,843.08	Within 1 year	52.47	

Unit 2	Depository Accounts Unit Rights payments	4,715,956.02	Within 2 years	12.51	
Unit 3	Other suspense payments	1,120,000.00	Within 2 years	2.97	
Unit IV	deposit	1,112,836.70	Within 1 year	2.95	
Unit V	deposit	579,501.18	Within 1 year	1.54	
add up the total	/	27,312,136.97	/	72.44	

(7). Receivables relating to government grants

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(8). Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(9). Amounts transferred from other receivables that continue to be involved in the formation of assets and liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

9. Inventories

(1). Inventory classification

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Inventory classification	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	Provision for inventory write-downs/contractual performance Provision for impairment of contract costs	book value	Carrying amount	Provision for inventory write-downs/contractual performance Provision for impairment of contract costs	book value
raw materials	399,737,677.12	4,486,055.25	395,251,621.87	389,904,510.78	5,042,211.71	384,862,299.07
in product	6,742,472.37	-	6,742,472.37	2,104,213.91		2,104,213.91
merchandise in stock	313,949,870.59	10,166,075.05	303,783,795.54	351,478,860.83	7,753,302.02	343,725,558.81
swing space	5,963,363.06	439,156.39	5,524,206.67	8,081,683.08	439,156.39	7,642,526.69
Goods in transit	17,198,357.97	-	17,198,357.97	12,537,240.91		12,537,240.91
Issuance of goods	51,027,508.06	-	51,027,508.06	51,831,493.73		51,831,493.73
add up the total	794,619,249.17	15,091,286.69	779,527,962.48	815,938,003.24	13,234,670.12	802,703,333.12

(2). Provision for decline in value of inventories and impairment of contractual performance costs

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ sports event □Not applicable

	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	5,042,211.71			556,156.46		4,486,055.25
merchandise in	7,753,302.02	2,412,773.03				10,166,075.05

(3). Explanation of closing balance of inventories containing amounts capitalized for borrowing costs

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Explanation of the amount of amortization of contract performance costs for the period

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

10. Contract assets (1). Status of contract assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment of contract assets during the period

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

11. Assets held for sale

□Applicable √Not Applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

13. Other current assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Unpaid VAT	14,775,456.26	7,429,993.70
Prepayment of enterprise income tax	13,160,709.05	30,806,443.32
Time certificates of deposit and interest	41,199,342.45	40,000,000.00
add up the total	69,135,507.76	78,236,437.02

Other
notes: Not
applicable

14. Debt investments

(1). Status of Debt Investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant debt investments at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

□Applicable √Not Applicable

15. Other debt investments (1). Status of other debt investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant other debt investments at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1) Long-term receivables

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2) Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) Long-term receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4) Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of long-term receivables with continuing involvement

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

17. Long-term equity investments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

18. Investments in other equity instruments (1). Investments in other equity instruments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Investments in non-trading equity instruments

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

19. Other non-current financial assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
At fair value through profit or loss Beneficial financial assets	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Of which: share of equity investment funds	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
add up the total	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00

Other
notes: Not
applicable

20. Investment properties

Investment property
measurement model
not applicable

21.
Presentatio
n of fixed
asset items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
fixed assets	1,454,541,134.19	1,421,130,444.08
add up the total	1,454,541,134.19	1,421,130,444.08

Other
notes: Not
applicable

fixed assets

(1). Fixed assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Houses and buildings	machinery and equipment	carrier	Electronic equipment and others	land ownership	add up the total
i. Original book value:						
1. Opening balance	887,563,547.01	715,029,194.40	29,211,048.36	80,578,798.17	89,308,341.59	1,801,690,929.53
2. Increase during the period	42,438,648.03	71,853,053.53	1,704,963.43	24,236,655.46	-390,716.24	139,842,604.21
(1) Acquisition	19,652,537.99	13,266,720.96	893,565.63	18,937,994.59		52,750,819.17
(2) Transfer from construction in progress	11,931,146.52	53,003,894.48	636,045.40	1,137,340.33		66,708,426.74
(3) Increase in business combinations						
(4) Exchange rate changes	10,854,963.52	5,582,438.09	175,352.40	4,161,320.54	-390,716.24	20,383,358.31
3. Decrease during the period		25,075,184.28	1,348,394.45	2,348,110.54		28,771,689.27
(1) Disposal or scrapping		3,363,081.60	1,348,394.45	2,348,110.54		7,059,586.59
(2) Transfer to construction in progress		21,712,102.68				21,712,102.68
4. Closing balance	930,002,195.04	761,807,063.65	29,567,617.34	102,467,343.09	88,917,625.35	1,912,761,844.47
II. Accumulated depreciation						
1. Opening balance	103,805,598.82	215,384,541.99	18,588,597.96	42,757,901.54		380,536,640.31
2. Increase during the period	21,531,738.21	33,467,981.35	2,424,660.03	23,102,269.27		80,526,648.85
(1) Provision	20,743,090.95	31,254,273.25	2,341,802.12	21,962,317.58		76,301,483.90
(2) Exchange rate changes	788,647.27	2,213,708.10	82,857.91	1,139,951.69		4,225,164.96
3. Decrease during the period		940,774.38	738,999.85	1,186,649.79		2,866,424.02
(1) Disposal or scrapping		940,774.38	738,999.85	1,186,649.79		2,866,424.02
(2) Transfer to construction in progress						
4. Closing balance	125,337,337.03	247,911,748.95	20,274,258.14	64,673,521.02		458,196,865.14

III. Provision for impairment						
1. Opening balance	2,822.89		19,418.00	1,604.25		23,845.14
2. Increase during the period						
3. Decrease during the period						
4. Closing balance	2,822.89		19,418.00	1,604.25		23,845.14
IV. Carrying value						
1. Closing book value	804,662,035.12	513,895,314.70	9,273,941.20	37,792,217.82	88,917,625.35	1,454,541,134.19
2. Opening book value	783,755,125.30	499,644,652.41	10,603,032.40	37,819,292.38	89,308,341.59	1,421,130,444.08

(2). Status of temporarily idle fixed assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Fixed assets leased through finance leases

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Fixed assets leased out through operating leases

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Status of fixed assets for which certificates of title have not been issued

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	book value	Reasons for non-completion of title deeds
Meizhu Smart Office Project Phase I Plant and Office Building	44,027,765.72	Still in process

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Liquidation of fixed assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

22. Presentation of construction -in-progress projects

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
construction in progress	160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03
add up the total	160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03

Other notes: Not applicable

construction in progress

(1). Status of construction in progress

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	impairments intend	book value	Carrying amount	impairments intend	book value

American J-STAR plant and Equipment Installation	8,990,931.36		8,990,931.36	42,787,190.97		42,787,190.97
J-STAR Malaysia - to be Installation of equipment	802,865.80		802,865.80	426,014.38		426,014.38
Malaysia Plant Engineering	80,467.46		80,467.46	81,817.24		81,817.24
Creativoo Plant Engineering				31,131,717.99		31,131,717.99
Meizhu Smart Office Project	108,392,016.85		108,392,016.85	78,254,281.21		78,254,281.21
METMO New Line Worker formula	5,324,331.81		5,324,331.81	17,167,282.82		17,167,282.82
To You Auto - To be installed get ready				2,267,520.00		2,267,520.00
Beisen Recruitment Management Software construction sector				44,247.79		44,247.79
J-Star Warehouse Construction, USA an engineering project	428,962.07		428,962.07	307,835.32		307,835.32
Austria LDAT USS Health Production line installation	3,876,947.22		3,876,947.22	2,675,076.45		2,675,076.45
LDAT Exhibition Hall, Austria	1,197,030.03		1,197,030.03			
Austria LDAT SAP Actual implementation project	8,647,855.41		8,647,855.41	5,516,974.86		5,516,974.86
Plant engineering in Hungary	941,084.54		941,084.54			
add up the total	160,394,595.23		160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03		181,004,959.03

(2). Changes in significant construction-in-progress projects during the period

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	budgeted number	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amounts transferred to fixed assets during the period	Exchange rate changes	Closing balance	Cumulative investment in works as a percentage of budget (%)	project progress	Accumulated amount of interest capitalized	Of which: Current interest capital traveling allowance	Current interest capitalization rate (%)	Source of funds
American J-STAR plant and Equipment Installation		42,787,190.97	3,304,078.27	40,123,853.84	3,023,515.96	8,990,931.36		under construction				self-finance
Meizhu Smart Office Project		78,254,281.21	30,137,735.64			108,392,016.85		under construction				raise money
METMO New Production Line an engineering project		17,167,282.82	199,492.76	9,651,724.74	-2,390,719.03	5,324,331.81		under construction				self-finance

(3). Provision for impairment of construction in progress during the period

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Engineering materials

□Applicable √Not Applicable

23. Productive biological assets

(1). Produced biological assets using the cost-measurement model

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(2). Produced biological assets using the fair value measurement model

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

24. Oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

25. Right-to-use assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Houses and buildings	add up the total
I. Original book value		
1. Opening balance	62,913,838.39	62,913,838.39
2. Increase during the period	938,712.09	938,712.09
(1) New leases		
(2) Exchange rate changes	938,712.09	938,712.09
3. Decrease during the period		
4. Closing balance	63,852,550.48	63,852,550.48
II. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Opening balance	16,319,922.94	16,319,922.94
2. Increase during the period	6,406,573.78	6,406,573.78
(1) Provision	6,406,573.78	6,406,573.78
3. Decrease during the period		
(1) Disposal		
4. Closing balance	22,726,496.72	22,726,496.72

(1) Provision		
3. Decrease during the period		
(1) Disposal		
4. Closing balance		
IV. Carrying value		
1. Closing book value	41,126,053.76	41,126,053.76
2. Opening book value	46,593,915.45	46,593,915.45

Other notes: Not applicable

26. Intangible assets

(1). Status of intangible assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	land use right	franchises	hardware	trademark right	client relationship	add up the total
I. Original book value						
1. Opening balance	94,814,587.47	88,911,558.53	37,590,806.12	59,266,981.59	30,359,661.00	310,943,594.71
2. Increase during the period		5,065,747.46	4,887,528.40	778.38		9,954,054.23
(1) Acquisition		5,065,747.46	4,887,528.40	0.00		9,953,275.86
(2) In-house R&D						
(3) Increase in business combinations						
(4) Exchange rate changes				778.38		778.38
3. Decrease during the period		-5,397,722.42	-462,429.51	-3,592,049.69	-1,857,678.00	-11,309,879.63
(1) Disposal						
(2) Exchange rate changes		-5,397,722.42	-462,429.51	-3,592,049.69	-1,857,678.00	
4. Closing balance	94,814,587.47	99,375,028.41	42,940,764.03	62,859,809.66	32,217,339.00	332,207,528.57
II. Accumulated amortization						
1. Opening balance	11,874,246.81	28,445,429.91	11,192,334.56	10,274,606.77	9,609,833.48	71,396,451.53
2. Increase during the period	982,684.18	23,176,292.54	2,468,503.85	1,068,781.50	966,303.40	28,662,565.47
(1) Provision	982,684.18	21,094,081.31	2,366,727.37	446,405.18	409,000.00	25,298,898.03
(2) Exchange rate changes		2,082,211.23	101,776.49	622,376.32	557,303.40	3,363,667.44
3. Decrease during the period						
(1) Disposal						

2. Increase during the period						
(1) Provision						
3. Decrease during the period						
(1) Disposal						
4. Closing balance						
IV. Carrying value						
1. Closing book value	81,957,656.48	47,753,305.96	29,279,925.62	51,516,421.39	21,641,202.12	232,148,511.57
2. Opening book value	82,940,340.66	60,466,128.62	26,398,471.56	48,992,374.82	20,749,827.52	239,547,143.18

Intangible assets formed through in-house research and development at the end of the period as a percentage of intangible asset balance 0%

(2). Status of land-use rights with outstanding title deeds

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

27. Development expenditure

□Applicable √Not Applicable

28. Goodwill

(1). Original carrying amount of goodwill

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of investee or goodwill formation matters relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Opening balance	Increase during the period		Decrease during the period	Closing balance
		business combination acceptable	Exchange rate changes	take care of	
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	213,679,201.88		12,708,295.54		226,387,497.42
add up the total	213,679,201.88		12,708,295.54		226,387,497.42

(2). Provision for impairment of goodwill

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Information about the asset group or combination of asset groups in which the goodwill is located

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Description of the goodwill impairment testing process, key parameters (e.g., growth rate over the forecast period when the present value of future cash flows is expected, growth rate over the stabilization period, profitability, discount rate, forecast period, etc., as applicable) and the method of recognizing impairment losses on goodwill

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of investee or matters forming goodwill	Key parameters				
	forecast period	Projected growth rate (%)	stabilization rate (%)	Profitability (%)	discount rate (%)
Logic Endeavor	2023-2027	19.18, 34.06, 25.79,		-14.78,-4.282.47,	11.20

Group GmbH		19.71, 9.42		8.42, 10.85	

(5). Impact of goodwill impairment testing

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

29. Long-term amortization

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Amortization for the period	Other decreases	Closing balance
Plant ancillary facilities Amortization of construction	1,122,351.89	2,113,697.81	359,726.56		2,876,323.14
royalty amortize	208,882.77		25,005.75		183,877.02
Amortization of sewage rights	1,012,602.83		125,197.00		887,405.83
Renovation work and its amortize	4,009,419.30	811,682.03	301,278.13		4,519,823.20
add up the total	6,353,256.79	2,925,379.84	811,207.44		8,467,429.19

30. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities

(1). Deferred tax assets not offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary discrepancy	Deferred income taxes liabilities	Deductible temporary discrepancy	Deferred income taxes liabilities
Provision for impairment of assets	38,548,944.84	7,988,007.41	37,263,726.91	7,389,179.78
Unrealized profit on internal transactions	111,011,944.74	25,077,643.49	87,126,948.82	19,505,051.52
Deductible losses	314,911,621.84	63,140,187.48	137,414,393.82	29,077,759.79
government grant	48,595,863.76	7,424,332.01	32,329,041.03	4,972,343.82
equity incentive	3,877,369.37	587,005.63	28,778,577.17	4,456,641.78
withholding of warranty deposits	27,093,835.90	6,773,458.98	25,474,858.35	6,368,714.59
Contributions advances	1,500,000.00	225,000.00	3,000,000.00	450,000.00
Fair value of financial liabilities held for trading	21,394,685.00	5,348,671.25	2,340,600.00	585,150.00
value change				
add up the total	566,934,265.45	116,564,306.25	353,728,146.10	72,804,841.27

(2). Deferred tax liabilities not offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences discriminate	Deferred income taxes be in debt	Taxable temporary differences discriminate	Deferred income taxes be in debt
Capitalization of non-same-control business combinations Appraisal of value	153,632,744.60	38,408,186.15	155,910,706.20	38,977,676.55

add up the total	183,622,359.93	42,906,628.45	187,478,722.33	43,712,878.97

(3). Deferred tax assets or liabilities, net of offsets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Breakdown of unrecognized deferred tax assets

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences		1,594,271.43
Deductible losses	81,078,563.74	99,915,180.91
add up the total	81,078,563.74	101,509,452.34

(5). The deductible losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized will expire in the following years

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable

particular year	Closing amount	Opening amount	note
2023	13,808,667.20	13,808,667.20	/
2024	31,986,694.32	31,986,694.32	/
2025	20,749,585.48	20,749,585.48	/
2026	10,309,349.73	10,309,349.73	/
2027	4,224,267.01	23,060,884.18	/
add up the total	81,078,563.74	99,915,180.91	/

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

31. Other non-current assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value	Carrying amount	provision for impairment	book value
Prepayments for equipment work	15,225,146.03		15,225,146.03	3,311,070.43		3,311,070.43
"Inward and outward" margin deposits Bills and interest	807,062,765.40		807,062,765.40	796,986,226.61		796,986,226.61
Time certificates of deposit and interest	10,940,876.76		10,940,876.76	43,224,958.93		43,224,958.93
add up the total	833,228,788.19		833,228,788.19	843,522,255.97		843,522,255.97

Other
notes: Not
applicable

32. Short-term borrowing

(1). Classification of short-term loans

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
loan on pledge		181,597,481.25
Guaranteed Borrowing	426,631,746.90	719,741,385.00
credit loan	567,212,138.49	350,000,000.00
add up the total	993,843,885.39	1,251,338,866.25

Explanation of the
classification of
short-term
borrowings: Not
applicable

(2). Status of overdue short-term loans

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

33. Financial liabilities held for trading

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00
Among them:				
forward exchange settlement	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00
add up the total	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00

Other
notes: Not
applicable

34. Derivative financial liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

35. Notes payable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

kind	Closing balance	Opening balance
banker's acceptance	206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29
add up the total	206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29

The total amount of notes payable that were due and unpaid at the end of the period was $0.

36. Accounts payable

(1). Presentation of accounts payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Purchase payables	328,623,082.01	416,838,437.08
Payable for equipment work	20,037,497.71	14,652,866.46
add up the total	348,660,579.72	431,491,303.54

(2). Significant accounts payable aged over 1 year

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

37. Receipts in advance

(1). Presentation of accounts receivable in advance

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant receipts in advance aged over 1 year

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

38. Contract liabilities (1). Status of contractual liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payments received in advance	47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62
add up the total	47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62

(2). Amounts and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable

√ Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

39. Remuneration payable to employees (1). Presentation of remuneration payable to employees

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance

I. Short-term remuneration	85,672,857.75	266,829,457.79	291,207,539.10	61,294,776.45
II. Post-employment benefits -- defined contribution program	3,744,666.14	22,449,983.46	21,900,240.11	4,294,409.49
add up the total	89,417,523.89	289,279,441.26	313,107,779.21	65,589,185.94

(2). Presentation of short-term remuneration

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
i. salaries, bonuses, allowances and cross-subsidize	65,871,065.50	230,005,505.00	256,449,734.47	39,426,836.03
II. Employee benefit costs	60,647.16	6,178,941.09	6,189,424.19	50,164.06
III. Social security contributions	3,951,527.35	21,768,640.89	20,776,695.44	4,943,472.81
Of which: medical insurance premiums	3,062,388.11	20,722,664.41	19,171,782.58	4,613,269.93
Employment injury insurance premiums	685,687.08	1,045,976.49	1,471,542.30	260,121.26
Maternity insurance premiums	203,452.16	0.00	133,370.55	70,081.61
IV. Housing Provident Fund	9,864.67	5,203,125.00	5,203,307.00	9,682.67
V. Trade union funds and staff education funding	15,779,753.07	3,673,245.81	2,588,377.99	16,864,620.89
add up the total	85,672,857.75	266,829,457.79	291,207,539.10	61,294,776.45

(3). Presentation of the defined benefit plan

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
1. Basic pension insurance	3,558,619.02	21,275,917.97	20,644,761.26	4,189,775.73
2. Unemployment insurance premiums	186,047.12	1,174,065.49	1,255,478.85	104,633.76
add up the total	3,744,666.14	22,449,983.46	21,900,240.11	4,294,409.49

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

40. Taxes payable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
value-added tax (VAT)	8,031,901.91	4,568,485.82
corporate income tax	24,628,610.21	22,144,677.16
personal income tax	2,335,369.69	1,978,244.63
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1,402,534.71	507,108.67
non-residential property	656,535.58	521,888.25
Education surcharge	233,973.23	507,108.67

land use tax	1,189,282.28	1,625,339.02
property tax	1,956,000.58	3,832,507.96
Disabled Person's Guarantee Fund (DPG)	2,507,540.00	2,290,240.00
add up the total	42,941,748.19	37,975,600.18

Other notes: Not applicable

41. Presentation of other accounts payable items

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
dividend payable	100,113,835.46	109,241.16
Other accounts payable	54,468,334.14	63,832,298.18
add up the total	154,582,169.60	63,941,539.34

Other notes: Not applicable

interest due

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

dividend payable

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
ordinary share dividend	100,113,835.46	109,241.16
add up the total	100,113,835.46	109,241.16

Other notes, including significant dividends payable outstanding for more than 1 year, where the reason for non-payment should be disclosed: n/a

Other accounts payable

(1). Presentation of other accounts payable by nature of payment

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Equity incentive payments	42,102,369.74	51,069,089.94
Other temporary receipts	12,365,964.40	12,763,208.24
add up the total	54,468,334.14	63,832,298.18

RMB

(2). Significant other payables aged over 1 year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

42. Liabilities held for sale

□Applicable √Not Applicable

43. Non-current liabilities due within 1 year

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term loans due within 1 year	52,638,703.10	72,514,514.64
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	10,907,927.49	10,926,002.37
Donations payable due within 1 year	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
Deferred payment for equity acquisition due within 1 year	73,173,055.51	70,527,977.86
Other add up the total	138,219,686.10	156,968,494.87

notes: Not applicable

44. Other current liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Sales tax to be transferred	2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51
add up the total	2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51

Increase or decrease in short-term bonds payable:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

45. Long-term loans

(1). Classification of long-term loans

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
loan on pledge	324,243,194.94	437,466,745.28
credit loan	128,565,427.85	92,660,718.77
add up the total	452,808,622.79	530,127,464.05

Explanation of the classification of long-term loans: Not applicable

Other notes, including interest rate range:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

46. Bonds payable

(1). bonds payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Increase or decrease in bonds payable (excluding other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of conversion conditions and conversion time of convertible bonds

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Description of other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities

Basic information on other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued and outstanding at the end of the period
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Statement of changes in preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Description of the basis for classification of other financial instruments as financial liabilities
□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

47. Lease liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Lease payments	40,354,946.68	43,356,908.75
Unrecognized financing costs	-2,521,738.23	-3,429,317.03
add up the total	37,833,208.45	39,927,591.72

Other
notes: Not
applicable

48.

Presentation of long-term accounts payable items

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Long-term accounts payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Specialized accounts payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

50. Projected liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
Product Quality Assurance	25,474,858.35	27,093,835.90	quality assurance (QA)
add up the total	25,474,858.35	27,093,835.90	/

Other notes, including significant assumptions related to significant projected liabilities, estimation notes: not applicable

51. Deferred income

Deferred income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Reasons for formation
government grant	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00	1,910,283.94	48,595,863.76	Asset-related
add up the total	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00	1,910,283.94	48,595,863.76	/

Projects involving government grants:
√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Liability items	Opening balance	New grants for the period sum of money	Included in operating expenses for the period Amount of foreign income	Charged to other for the period Amount of proceeds	Other changes	Closing balance	Related to assets/to Earnings Related
Subsidy for the technological reform project of "Production line of electronic linear drive components with an annual output of 300,000 sets". capital	164,976.24			84,000.00		80,976.24	Asset-related
Financial subsidies for home purchases	453,316.50			16,189.88		437,126.62	Asset-related
Subsidy for the technical reform project of "production line with an annual output of 150,000 sets of smart home control system". capital	1,389,274.54			138,055.00		1,251,219.54	Asset-related
Science and Technology Innovation 2025 Major Project Grants	3,153,333.33			220,000.00		2,933,333.33	Asset-related
2018 Ningbo Industrial Investment Technology Correction projects	1,577,191.18			95,310.00		1,481,881.18	Asset-related

Production Line Technology Reform Project							
Provincial Key Industrial Internet Platform Project project-specific funding	4,666,666.67			250,000.00		4,416,666.67	Asset-related
Digital Economy Grants (Factory of the Future and (Motor detection line)		1,020,000.00		17,000.00		1,003,000.00	Asset-related
Subsidies for plant construction projects		8,997,400.00		149,956.68		8,847,443.32	Asset-related
2022 Ningbo 5G+Industrial Internet Pilot projects		7,930,000.00		66,083.34		7,863,916.66	Asset-related
LEG Research and development project grants	135,918.05			1,777.01	26,401.75	160,542.79	Asset-related
LEG Project Investment Grant	1,093,958.68			14,302.55	212,498.77	1,292,154.91	Asset-related
add up the total	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00		2,149,184.46	238,900.52	48,595,863.76	

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

52. Other non-current liabilities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

53. Share capital

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Opening balance	Increase/decrease in current changes (+, i)					Closing balance
		issuance new share	see off thigh	provident fund transfer stock	(sth. or sb) else	Subtotal	
Total number of shares	384,226,985.00	475,000.00			-68,930.00	406,070.00	384,633,055.00

Other notes:

The Company held the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee on April 23, 2022 to consider and approve Approved the "Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Certain Restricted Shares" and agreed to the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and 2022 Repurchase of 68,930 restricted shares granted but not yet released from restricted sale to departed incentive recipients under the Annual Restricted Stock Incentive Plan

The Company completed the repurchase and cancellation of the related shares on June 16, 2023.

Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Company's 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and the authorization of the First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 2022, the Company

The fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Board of the Company were held on April 23, 2023, at which the following were considered and approved

Proposal on Granting Reserved Portion of Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients under the 2022 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan", that the Company's current

The conditions for the reserved grant under the Incentive Plan have been fulfilled, and 480,000 shares of restricted stock have been reserved for grant to 42 incentive recipients, and the reserved shares have been granted to 42 incentive recipients, and the reserved

shares have been granted to 42 incentive recipients. The grant price was RMB 12.02 per share. On April 25, 2023, the Company actually granted 47.50% of restricted shares to 41 incentive recipients. The Company has completed the registration of the grant of the reserved portion of the incentive plan on June 20, 2023 at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository & Clearing Co. On June 20, 2023, the Company completed the registration of the grant of the reserved portion of the Incentive Scheme at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository & Clearing Corporation.

54. Other equity instruments

(1) Basic information on other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2) Statement of changes in preferred shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments issued and outstanding at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Changes in other equity instruments during the period, explanation of the reasons for such changes, and the basis for the related accounting treatment:

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

55. Capital surplus

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Capital premium (equity premium)	2,240,772,121.35	5,234,520.19	910,481.86	2,245,096,159.68
Other capital surplus	47,241,930.67	3,362,237.64		50,604,168.31
add up the total	2,288,014,052.02	8,596,757.85	910,481.86	2,295,700,327.99

Other explanations, including increases or decreases during the period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

1. The movement in equity premium during the period is detailed in note VII.53 Share capital;

2. Other changes in other capital surplus during the period:

(1) Equity-settled share-based payment expenses for the period were credited to other capital surplus in the amount of RMB4,585,755.1, and deferred income tax assets recognized in capital surplus for the adjustment of accounting and tax differences for equity incentives were calculated and recognized in accordance with the "Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation on the Issues of Enterprise Income Tax Treatment in relation to the Implementation of Equity Incentive Plans by Resident Enterprises of the People's Republic of China" (Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation No. 18 of 2012).

-1,551,617.61.

(2) On April 23, 2023, the Company held the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Board of Directors and the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the Supervisory Committee to review

The meeting adopted the "Resolution on the Unwinding of Phase IV of the Initial Grant Portion and Phase III of the Reserved Grant Portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" (the "Resolution").

The "Resolution on the Achievement of the Conditions for the Release of Restricted Sales" considers that the conditions for the release of restricted sales under the 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company (the "Incentive Plan", the "Incentive Plan", the "Plan") have been fulfilled. It is considered that the conditions for the release of restricted shares under Phase IV of the first grant portion and Phase III of the reserved grant portion of the Company's 2019 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan", the "Plan", the "Incentive Plan") have been fulfilled, and it is agreed that the Company will handle the release of restricted shares for the incentive recipients who meet the conditions for the release of restricted shares. The total number of incentive recipients who can be released from

restricted sale this time is 149, with a total of 1,532,888 restricted shares released from restricted sale, accounting for 0.40% of the Company's current total share capital of 384,226,985 shares.

Among them, the number of incentive recipients who can be released from restricted sales in the fourth phase of the first grant portion is 86, and the number of restricted shares that can be released from restricted sales is

1,126,854 shares; the number of incentive recipients to be released from restricted shares in the third phase of the reserved portion is 63, and the number of restricted shares that can be released from restricted sales

406,034 shares.

56. Treasury Unit

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Restricted stock repurchase obligations	51,569,889.27	5,709,520.19	15,020,632.06	42,258,777.40
add up the total	51,569,889.27	5,709,520.19	15,020,632.06	42,258,777.40

Other explanations, including changes during the period and reasons for such changes: For details of changes during the period, please refer to "Note VII 53, Share capital and 55, Capital surplus".

57. Other comprehensive income

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Amount incurred during the period						Closing balance
		Occurrence before income tax for the period	Less: Prior period included in other comprehensive income Transfer to profit or loss for the period	Less: Transfer from prior period to other comprehensive income in the current period Retained earnings	Less: Income tax expense	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to less than numerical shareholders	
I. Other items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss								
Other comprehensive income								
II. Others to be reclassified to profit or loss	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65
Consolidated income								
Translation differences on foreign currency financial statements	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65
Total other comprehensive income	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65

Other notes, including adjustments to the effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges transferred to the initial recognized amount of the hedged item: n/a

58. Earmarked reserves

□Applicable √Not Applicable

59. Surplus reserves

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus surplus	161,556,882.78			161,556,882.78
add up the total	161,556,882.78			161,556,882.78

√Applicable □Not applicable

Explanation of surplus surplus, including increases or decreases during the period and reasons for such changes: Not applicable

60. Unallocated profits

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	the current period	previous year
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous period before adjustment	1,252,154,167.06	1,027,995,167.68
Adjustment to the total unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period (increase +. Reduction -)		
Adjustments to opening unappropriated profit after the period	1,252,154,167.06	1,027,995,167.68
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the period	85,282,912.60	327,751,652.94
Less: Withdrawal of legal reserve		19,572,676.86
Dividends payable on ordinary shares	100,004,594.30	84,019,976.70
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	1,237,432,485.36	1,252,154,167.06

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Adjust the breakdown of unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period:

1. Retrospective adjustments due to ASBE and its related new regulations affected the unappropriated profit at the beginning of the period by $0.

2. As a result of the change in accounting policy, the impact on the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period was $0.

3. As a result of the correction of significant accounting errors, the impact on the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period was $0.

4. The change in the scope of consolidation due to the same control affected the unappropriated earnings at the beginning of the period by $0.

5. Other adjustments in total affected the unallocated profit at the beginning of the period by $0.

61. Operating Revenues and Operating Costs (1). Operating income and operating costs

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence		Prior period's incidence	
	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs
Main business	1,302,407,218.65	964,447,464.21	1,438,293,394.74	1,066,397,798.56
Other	890,428.65	890,428.65	1,937,149.63	1,629,490.00

(2). Status of revenue generated from contracts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of performance obligations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Statement of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

□Applicable

√ Not Applicable

Other Notes:

inapplicable

62. Taxes and surcharges

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1,940,455.32	1,391,640.41
Education surcharge	1,940,455.32	1,391,640.40
property tax	3,478,704.08	2,073,416.85
land use tax	349,642.50	479,578.50
non-residential property	1,148,994.71	319,928.30
(sth. or sb) else	364,065.17	231,500.14
add up the total	9,222,317.10	5,887,704.60

Other notes: Not applicable

63. Cost of sales

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	32,735,420.00	37,362,868.42
Depreciation and amortization	8,478,915.80	8,121,323.44
exhibition fee	3,778,547.53	2,190,501.04
travel costs	3,946,497.01	2,823,422.91
Business hospitality	1,382,571.48	401,094.48
office expenses	1,258,226.93	1,353,764.74
rental fee	4,754,214.71	2,490,330.92
Customs clearance and commodity inspection fees	1,989,526.99	1,415,401.41
share-based payment	1,135,795.10	1,273,667.61
insurance premium	1,750,276.78	
(sth. or sb) else	17,441,362.58	13,108,468.18
add up the total	78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16

Other notes: Not applicable

64. Administrative expenses

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
remuneration of employees	42,845,254.49	38,930,652.29
agency fee	2,417,360.35	1,923,987.84
Automobile costs	609,178.00	1,200,965.17
office expenses	5,733,249.47	6,973,561.52

travel costs	1,331,366.95	645,200.21
Business hospitality	1,154,474.58	1,720,342.23
consultancy fee	4,528,687.84	2,262,554.49
Depreciation and amortization	28,864,197.54	28,320,535.98
share-based payment	1,251,560.83	1,914,435.99
(sth. or sb) else	11,189,530.43	10,124,628.07
add up the total	99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77

Other
notes: Not
applicable

65. Research and development costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
direct input	17,779,405.43	23,204,369.67
remuneration of employees	66,917,878.37	62,824,698.31
Depreciation and amortization	11,454,462.31	13,164,457.71
share-based payment	1,490,662.17	1,749,660.05
(sth. or sb) else	3,541,797.24	4,097,215.76
add up the total	101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51

Other
notes: Not
applicable

66. Finance costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
interest expense	30,285,851.71	19,696,552.76
Of which: Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,041,425.98	606,423.91
Less: interest income	-33,021,861.16	-27,202,156.31
Currency exchange gains and losses	-14,949,251.77	-70,360,859.41
(sth. or sb) else	3,203,228.71	6,196,231.63
add up the total	-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33

Other
notes: Not
applicable

67. Other gains

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
government grant	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45
add up the total	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45

Other notes:

Government grants recognized in other income:

Subsidized projects	Amount for the period	Prior period amount	Asset-related/revenue-related
VAT refund on software sales	4,847,567.27	2,469,042.38	revenue-related
202211 Evaluation of enterprise skill levels	81,375.00		revenue-related
Subsidies for the construction of key enterprise research institutes	3,000,000.00		revenue-related
Municipal Recognition and Awards Program	500,000.00		revenue-related
Green Water Conservation Grant	300,000.00		revenue-related
Social Security, Individual Income Tax Fee Refunds	225,328.91	345,034.40	revenue-related
First time on the gauge award for ETZ 8	200,000.00		revenue-related
Xin Zheng Ban Fa [2022] 34 New Recognition of High Enterprise subsidize	400,000.00		revenue-related
First Openness Awards	516,000.00		revenue-related
Science and Technology Small Giant Award	600,000.00		revenue-related
2022 Small and Medium-sized "Specialized and Specialized" Enterprises in Ningbo City Enterprise policy incentives	70,000.00		revenue-related
Quality Brand Award	20,000.00		revenue-related
Overseas Engineer Introduction Program Subsidy	100,000.00	257,400.00	revenue-related
Research and development grants	2,083,459.00	1,354,606.00	revenue-related
Ningbo Key Technology R&D No. 2023 Batch of project funds	2,250,000.00		revenue-related
EITI 11 Quality Development Grant	40,000.00		revenue-related
Intellectual Property Project Grants		225,000.00	revenue-related
Cixi City Bureau of Science and Technology Main Level 2023 Ningbo High-tech Enterprise Recognition Reward Second tranche	100,000.00		revenue-related
The first batch of special funds for the development of cultural industries	300,000.00		revenue-related

Incentive grants			
2022 Subsidized vocational skills training for institutions	168,000.00		revenue-related
2022 Subsidy for 100 Enterprises and 10,000 Jobs	20,000.00		revenue-related
Domestic exhibition grants	85,000.00		revenue-related
Cixi City Employment Management Service Center Cixi City Employees Unemployment Insurance Fund Expenditure Special Account Rebate for stabilizing post Zherenshefa No. 202139		228,477.16	revenue-related
Promoting the high-quality development of modern service industry financial Supplementary funds for government awards			revenue-related
Financial subsidies for home purchases	16,189.88	16,189.88	Asset-related
"Annual output of 150,000 sets of smart home control system Subsidies for the "Unified Production Line" Technology Reform Project	138,055.00	156,530.78	Asset-related
"Annual production capacity of 300,000 sets of electronic linear drive units Subsidies for the "Production Line" Technology Reform Project	84,000.00	69,693.71	Asset-related
Ningbo Industrial Investment and Technological Reform in 2018 sports event	95,310.00	104,868.34	Asset-related
Science, Technology and Innovation 2025 Program	220,000.00	220,000.00	Asset-related
JetChang Smart Factory Special Funds	463,040.00	315,525.00	Asset-related
First tranche of financial assistance for the digital economy	67,500.00	67,500.00	Asset-related
Digital Economy Financial Assistance Cohort II	122,860.00	122,860.00	Asset-related
Smart Home Internet of Things Industrial Park Project	230,720.00		Asset-related

Subsidized projects	Amount for the period	Prior period amount	Asset-related/reve

			nue-related
Annual output of 600,000 sets of lifting column production line technology Correction projects	35,635.00		Asset-related
Jiechang Drive Workshop MES System Informatization Technical improvement projects	150,000.00		Asset-related
Annual output of 400,000 intelligent electric beds technical reform project order (taxonomy)	3,395.00		Asset-related
Annual production capacity of 100,000 sets of electric vehicle trailer hitch production Production line technology renovation project	23,360.00		Asset-related
Provincial Key Industrial Internet Platform Project special fund	250,000.00		Asset-related
Digital Economy Grants (Factories and Motors of the Future) (Detection line)	17,000.00		Asset-related
Subsidies for plant construction projects	149,956.68		Asset-related
2022 Ningbo 5G+Industrial Internet Trial spot check	66,083.34		Asset-related
LEG Research and development project grants	1,777.01		Asset-related
LEG Project Investment Grant	14,302.55		Asset-related
2021 Cixi Green Manufacturing Program (Enterprises)AwardCompensation (Provincial Water-saving Enterprises)		70,000.00	revenue-related
2021 Cixi Green Manufacturing Program (Enterprises) Awards (water balance testing)		20,000.00	revenue-related
2021 Grant for industrialization of invention patents- Electric lift table drive control system		200,000.00	revenue-related

2021 Ningbo Fourth Quarter Output Value Achievement Incentive for Top Manufacturing Enterprises and Fourth Quarter Newly Entered Regulated Industrial Enterprises		100,000.00	revenue-related
2021 City's Manufacturing Acres 'Leading the Way' The"		200,000.00	revenue-related
2021 Hsinchu County Development (Revision) Standards financial incentive		200,000.00	revenue-related
2022 Second Open Economy Incentive Grant Financing - export incentives		1,610,000.00	revenue-related
2022 Second Open Economy Incentive Grant Funding - Supporting the development of cross-border e-commerce		65,411.00	revenue-related
The first batch of 2022 for the promotion of modern services Development Grant Funding - Domestic Exhibitions		213,645.00	revenue-related
First Open Economy Awards 2022 Funding -- export credit insurance		313,375.00	revenue-related
Digital Economy Financial Subsidy Funds - Enterprise on the Cloud deed	200,000.00		revenue-related
Digital Economy Financial Assistance Funds - Software Production Product tax sales subsidy	1,000,000.00		revenue-related
The first financial subsidies for the digital economy in 2022 Subsidized Funds - Software Product Tax Sales Subsidy		1,000,000.00	revenue-related
Retention of Employee Relief Funds		999,650.25	revenue-related
Financial Incentive Funds-2021 Zhejiang Province Hidden		500,000.00	revenue-related

Subsidized projects	Amount for the period	Prior period amount	Asset-related/reve

			nue-related
shaped champion enterprise			
Financial Incentive Funds-2021 Zhejiang Provincial System Manufacturing acreage leader		100,000.00	revenue-related
Cixi City Bureau of Finance fiscal zero balance account Cixi City Bureau of Science and Technology main key technology Fifth Batch of Research and Development (R&D)		2,000,000.00	revenue-related
Cixi City Employment Management Service Center Cixi City Employees Unemployment Insurance Fund Expenditure Special Account Social security subsidy for absorbing college students		35,643.60	revenue-related
First Open Economy Awards		2,568.00	revenue-related
Duty drawback on electric motors		1,155,863.48	revenue-related
Development Office 2021 Economic Work Incentive		5,000.00	revenue-related
Financial Incentive Funds for Technology Reform Projects - Jie Chang Smart Factory Construction Project		2,890,900.00	revenue-related
Trainee internship allowance	264,575.00	206,419.00	revenue-related
Green Development Award		50,000.00	revenue-related
Enterprise Policy Cash-in Program-Smart Home Internet of Things Industrial Park Project		4,614,400.00	revenue-related
Provincial Enterprise Technology Center Reward		400,000.00	revenue-related
Provincial Key Industrial Internet Platform Project special fund		5,000,000.00	revenue-related
Provincial Special Funds for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development-Specialized new and unique		168,200.00	revenue-related
stable employment rebate		152,484.99	revenue-related
County 2021 First Unemployment Insurance		290,354.97	revenue-related

Job Stabilization Program return of something its original owner			
Xinchang County Finance Bureau stabilization rebate subsidy		28,566.97	revenue-related
Subsidized nucleic acid testing for outbreaks		80,149.54	revenue-related
Second Open Economy Award	39,729.00		revenue-related
Second Open Economy Award	332.00		revenue-related
Second Open Economy Award	894,720.00		revenue-related
2022 Industrial Robotics Financial Incentive	51,600.00		revenue-related
2022 Industrial Robotics Financial Incentive	80,200.00		revenue-related
LEG Subsidy for Employees Employed by the Labor Bureau	87,399.24		
add up the total	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45	

68. Investment income

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Investment income from foreign exchange contracts and options trading	-1,904,750.00	269,000.00
Investment income from disposal of financial products	0.07	837,600.16
Other stories		
Interest income accrued during the holding period of time certificates of deposit	13,732,666.20	15,690,494.96
add up the total	11,827,916.27	16,797,095.12

inapplicable

69. Net open hedge gains

□Applicable √Not Applicable

70. Gain on change in fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Sources that generate gains from changes in fair value	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Financial assets held for trading		-419,000.00
Of which: Fair value arising from derivative financial instruments		
Gain on change in value		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Investment properties measured at fair value		
Other		
Changes in fair value of foreign exchange contracts and options	-19,054,085.00	
add up the total	-19,054,085.00	-419,000.00

71. Credit impairment losses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Bad debt losses on accounts receivable	-1,494,207.52	-4,686,696.31
Bad debt losses on other receivables	-668,062.55	-422,383.94
add up the total	-2,162,270.07	-5,109,080.25

Other notes: Not applicable

72. Impairment losses on assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
I. Bad debt losses		1,863,128.04
II. Loss on decline in value of inventories and contract performance costs impairment loss	-2,334,493.28	3,141,006.35
add up the total	-2,334,493.28	5,004,134.39

Other notes: Not applicable

73. Gain on disposal of assets

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	682,760.99	317,375.69
add up the total	682,760.99	317,375.69

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

74. Non-operating income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Included in non-recurring gains and losses for the period amounts
(sth. or sb) else	884,175.57	491,468.57	884,175.57
add up the total	884,175.57	491,468.57	884,175.57

Government grants recognized in profit or loss

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

75. Non-operating expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence	Included in non-recurring gains and losses for the period amounts
Total loss on disposal of non-current assets	605,570.33	328,279.59	605,570.33
External donations	50,000.00		50,000.00
(sth. or sb) else	16,725.20	157,196.29	16,725.20
add up the total	672,295.53	485,475.88	672,295.53

Other notes: Not applicable

76. Income tax expense

(1) Schedule of income tax expense

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Current income tax expense	37,007,505.49	19,349,963.65
Deferred income tax expense	-44,565,715.50	8,033,192.95
add up the total	-7,558,210.01	27,383,156.60

√Applicable □Not applicable

(2) Process of adjusting accounting profit to

income tax expense

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence
total profit	77,629,767.91
Income tax expense at statutory/applicable rates	11,644,465.19
Effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	-7,542,959.31
Impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	-6,194,409.13
Deductible temporary differences or deductible losses for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized for the period	2,798,138.55

affect (usually adversely)	
Disclosure of income tax effect of additional deduction for R&D expenditures and additional amortization of intangible assets	-10,194,625.96
(sth. or sb) else	1,931,180.65
Income tax expense	-7,558,210.01

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

77. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable
□Not
applicable See
note for details

78. Cash flow statement items

(1). Other cash received related to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Suspense receipts and recovery of suspense payments	11,038,249.81	8,482,903.76
government grant	37,159,008.74	28,712,197.88
Interest income on bank deposits	32,728,495.29	26,211,625.97
add up the total	80,925,753.84	63,406,727.61

Description of other cash received related to operating activities: Not applicable

(2). Other cash paid in relation to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Provisional payments and reimbursement of provisional receipts	5,084,822.16	7,425,093.80
out-of-pocket expenses	74,531,971.59	97,470,301.97
Other cash related to operating activities	12,442,711.61	21,634,560.84
add up the total	92,059,505.36	126,529,956.60

Description of other cash paid in relation to operating activities: Not applicable

(3). Other cash received related to investing activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Recovery of matured bank time certificates of deposit	0	65,476,395.80
add up the total	0	65,476,395.80

Description of other cash received related to investing activities: N/A

(4). Other cash paid related to investing activities

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Acquisition of bank term certificates of deposit	0	109,499,018.48
add up the total	0	109,499,018.48

Description of other cash paid related to investing activities: N/A

(5). Other cash received relating to financing activities

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Other cash paid in connection with financing activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
promissory note deposit	27,617,191.78	
(sth. or sb) else	635,000.00	506,313.95
add up the total	28,252,191.78	506,313.95

Description of other cash paid in connection with financing activities:
not applicable

79. Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows

(1) Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Additional information	Amount for the period	Prior period amount
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
net profit	85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	2,334,493.28	5,109,080.25
Credit impairment losses	-2,162,270.07	-5,004,134.39
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, production Depreciation of biological assets	77,660,224.83	73,912,297.67
Amortization of right-of-use assets		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6,406,573.78	4,132,468.08
Amortization of intangible assets	28,662,565.47	12,099,436.16
Amortization of long-term amortized expenses	3,447,253.34	3,833,881.20
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets Losses on assets (gains are recognized with a "-" sign)	-682,760.99	-317,375.69
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (Gain is marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)	-672,295.53	485,475.88
Loss on changes in fair value (gains marked with a "-") (fill in the blanks)	19,054,085.00	419,000.00

(No.)		
Decrease in inventories (increase is indicated by a "-" sign)	23,175,370.64	-31,950,188.12
Decrease in operating receivables (increase to "-" sign)	-27,794,559.23	155,654,918.64
Increase (decrease) in operating payables "-" sign)	-31,104,570.63	-226,260,967.75
(sth. or sb) else		
Net cash flows from operating activities	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51
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	1,438,195,440.00	1,653,601,135.97
Less: opening balance of cash	1,639,600,613.16	1,373,465,198.57
Add: closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-201,405,173.16	280,135,937.40

(2) Net cash paid during the period for acquisition of subsidiaries

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3) Net cash received for disposal of subsidiaries during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	1,438,195,440.00	1,639,600,613.16
Of which: cash on hand	55,027.68	12,488.50
Bank deposits available for payment	1,438,140,412.32	1,639,588,124.66
Other monetary funds readily available for disbursement		
Central bank deposits available for disbursement		
Interbank deposits		
Interbank placings		
II. Cash equivalents		
Of which: Investments in bonds maturing within three months		
III. Cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the period	1,438,195,440.00	1,639,600,613.16
Of which: the parent company or a		

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

80. Notes to the Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity items

(c) State the name of the "Other" item and the amount of adjustment made to the closing balance of the previous year:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

81. Assets subject to restrictions on ownership or use

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing book value	Reason for restriction
money funds	30,454,370.84	Banker's acceptance deposit
money funds	200,000,000.00	Banker's Acceptances Issued on Pledge of JetChang Certificates of Deposit
Other non-current assets	755,640,000.00	"Inside-out" term deposit margins
money funds	10,342,551.21	United States J-Star Customs duty bond
money funds	16,000.00	JetChange-Alipay-1688 Margin
fixed assets	166,115,788.03	J-Star Property and Land Ownership Foreclosure in Malaysia
Other notes: Not applicable	1,162,568,710.08	secured bank loan /

82. Foreign currency monetary items

(1). Foreign currency monetary items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

sports event	Foreign currency balance at end of period	Conversion rate	Converted to RMB at the end of the period balances
money funds	-	-	494,852,816.76
Of which: United States dollars	31,175,061.98	7.2258	225,264,762.86
Euro (currency)	31,498,669.67	7.8771	248,118,170.85
Australian dollar	256,183.87	4.7992	1,229,477.63
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	40,069,229.05	0.0501	2,007,227.96
Indian rupee	45,409,652.38	0.0885	4,016,847.03
Rinjit (name)	563,894.32	1.5512	874,712.87
pound sterling	46,340.58	9.1432	423,701.19
Hong Kong dollar	231,242.06	0.9213	213,047.78
Czech koruna	655,874.41	0.3316	217,504.95
Hungarian forint	39,794,036.67	0.2122	8,443,820.38
Singapore dollar	131,878.46	5.3442	704,784.87
New Taiwan dollar (NTD)	14,311,009.00	0.2333	3,338,758.40
accounts receivable	-	-	214,583,369.00
Of which: United States dollars	21,693,468.52	7.2258	156,752,664.81
Euro (currency)	7,054,834.87	7.8771	55,571,639.75
Australian dollar	153,943.00	4.7992	738,803.25
Hong Kong dollar	10,920.19	0.9213	10,060.98
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	12,315,977.96	0.0501	616,956.60
Indian rupee	8,345,831.92	0.0885	738,255.60

Of which: United States dollars	5,697,374.29	7.2258	41,168,087.16
Euro (currency)	3,753,297.94	7.8771	29,565,103.20
Japanese yen (unit of currency)	34,879,106.08	0.0501	1,747,233.94
Rinjit (name)	4,774,756.80	1.5512	7,406,602.75
Singapore dollar	2,576.00	5.3442	13,766.66
Indian rupee	17,797,279.50	0.0885	1,574,311.75
Czech koruna	319,897.04	0.3316	106,086.15
Hungarian forint	14,212,706.70	0.2122	3,015,767.00
Non-current liabilities due within one year	-	-	136,719,686.11
Of which: Euro	17,356,601.56	7.8771	136,719,686.11
long term loan	-	-	352,808,622.79
Of which: United States dollars	6,419,548.61	7.2258	46,386,374.36
Euro (currency)	38,900,388.27	7.8771	306,422,248.43

Other notes: Not applicable

(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 its accounts and the basis for its selection, and the reasons for any change in the local currency of its accounts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

83. Hedging

□Applicable √Not Applicable

84. Government grants

(1). Basic information on government grants

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

kind	sum of money	Presentation of items	Amounts recognized in profit or loss for the period
Government grants related to assets	39,699,451.00	Deferred income	2,149,184.46
Government grants related to revenue	18,525,285.42	Other gains	18,525,285.42
add up the total	58,224,736.42	/	20,674,469.88

(2). Return of government grants

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other Notes inapplicable

85. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

VIII. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Business combinations not under the same control

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Business combinations under common control

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Reverse purchase

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there is a single disposal of an investment in a subsidiary that results in loss of control
□ Applicable
√ Not applicable
Other description:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Changes in the scope of consolidation for other reasons

Describe changes in the scope of consolidation due to other reasons (e.g., establishment of new subsidiaries, liquidation of subsidiaries, etc.) and their related circumstances:
√Applicable □Not applicable

In April 2023, due to the organizational restructuring of the Company's grandson company, JSTAR DO BRASIL LTDA, completed the write-off and liquidation process, and since the date of completion of the liquidation the company is no longer included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

6. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Interests in other entities 1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1). Composition of enterprise groups

√Applicable □Not applicable

associated company name (of a thing)	Principal place of business	registered office	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		take out way (of life)
				straightforward	overhead	
Ningbo Heskai Drive Technology Co.	Ningbo Cixi, subprovincial city in Zhejiang	Ningbo Cixi, subprovincial city in Zhejiang	give birth to a child	100		investment establishment
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	United States of America	United States of America	Production, sales	100		investment establishment
Zhejiang Juyu Intelligent Technology Co.	Shaoxing Xinchang	Shaoxing Xinchang	give birth to a child	100		investment establishment
jiecang europe gmbh	German	German	sells	100		investment establishment
J-STAR Corporation	Japanese	Japanese	sells	100		investment establishment
Xinchang Jiechang Import &	Shaoxing	Shaoxing	sells	100		investment

J-Star Motion Hungary Kft.	Hungary	Hungary	give birth to a child		100	investment establishment
LOGICDATA Hungary Kft.	Hungary	Hungary	give birth to a child		100	investment establishment
JSTAR SUNLIGHT SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Malaysia	Production, sales		100	investment establishment

Explanation of shareholding in subsidiaries different from voting rights: Not applicable

Basis for holding half or less of the voting rights but still controlling the investee, and holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the investee: inapplicable

Basis of control for significant structured subjects included in the scope of consolidation: not applicable

Basis for determining whether a company is an agent or a principal: Not applicable

Other notes: Not applicable

(2). Significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Key financial information of significant non-wholly owned subsidiaries

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Significant restrictions on the use of enterprise group assets and the settlement of enterprise group liabilities:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Financial or other support provided to structured subjects included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Transactions in which the share of ownership interest in a subsidiary changes and the subsidiary is still controlled

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Interests in joint ventures or associates

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Important joint operations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Interests in structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements Relevant notes on structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

x, Risks associated with financial instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks in the course of operations: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. These financial risks and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to minimize these risks are described below:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility and ultimate accountability for the establishment of risk management objectives and policies, but the Board of Directors has delegated to the Company's finance department the authority to design and implement procedures that will ensure that risk management objectives and policies are effectively implemented. The Board of Directors reviews the effectiveness of the procedures implemented and the reasonableness of the risk management objectives and policies through monthly reports submitted by the head of the finance department. The Company's internal auditors also audit risk management policies and procedures and report findings to the Audit Committee. The overall objective of the Company's risk management is to develop risk management policies and procedures that minimize

Risk management

policy for risk. **(i)**

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill its obligations, causing the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is primarily exposed to customer credit risk resulting from credit sales. Prior to entering into new contracts, the Company evaluates the credit risk of new customers, including external credit ratings and, in some cases, bank creditworthiness certificates (when this information is available). The Company sets a credit limit for each customer, which is the maximum amount for which no additional approval is required.

The Company ensures that its overall credit risk is within manageable limits through quarterly monitoring of credit ratings of existing customers and monthly reviews of accounts receivable aging analysis. In monitoring the credit risk of customers, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics. Customers rated as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list and are only allowed to be sold on credit in future periods with additional approvals, failing which they must be asked to pay the corresponding amounts in advance.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a business will experience a shortage of funds in meeting its obligations that are settled by delivery of cash or other financial assets. The Company's policy is to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet its obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is centrally controlled by the Company's treasury department. The treasury department ensures that the Company has sufficient funds to service its obligations under all reasonably projected scenarios by monitoring cash balances, readily realizable marketable securities and rolling forecasts of cash flows for the next 12 months.

The undiscounted contractual cash flows of each of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below by maturity date:

sports event	Closing balance				
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	add up the total
short term loan	993,843,885.39				993,843,885.39
Financial liabilities held for trading	21,394,685.00				21,394,685.00
notes payable	206,790,835.06				206,790,835.06
accounts payable	348,660,579.72				348,660,579.72

sports event	Closing balance				
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	add up the total
Other accounts payable	54,468,334.14				54,468,334.14
Long-term accounts payable	73,527,977.86				73,527,977.86
Lease liabilities	10,321,574.68	20,725,906.49	17,107,301.96		48,154,783.13
long term loan	452,808,622.79				452,808,622.79
add up the total	2,161,816,494.64	20,725,906.49	17,107,301.96		2,199,649,703.09

sports event	Prior year-end balance				
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	add up the total
short term loan	1,251,338,866.25				1,251,338,866.25
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,340,600.00				2340600
notes payable	146,343,414.29				146,343,414.29
accounts payable	431,491,303.54				431,491,303.54
Other accounts payable	63,832,298.18				63,832,298.18
Long-term accounts payable	73,527,977.86				73,527,977.86
Lease liabilities	10,926,002.37	17,860,126.70	19,858,193.28	2,209,271.74	50,853,594.09
long term loan	72,514,514.64	456,910,565.95	60,275,526.89	12,941,371.21	602,641,978.69
add up the total	2,052,314,977.13	474,770,692.65	80,133,720.17	15,150,642.95	2,622,370,032.90

(ii) Market risk

Market risk for financial instruments is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks.

1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Fixed-rate and floating-rate interest-bearing financial instruments expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, respectively. The Company determines the proportion of fixed-rate to floating-rate instruments

based on market conditions and maintains an appropriate mix of fixed and floating-rate instruments through regular review and monitoring. When necessary, the Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge its interest rate risk.

2. Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company continually monitors the size of its foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities to minimize its exposure to foreign exchange risk. In addition, the Company may enter into forward exchange contracts or currency swap contracts for the purpose of hedging exchange rate risks. The Company's exposure to exchange rate risk mainly arises from financial assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars, and the amounts of foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies translated into Renminbi are set out below:

sports event	Closing balance				Prior year-end balance			
	dollar	Euro (currency)	Other foreign currencies	add up the total	dollar	Euro (currency)	Other foreign currencies	add up the total
Foreign currency financial assets:								
money funds	225,264,762.86	248,118,170.85	21,469,883.05	494,852,816.76	402,885,506.67	208,842,326.23	12,353,813.33	624,081,646.23
accounts receivable	156,752,664.81	55,571,639.75	2,259,064.43	214,583,369.00	157,795,358.10	74,543,056.81	1,959,314.82	234,297,729.73
Subtotal	382,017,427.67	303,689,810.61	23,728,947.48	709,436,185.76	560,680,864.77	283,385,383.04	14,313,128.15	858,379,375.96
Foreign currency financial liabilities:								
short term loan		78,881,535.17		78,881,535.17		96,601,874.17		96,601,874.17
accounts payable	41,168,087.16	29,631,459.42	15,749,944.22	86,549,490.80	22,998,322.09	37,878,252.28	12,388,005.36	73,264,579.73
Non-current liabilities due within one year		136,719,686.11		136,719,686.11	19,577,276.02	129,322,044.83	4,508,982.27	153,408,303.12
long term loan	46,386,374.36	306,422,248.43		352,808,622.79	241,781,464.70	288,632,881.57		530,414,346.27
Subtotal	87,554,461.52	551,654,929.13	15,749,944.22	654,959,334.87	284,357,062.81	552,435,052.85	16,896,987.63	853,689,103.29

At June 30, 2023, with all other variables held constant, if the RMB had appreciated or depreciated by 5% against the U.S. dollar and the Euro, the Company would have decreased or increased its net income by $14,723.1 million, -RMB12,398.3 million (December 31, 2022: RMB10,427.7 million, RMB10,317.5 million). Management believes that 5% reasonably reflects a reasonable range of possible changes in RMB against USD in the following year.

XI. Fair value disclosures

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Fair value at end of period			
	Level 1 fair value Value measurement	Level 2 fair value Value measurement	Level 3 fair value Value measurement	add up the total
I. Ongoing fair value measurements				
(i) Financial assets held for trading	3,153,865.83			3,153,865.83
1. Measured at fair value with changes in Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Investments in debt instruments				
(2) Investments in equity instruments				
(3) Derivative financial assets				
2. Designation at fair value through profit or loss financial asset				
(1) Investments in debt instruments				
(2) Investments in equity instruments				
(ii) Other debt investments				
(iii) Investments in other equity instruments				
(iv) Investment properties				
1. Land use rights for lease				
2. Rented buildings				
3. Held and ready for transfer after appreciation land use rights				
(v) Biological assets				
1. Expendable biological assets				
2. Productive biological assets				
Assets measured at fair value on a continuous basis total output	3,153,865.83			3,153,865.83
(vi) Financial liabilities	21,394,685.00			21,394,685.00

Not continuously measured at fair value total liability				

2. Basis for determining the market value of continuing and discontinued Level 1 fair value measurements

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Continuing and discontinued Level 2 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and significant parameters used

√Applicable □Not applicable

Trading financial assets are calculated based on period-end market valuations of products provided by financial institutions, and trading financial liabilities are calculated based on period-end open market quotations of forward foreign exchange contracts.

4. Continuing and discontinued Level 3 fair value measurements, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and significant parameters used

√Applicable □Not applicable

The fair value of the Company's share of equity investment funds at the end of the period is determined by reference to the net assets of the investee at the statement date.

5. Ongoing Level 3 fair value measurements, information on reconciliations between opening and closing book values and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters

□Applicable √Not Applicable

6. Ongoing fair value measurements, if there was a transition between levels during the period, the reasons for the transition and the policy for determining the point of transition

□Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Changes in valuation techniques that occurred during the period and the reasons for those changes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

9. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XII, RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS 1. Parent company of the Company

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are set out in the notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details of the Company's subsidiaries, please refer to "IX.1 Interests in Subsidiaries" in this note.

3. Joint ventures and associates of the enterprise

Details of significant joint ventures or associates of the enterprise are set out in the accompanying notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other joint ventures or associates that had related party transactions with the Company during the current period or had balances arising from related party transactions with the Company in prior periods are as follows

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Other related parties

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Zhejiang Wendao Intelligent Equipment Co.	common beneficial owner
Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Co.	common beneficial owner

Other notes not applicable

5. Related transactions

(1). Purchase **of** goods/acceptance of services **for connected transactions of purchase and sale of goods and provision and acceptance of services**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Related party	Connected Transactions element	Current period's incidence	Amount of transactions approved Degree (if applicable)	Whether the transaction is exceeded Amount (if applicable)	Prior period's incidence
Zhejiang Wendo Intelligent outfitters limited	Purchase of equipment	2,704,088.49	45,000,000.00	clogged	12,720,423.27
Ningbo Youdao Metal product company	Purchase of materials	47,677,479.82	150,000,000.00	clogged	53,946,773.35

Statement of sale of goods/provision of services

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Related party	Contents of related transactions	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Zhejiang Wendo Intelligent Equipment Co.	Sales of electricity and materials	27,323.25	27,356.82
Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Co. department (under a ministry)	Sales of scrap materials and tooling	10,949.20	-

Explanation of related transactions for the purchase and sale of goods, provision and acceptance of services

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Affiliated Fiduciary Management/Contracting and Delegated

Management/Contracting Out The Company's fiduciary management/contracting table:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Affiliated hosting/contracting statement
□Applicable √Not Applicable

The Company's delegated management/contracting schedule:
□Applicable √Not Applicable
Affiliated management/contracting statement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Affiliated Lease Situation

The Company acts as the lessor:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of lessee	Types of leased assets	Lease income recognized during the period	Lease income recognized in prior period
Zhejiang Wendo Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.	real estate	149,779.82	149,779.82
Ningbo Yudao Metal Products Co.	real estate	-	359,549.49

The Company acts as the lessee:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of related leases

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Related guarantees The Company as guarantor

□Applicable √Not Applicable

The Company as a guaranteed party

□Applicable

√Not applicable

Description of related guarantees

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Related party funds borrowing

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Transfer of assets and restructuring of liabilities by related parties

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Key management compensation

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Key management compensation	2,547,499.75	2,768,853.35

(8). Other related transactions

□Applicable
√Not Applicable
Amount of construction projects in progress

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Carrying amount	provision for bad debts	Carrying amount	provision for bad debts
accounts receivable	Zhejiang Wendo Intelligent outfitters limited	363,900.62	18,195.03	6,505.35	325.27

6. Receivables and payables from related parties

(1). Items receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

(2). Items payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project name	related party	Closing book balance	Opening balance
accounts payable	Ningbo Youdao Metal Products Co.	-23,797,863.43	12,563,411.14
accounts payable	Zhejiang Wendo Intelligent Equipment Co.	4,046,490.30	10,767,993.94

7. Related party commitments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

8. Other

□Applicable √Non-applicable

XIII. Share-based Payment

1. Share-based payments in general

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Shares Currency: RMB

Total amount of each equity instrument granted by the Company during the period	5,709,520.19
Total amount of each equity instrument exercised by the Company during the period	14,041,220.20
Total amount of each equity instrument lapsed by the Company during the period	979,411.86
Exercise price of stock options issued and outstanding at the end of the period of the Company's Circumference and remaining duration of the contract	-
Range of exercise prices of other equity instruments issued and outstanding by the Company at the end of the period and remaining contractual maturities	Restricted stock 1,137,510.50 shares at $7.36/2 months; Restricted stock 412,305.60 shares at $14.14/1 month; Restricted stock 369,900.00 shares at $15.94/7 months; Restricted Restricted Stock 912,400.00 shares at $15.94/19 months; Restricted 1,035,700.00 shares at $15.94/31 months
Other notes	not applicable

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Method of determining the fair value of equity instruments at the grant date	Closing price of the stock exchange on the date of grant
Basis for determining the number of equity instruments for which options are exercisable	Determined by estimated performance conditions for each unlocking period
Reasons for significant differences between current and prior period estimates	-
Cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments recognized in capital surplus	-2,240,023.09
Total expense recognized for equity-settled share-based payments during the period	4,585,755.10

Other notes not applicable

3. Cash-settled share-based payments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Modification and termination of share-based payments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

5. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XIV, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES 1. Material commitments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Existence, nature and amount of significant foreign commitments at the balance sheet date

(1) Status of pledged assets

(1) As of June 30, 2023, the Company and its subsidiary, Ningbo Creative Drive Technology Co.

The bankers' acceptance bills were issued in the form of RMB 206,790,835.06, and the corresponding deposit of RMB 30,454,370.84 was deposited.

(2) On June 10, 2022, the Company entered into a maximum pledge guarantee agreement with Shaoxing Bank Corporation Xinchang Sub-branch to 200,000,000.00 yuan of bank time certificates of deposit as pledge for the subsidiary Xinchang County Jiechang Import and Export Co.

The maximum balance of the pledge is $200,000,000.00.

As of December 31, 2023 As of December 31, 2023, the balance of bank acceptances issued by Xinchang Jiechang Import and Export Co.

The amount is $160,170,750.

(3) As of June 30, 2023, J-STAR USA, a subsidiary, has a license authorized by the local customs authorities to ensure the cooperation of its

In accordance with the regulations on use, a deposit of US$1,427,822.02, equivalent to RMB 10,317,156.35, was deposited with the bank.

4) On September 28, 2022, J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD. a Malaysian grandson company, and HSBC BANK

MALAYSIA BERHAD entered into a mortgage loan agreement to mortgage the house building with original value of $115,488,119.61 and the land ownership with original value of $66,047,484.50 to guarantee the balance of the company's borrowing from HSBC BANK MALAYSIA BERHAD. As of June 30, 2023, the book value of the mortgaged building and land ownership were $105,990,644.20 and $66,047,484.50, respectively, and the balance of J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.'s long-term borrowing with the bank was 51,694,474.14 dollars. In addition, the loan was guaranteed by the subsidiary J-STAR

MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE.

The balance of the guarantees amounted to US$17,831,000.00 and RM5,000,000.

(5) The Company entered into an agreement with China Merchants Bank Singapore Sub-branch and China Merchants Bank Hangzhou Sub-branch to guarantee the loans of US$25.3 million and €70 million of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE.

The balance of the Company's long-term borrowings was $277,856,820.58.

(2) Other significant financial commitments

The Company entered into a "Donation Agreement" with Zhejiang University Education Foundation ("Foundation") on October 9, 2016, and

Donated RMB 10 million to the Education Foundation of Zhejiang University for the establishment of "Jiechang Driving College Students' Entrepreneurship and Innovation Special Fund of the Education Foundation of Zhejiang University".

The donation was made in six years. The donation was made in six years: from 2016 to 2017, the Company donated RMB 2 million to the Foundation annually; 2018

Until 2021, the Company will donate RMB1.5 million to the Foundation annually. The Donation Agreement stipulates that the donation is an act of public welfare, and after the establishment of the agreement, the Company shall not revoke or unilaterally terminate the donation commitment under the Agreement for any other reasons unless the Foundation is unable to fulfill the agreement due to reasons. The company actually donated 1,500,000.00 yuan to the Foundation during the year, and the end of the period was calculated according to the amount of donations committed in each period

The balance of the outstanding public welfare donation is $1,500,000.00.

2. Contingencies

(1). Significant contingencies existing at the balance sheet date

√Applicable □Not applicable

In July 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest in Logic Endeavor Group GmbH. According to the equity transfer agreement signed between the Company and the original shareholders of Logic Endeavor Group GmbH, the purchase price of EUR79,178,400 was payable in two installments, with 88% of the total transaction consideration as the initial purchase price to be paid in one lump sum on the date of settlement, and 12% of the remaining total transaction consideration to be deferred to be paid on the second anniversary of the date of settlement. on December 24, 2021, the Company entered into the Guarantee Cooperation Agreement (applicable to cross-border non-financing under bank guarantees) with the Shengzhou Branch of China Merchants Bank. The Company entered into the Guarantee Cooperation Agreement (applicable under bank guarantee - cross-border non-financial guarantee) with China Merchants Bank Shengzhou Sub-branch, whereby the Company undertook not to pay the final payment for the equity transaction of Logic Endeavor Group GmbH in the form of performance of the guarantee, and the bank issued a cross-border non-financial guarantee to the offshore custodian. The offshore custodian refunded the Company's deferred payment for the equity transaction, which had been deposited in the custodian account, in installments based on the guarantee letter issued by China Merchants Bank Shengzhou Sub-branch.

(2). There are no material contingencies that the company is required to disclose, which should also be stated:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XV, Events after the balance sheet date 1. Significant non-adjusting events

□Applicable
√Non-applicable 2. **Distribution of Profits**
□Applicable

√ Not applicable

3. Sales returns

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

4. Description of other post-balance sheet events

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

XVI, Other significant matters

1. Correction of prior period accounting errors

(1). retrospective approach

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(2). prospective application law

□Applicable

√ Not applicable

2. Debt restructuring

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

3. Asset replacement

(1). Non-monetary exchange of assets

□Applicable √ Not Applicable

(2). Other asset replacement

□Applicable

√Not

Applicable **4.**

Annuity Plans

□Applicable

√Not

applicable **5.**

Discontinued operations

□Applicable

√Not

Applicable **6.**

Segment Information

(1). Basis for determining reportable segments and accounting policies

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Financial information on reportable segments

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). If the company has no reportable segments, or if it cannot disclose total assets and total liabilities for each reportable segment, it should explain why

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Other notes

□Applicable √Not Applicable

7. Other significant transactions and events affecting investors' decisions

□Applicable

√Not

Applicable **8.**

□Applicable √Not Applicable

XVII, Notes to the Parent Company's Financial Statements

Major Items 1. Accounts Receivable

(1). Disclosure by age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
Of which: within 1 year	
Within 1 year	790,215,476.56
Subtotal less than 1 year	790,215,476.56
1 to 2 years	5,466,398.41
2 to 3 years	93,975.00
More than 3 years	-
add up the total	795,775,849.97

(2). Disclosure by bad debt accrual method

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value	Carrying amount		provision for bad debts		book value
	sum of money	proportions (%)	sum of money	accruals ratio Example (%)		sum of money	Proportion (%)	sum of money	accruals ratio Example (%)	
Provision for bad debts on an individual basis										
Among them:										
Provision for bad debts by portfolio	795,775,849.97	100.00	40,651,041.01	5.11	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	100.00	33,132,313.47	5.20	604,465,738.35
Among them:										
Ageing portfolio	795,775,849.97	100.00	40,651,041.01	5.11	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	100.00	33,132,313.47	5.20	604,465,738.35
add up the total	795,775,849.97	/	40,651,041.01	/	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	/	33,132,313.47	/	604,465,738.35

Provision for bad debts is made on an individual basis:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Portfolio accruals: ageing portfolio

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name (of a thing)	Closing balance		
	accounts receivable	provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Within 1 year	790,215,476.56	39,510,773.83	5
1 to 2 years	5,466,398.41	1,093,279.68	20
2 to 3 years	93,975.00	46,987.50	50
More than 3 years	-	-	100
add up the total	795,775,849.97	40,651,041.01	

Criteria and description of recognition of bad debts by portfolio:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

If bad debt provisioning is based on the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital requirements)	Recovery or melodic inversion (in music)	Write-offs or write-offs	Other changes	
of which the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed during the period is significant:						
Ageing portfolio	33,132,313.47	7,518,727.54				40,651,041.01
□Applicable √Not Applicable						
add up the total	33,132,313.47	7,518,727.54				40,651,041.01

(4). Actual accounts receivable written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Top five accounts receivable by party owed at end of period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Closing balance	Percentage of closing balance of accounts receivable Proportion of total (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Unit I	438,412,913.09	55.09	21,920,645.65
Unit 2	80,916,704.67	10.17	4,045,835.23
Unit 3	41,462,939.79	5.21	2,073,146.99
Unit IV	35,990,507.34	4.52	1,799,525.37
Unit V	35,022,090.43	4.40	1,751,104.52

(6). Receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(7). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of receivables and continuing involvement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Presentation of other accounts receivable items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31
add up the total	410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

□Applicable

√Not Applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Dividends receivable

(1). Dividends

receivable

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(2). Significant dividend receivables aged over 1 year

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other receivables

(1). Disclosure by ageing

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

age of accounts	Closing book balance
Within 1 year	
√Applicable□	
Of which: within 1 year	
Not applicable	
Within 1 year	430,258,501.97
Subtotal less than 1 year	430,258,501.97
1 to 2 years	2,020,011.94
2 to 3 years	29,223.70
More than 3 years	-
add up the total	432,307,737.61

(2). Classification by nature of payment

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of payment	Closing book balance	Opening balance
√Applicable		
Subsidiary borrowings	428,479,081.65	333,321,170.71
□Not applicable		
margin (in derivative trading)	902,917.44	384,719.00
Other suspense payments	2,925,738.52	2,340,121.93
add up the total	432,307,737.61	336,046,011.64

(3). Provision for bad debts

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable □Not applicable 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 1,2023 Remaining horizontal tablet or inscribed board	16,840,240.33			16,840,240.33
January 1,2023 Remaining Amount for the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				

A description of significant changes in the carrying amount of other receivables for which a change in the provision for losses has occurred during the period:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Carrying amount	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	add up the total
	Expected credit losses for the next 12 months	Expected credit losses for the entire duration (not incurred) Credit impairment)	Expected credit losses (incurred) for the entire life cycle Credit impairment)	
Prior year-end balance	336,046,011.64			336,046,011.64
Balance at the end of the previous year in the current period				
--Transfer to Phase II				
--Transfer to Phase III				
--Transfer back to phase II				
--Return to phase I				
New for this period	96,261,725.97			96,261,725.97
Current period derecognition				
Other changes				
Closing balance	432,307,737.61			432,307,737.61

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis used to assess whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument:
□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency:

form	Opening balance	Amount of change during the period				Closing balance
		make provision for (capital	Recovery or transfer classifier for a	Write-offs or write-offs melt (metal)	Other changes	

RMB

Of these, the amount of the provision for bad debts reversed or recovered during the period is significant:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(5). Other receivables actually written off during the period

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Note on write-off of other receivables:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(6). Top five other accounts receivable with closing balances, grouped by party owed

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of unit	Nature of payments	Closing balance	age of accounts	Percentage of total closing balance of other receivables Proportion (%)	Closing balance of provision for bad debts
Unit 1	Subsidiary borrowings	186,010,808.74	Within 1 year	43.03	9,300,540.44
Unit 2	Subsidiary borrowings	135,015,857.77	Within 1 year	31.23	6,750,792.89
Unit 3	Subsidiary borrowings	78,771,000.00	Within 1 year	18.22	3,938,550.00
Unit 4	Subsidiary borrowings	15,371,581.80	Within 1 year	3.56	768,579.09
Unit 5	Subsidiary borrowings	5,094,289.38	Within 1 year	1.18	254,714.47
add up the total	/	420,263,537.69	/	97.22	21,013,176.89

(7). Receivables relating to government grants

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(8). Other receivables derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(9). Amounts of assets and liabilities resulting from the transfer of other receivables with continuing involvement

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

3. Long-term equity investments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying amount	impairment allowance	book value	Carrying amount	impairment allowance	book value

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

√Applicable ☐Not applicable investee (in finance)	Opening balance	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Closing balance	Impairment allowance for the period get ready	Closing balance of provision for impairment horizontal tablet or inscribed board
Ningbo Creative Drive Technology Co. limited company	321,053,282.24	678,214.50		321,731,496.74		
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	274,495,371.89	151,988.49		274,647,360.38		

Zhejiang Juyou Intelligent Technology Co. firms	32,829,604.76	125,769.14		32,955,373.90		
JIECANG EUROPE GMBH	15,327,594.67	63,344.77		15,390,939.44		
J-STAR Corporation	10,946,250.00	0.00		10,946,250.00		
Xinchang Jiechang Import & Export Co. firms	8,894,771.25	187,092.57		9,081,863.82		
Zhejiang Shiyou Drive Technology Co. firms	9,500,000.00	1,000,000.00		10,500,000.00		
Zhejiang Zhiyou Automobile Technology Co. firms	17,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		20,000,000.00		
J-STAR MOTION (singapore) pte. ltd.	288,483,232.33	144,728,948.16		433,212,180.49		
Taiwan Jieshida Co.	4,513,252.50	0.00		4,513,252.50		
add up the total	983,043,359.64	149,935,357.63		1,132,978,717.27		

(2) Investments in associates, joint ventures

□Applicable
√Not
Applicable
Other Notes:

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Operating income and operating costs

(1). Operating revenues and operating costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence		Prior period's incidence	
	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs	incomes	(manufacturing, production etc) costs
Main business	899,832,784.48	678,415,152.90	877,797,708.88	753,188,496.28
Other business	148,245.48	-	122,613.00	-
add up the total	899,981,029.96	678,415,152.90	877,920,321.88	753,188,496.28

(2). Revenue generated from contracts

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(3). Description of performance obligations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

(4). Statement of apportionment to remaining performance obligations

□Applicable √Not Applicable

Other
notes: Not
applicable

5. Investment income

√ Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	Current period's incidence	Prior period's incidence
Investment income from disposal of financial products		837,600.16
Interest income on time certificates of deposit during the holding period	13,732,666.27	15,690,494.97
add up the total	13,732,666.27	16,528,095.13

Other
notes: Not
applicable

6. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

xviii. additional information

1. Breakdown of non-recurring gains and losses for the period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

sports event	sum of money	clarification
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	77,190.66	
Excessive authorization, or no official approval documents, or occasional Tax rebates, exemptions and reductions for		
Government grants recognized in profit or loss for the current period, but government grants closely related to the Company's normal business operations, in line with national policies and in accordance with certain standards of a fixed amount or a fixed amount of continuous enjoyment Exclusion of subsidies	15,601,573.70	
Funds received from non-financial corporations included in profit or loss for the period occupancy charge		
The cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures acquired by an enterprise is less than its equity in the investee at the time the investment is acquired. Gain arising from the fair value of identifiable net assets of the entity		
Gains and losses on exchange of non-monetary assets		
Gains and losses on entrusted investments or management of assets		
Provision due to force majeure, such as natural disasters Provision for impairment of individual assets		
Debt restructuring gains and losses		
Business reorganization costs, such as		

Reversal of provision for impairment		
Gains and losses on external entrusted loans		
Investments with subsequent measurement using the fair value model Gains and losses from changes in fair value of real estate		
The current tax and accounting laws and regulations require that the Effect of one-time adjustment to current period's profit or loss		
Custodial fee income earned on trusteeship		
Non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	1,042,779.28	
Other items of profit or loss that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss		
Less: Income tax effect	-596,028.17	
Impact of minority interests (after tax)	9,359.67	
add up the total	10,082,043.41	

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

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

√Applicable □Not applicable

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets (%)	earnings per share	
		basic earnings per share	diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	2.14	0.22	0.22
Attributable to the Company after extraordinary gains and losses	1.89	0.20	0.20

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

□Applicable √Not Applicable

4. Other

□Applicable √Not Applicable

President: Hu

Renchang Board of Directors

Approval Date of Submission: August 23, 2023

revision information

□Applicable √Not Applicable

公司代码：603583　　公司简称：捷昌驱动

浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司
2023 年半年度报告



重要提示

一、本公司董事会、监事会及董事、监事、高级管理人员保证半年度报告内容的真实性、准确性、完整性，不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏，并承担个别和连带的法律责任。

二、公司全体董事出席董事会会议。

三、本半年度报告未经审计。

四、公司负责人胡仁昌、主管会计工作负责人房宏强及会计机构负责人（会计主管人员）房宏强声明：保证半年度报告中财务报告的真实、准确、完整。

五、董事会决议通过的本报告期利润分配预案或公积金转增股本预案

不适用

六、前瞻性陈述的风险声明

√适用 □不适用

本报告中涉及的未来计划、发展战略等前瞻性陈述因存在不确定性，不构成公司对投资者的实质承诺，敬请投资者注意投资风险。

七、是否存在被控股股东及其他关联方非经营性占用资金情况

否

八、是否存在违反规定决策程序对外提供担保的情况？

否

九、是否存在半数以上董事无法保证公司所披露半年度报告的真实性、准确性和完整性

否

十、重大风险提示

公司已在本报告中详细描述可能存在的风险，敬请查阅第三节“管理层讨论和分析 ”之“五、其他披露事项“之“（一）可能面对的风险”部分的内容。

十一、其他

□适用 √不适用

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备查文件目录	经公司法定代表人、主管会计工作负责人、会计机构负责人签名并盖章的财务报表
	载有公司法定代表人签名并加盖公章的2023年半年度报告
	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

第一节 释义

在本报告书中，除非文义另有所指，下列词语具有如下含义：

常用词语释义		
中国证监会、证监会	指	中国证券监督管理委员会
上交所	指	上海证券交易所
捷昌驱动、公司、本公司	指	浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司
报告期	指	2023 年 1 月 1 日至 2023 年 6 月 30 日
《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》	指	《浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司章程》
股东、股东大会	指	浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司股东、股东大会
董事、董事会	指	浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司董事、董事会
监事、监事会	指	浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司监事、监事会
控股股东、实际控制人	指	胡仁昌先生
海仕凯科技、海仕凯	指	宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司，系公司全资子公司
居优智能、居优	指	浙江居优智能科技有限公司，系公司全资子公司
美国捷事达、美国 J-STAR	指	J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION，系公司在美国的全资子公司
德国捷昌、德国 JIECANG	指	JIECANG Europe GmbH，系公司在德国的全资子公司
日本捷事达、日本 J-STAR	指	株式会社 J-STAR，系公司在日本的全资子公司
马来西亚公司、马来西亚 J-STAR	指	JSTAR MOTION SDN.BHD.
印度公司	指	JIECANG PVT LTD
新加坡公司、新加坡 J-STAR	指	J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE.Ltd
仕优科技	指	浙江仕优驱动科技有限公司，系公司控股子公司
致优科技	指	浙江致优汽车科技有限公司，系公司控股子公司
LEG	指	Logic Endeavor Group GmbH，系公司在奥地利的全资子公司及其旗下全部控股公司
匈牙利捷事达、匈牙利 J-STAR	指	J-Star Motion Hungary Kft.
元，万元，亿元	指	人民币元，人民币万元，人民币亿元

第二节 公司简介和主要财务指标

一、 公司信息

公司的中文名称	浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司
公司的中文简称	捷昌驱动
公司的外文名称	Zhejiang Jiecang Linear Motion Technology Co.,Ltd.
公司的外文名称缩写	/
公司的法定代表人	胡仁昌

二、 联系人和联系方式

	董事会秘书	证券事务代表
姓名	徐铭峰	劳逸
联系地址	浙江省绍兴市新昌县省级高新技术产业园区	浙江省绍兴市新昌县省级高新技术产业园区
电话	0575-86760296	0575-86760296
传真	0575-86287070	0575-86287070
电子信箱	xmf@jiecang.com	laoy@jiecang.com

三、 基本情况变更简介

公司注册地址	浙江省绍兴市新昌县省级高新技术产业园区
公司注册地址的历史变更情况	无
公司办公地址	浙江省绍兴市新昌县省级高新技术产业园区
公司办公地址的邮政编码	312500
公司网址	www.jiecang.com
电子信箱	jczq@jiecang.com
报告期内变更情况查询索引	无

四、 信息披露及备置地点变更情况简介

公司选定的信息披露报纸名称	《上海证券报》、《证券时报》
登载半年度报告的网站地址	上海证券交易所网站 http://www.sse.com.cn
公司半年度报告备置地点	公司证券投资部
报告期内变更情况查询索引	无

五、 公司股票简况

股票种类	股票上市交易所	股票简称	股票代码	变更前股票简称
A股	上海证券交易所	捷昌驱动	603583	不适用

六、 其他有关资料

□适用 √不适用

七、 公司主要会计数据和财务指标

（一）主要会计数据

单位：元 币种：人民币

主要会计数据	本报告期（1－6月）	上年同期	本报告期比上年同期增减(%)
营业收入	1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37	-9.51
归属于上市公司股东的净利润	85,282,912.60	187,538,397.00	-54.53
归属于上市公司股东的扣除非经常性损益的净利润	75,200,869.19	151,530,376.17	-50.37
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51	93.21
	本报告期末	上年度末	本报告期末比上年度末增减(%)
归属于上市公司股东的净资产	4,014,610,025.08	3,973,442,615.88	1.04
总资产	6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65	-3.16

(二) 主要财务指标

主要财务指标	本报告期（1－6月）	上年同期	本报告期比上年同期增减(%)
基本每股收益（元／股）	0.22	0.50	-55.69
稀释每股收益（元／股）	0.22	0.49	-55.10
扣除非经常性损益后的基本每股收益（元／股）	0.20	0.40	-50.00
加权平均净资产收益率（%）	2.14	5.00	减少 2.86 个百分点
扣除非经常性损益后的加权平均净资产收益率（%）	1.89	4.04	减少 2.15 个百分点

公司主要会计数据和财务指标的说明
□适用 √不适用

八、 境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

□适用 √不适用

九、 非经常性损益项目和金额

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

非经常性损益项目	金额	附注（如适用）
非流动资产处置损益	77,190.66	
越权审批，或无正式批准文件，或偶发性的税收返还、减免		
计入当期损益的政府补助，但与公司正常经营业务密切相关，符合国家政策规定、按照一定标准定额或定量持续享受的政府补助除外	15,601,573.70	
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费		
企业取得子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资成本小于取得投资时应享		

有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值产生的收益		
非货币性资产交换损益		
委托他人投资或管理资产的损益		
因不可抗力因素，如遭受自然灾害而计提的各项资产减值准备		
债务重组损益		
企业重组费用，如安置职工的支出、整合费用等		
交易价格显失公允的交易产生的超过公允价值部分的损益		
同一控制下企业合并产生的子公司期初至合并日的当期净损益		
与公司正常经营业务无关的或有事项产生的损益		
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，持有交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益，以及处置交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债和其他债权投资取得的投资收益	-7,226,168.73	
单独进行减值测试的应收款项、合同资产减值准备转回		
对外委托贷款取得的损益		
采用公允价值模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产公允价值变动产生的损益		
根据税收、会计等法律、法规的要求对当期损益进行一次性调整对当期损益的影响		
受托经营取得的托管费收入		
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	1,042,779.28	
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目		
减：所得税影响额	-596,028.17	
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	9,359.67	
合计	10,082,043.41	

对公司根据《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》定义界定的非经常性损益项目，以及把《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益的项目，应说明原因。

□适用 √不适用

十、 其他

□适用 √不适用

第三节　管理层讨论与分析

一、报告期内公司所属行业及主营业务情况说明

（一） 公司所处行业情况

根据中国证监会颁布的《上市公司行业分类指引》（2012 年修订），公司属于“C38 电气机械和器材制造业”。公司主营线性驱动系统及设备、医疗设备零部件、功能家具及部件的生产销售、研发。

公司所属行业为线性驱动行业，线性驱动行业是一个处于上升期的新兴发展行业。线性驱动产品作为一种实现智能终端产品运动控制功能的关键装置，能应用到众多智能终端领域，例如办公桌的智能升降，医疗床和护理床的电动调节，以及智能家居、工业、农业自动化的各种设备，其原理是通过控制系统将指令传达至机械结构，使电动机的圆周运动，转换为推杆的直线运动，从而达到推拉、升降重物的效果。线性驱动产品可给用户带来舒适、便捷和人性化体验，是众多下游行业产品的核心配件，在国外市场应用较为广泛，在国内尚处于市场开拓期。

（1）国内外线性驱动行业发展概况

线性驱动产品起源于欧洲，在丹麦与德国都有全球领先的线性驱动产品生产商。综合全球线性驱动的产业发展现状，线性驱动产品已在全球范围内得到了较为广泛的应用，已经成熟应用的领域有：

①智慧办公领域：智能办公桌、电控柜子、升降办公椅、智能投影仪器等；

②医疗康护领域：主要应用于医院、疗养所、各种治疗中心、养老院、私人家庭康复护理等场所，具体应用产品为电动医疗床、疗养所护理床、家庭护理床、病人移位器、升降诊察台、治疗椅、轮椅、电动洗澡椅等；

③智能家居领域：升降沙发、老人椅、升降家居床、按摩椅、按摩床、升降电视机架、智能厨房电器等；

④工业自动化领域：太阳能跟踪器、清扫车、收割机、游艇、汽车、舞台等。

我国线性驱动行业起步于 21 世纪初，目前国内线性驱动市场尚处于市场成长期，存在较大的成长空间。国内线性驱动产品主要应用在智能办公桌、电动病床、护理床、ICU 床、牙科椅、电动轮椅、美容床、按摩器具等领域。

线性驱动产品在我国发展迅速，属于高增长的细分新兴产业，产品的需求尚有巨大开拓空间。从长远来看，近几年国家制定一系列政策，推动智慧城市、养老行业的发展，从而为线性驱动系统行业的发展提供了良好的内部环境。

（2）未来线性驱动行业的发展趋势

①技术创新将成为企业竞争焦点

技术创新是新兴产业不断发展的源动力，未来线性驱动行业的发展将更加注重技术创新。线性驱动产品制造企业技术创新的竞争主要将集中在以下几个方面：A、适应市场要求的产品开发

和快速响应的能力；B、关键工艺技术；C、产品质量。在未来，企业的创新能力将成为其在市场中生存的重要根基。

②产品应用领域不断扩展

随着近代计算机技术与数控技术的发展，智能装备产业得到了长足的进步，且机械加工精度、加工效率也显著提高，从而推动了线性驱动产品应用的多样化，使得线性驱动产品除了在办公家具、医疗器械、家居、机床等传统领域得到广泛应用外，在风力发电、轨道交通、电动汽车等新领域的应用也逐渐增多，客观上也给线性驱动行业带来了新的发展机遇。

未来智能家居、智慧办公、汽车零部件、医疗器械、工业自动化等智能领域用线性驱动系统将得到大力开发，线性驱动系统作为众多下游行业产品的核心零部件，对其终端智能产品的性能起到决定性的作用，高端化、智能化的发展趋势要求线性驱动产品制造商在生产过程中不断加大技术开发力度、提升生产工艺水平。

2、市场规模分析

线性驱动产品作为公司的主要产品，用于配套智能终端设备，广泛应用于智慧办公、医疗康护、智能家居等领域的终端产品。

线性驱动产品主要由推杆、升降立柱、配套的控制器等部件组成，为满足下游不同应用领域的需求而呈现定制化、差异化的特点。线性驱动产品的市场规模与下游应用领域的市场需求及生产制造能力直接相关。

（1）智慧办公领域

目前，公司产品在下游智慧办公领域应用的重点是可升降办公桌。据中国产业信息网的数据，近年我国家具行业市场规模约为全球市场规模的 25%，家具行业中 20%为办公家具，办公家具中的 30%为办公桌产品。根据中国家具协会、中国轻工业信息中心、前瞻产业研究院的数据整理统计，到 2024 年，我国家具行业市场规模有望达到或超过 1 万亿元，由此推算全球家具行业市场规模为约 4 万亿元。假定 2024 年全球市场可升降办公桌在全球办公桌产品中的渗透率以 10%来计算，2024 年全球可升降办公桌所应用线性驱动产品的市场规模大约为 240 亿元。目前国内可升降办公桌产品市场尚处于市场开拓期，2024 年渗透率若以 4%来算，2024 年国内可升降办公桌所应用线性驱动产品的市场规模大约为 24 亿元。

近年来，全球智慧办公产品的整体渗透率虽在不断提升，但还处于偏低阶段，低渗透率决定行业处于成长期，日益健全的法律、工会组织也推动了升降办公桌等智慧办公产品由可选消费品逐渐转向必须消费品，比如北美亚马逊、Facebook 等互联网巨头正在掀起一股基于人体工程学设计理念的办公桌椅热潮，未来线性驱动产品在智慧办公领域的应用将迎来新一轮增长。

（2）医疗康护领域

线性驱动系统作为核心动力部件，可广泛应用于医疗器械领域，目前主要的应用于医院、疗养所、各种治疗中心、养老院、私人家庭康复护理等场所，具体应用产品为电动医疗床、疗养所护理床、家庭护理床、病人移位器、升降诊察台、治疗椅、轮椅、电动洗澡椅等。随着医疗器械

向自动化、智能化方向发展及全球科技的进步，市场上将出现越来越多具备更多先进功能的医疗器械产品，从而带动线性驱动系统在医疗器械领域更广泛地应用。

随着经济的快速发展和全球老龄化速度的加快，社会公众对医疗器械设备的需求不断增加。根据 TrendForce 数据显示，预期到 2023 年全球医疗器械市场规模可达 5,607 亿美元。全球医疗器械设备市场潜力较大，未来市场增长主要是由于人口的增加和发达国家人口的老龄化，以及新兴经济体医疗费用的增加。线性驱动产品可以应用在电动医疗床、疗养所护理床、家庭护理床、病人移位器、升降诊察台、治疗椅、轮椅、电动洗澡椅等产品中，若按占医疗器械设备市场规模 0.50%测算，2023 年全球用于医疗领域的线性驱动产品的市场规模约为 28.04 亿美元，保持稳步增长。

随着政府在医疗卫生领域的投入不断加大，我国医院数量和医疗机构数量呈现出稳定的增长趋势。据智研咨询估计，预计 2024 年我国医疗机构数量将上升至 1,003,243 家，医院数量上升至 46,891 家。新建的医院和医疗机构一般都会采用较为先进的医疗器械产品比如电动病床，从而推动对线性驱动产品需求的不断增长。据前瞻产业研究院发布的《2019-2024 年中国医疗器械行业市场需求预测与投资战略规划分析报告》统计数据显示，2019 年我国医疗器械市场规模已突破 6,000 亿元，达到 6,285 亿元，未来五年年均复合增长率约为 14%，并预测在 2023 年我国医疗器械市场规模将突破万亿元，达到 10,767 亿元。若按医疗器械设备市场规模 0.50%测算，2023 年我国用于医疗领域的线性驱动产品的市场约为 54 亿元。

（3）智能家居领域

智能家居领域因其产品类型众多，配套体系不同，没有公开的针对该领域线性驱动产品的市场研究数据且国家有关部门或相关协会也没有定期发布与公司产品有关的下游智能家居领域的市场规模统计数据，因此较难准确统计该领域线性驱动产品的渗透率及市场规模。根据 Strategy Analytics 预测，全球智能家居设备市场将继续以 15%的复合年增长率增长，到 2025 年将达到 880 亿美元。此外，随着我国多年的经济发展积累，部分富裕的居民对居家环境也产生了升级需求，开始追求多功能、时尚安全、节能环保、智能化、个性化的终端产品，比如电动床、电动沙发、按摩椅、厨房类电动升降产品、电动升降桌椅等各类家具，催生了巨大的线性驱动系统需求。

综上所述，全球线性驱动产品在智慧办公、医疗康护、智能家居等领域的全球市场规模已达到数百亿级别，市场前景较为广阔。

（二）公司主营业务情况

公司主要从事线性驱动系统的研发、生产和销售业务。线性驱动原理是通过控制系统将指令传达至机械结构，使电动机的圆周运动，转换为推杆的直线运动，从而达到推拉、升降重物的效果。公司生产的线性驱动系统可广泛用于医疗康护、智慧办公、智能家居、工业自动化、汽车零部件等领域，主要产品按应用领域可分为医疗康护驱动系统、智慧办公驱动系统、智能家居控制系统、工业自动化控制系统等。

（三）经营模式

公司为制造类企业，经过多年的发展，形成了一套行之有效的原材料采购、产品生产、新产

品开发和销售模式。

1、生产、采购模式

公司的生产模式是以客户的需求为导向，主要采用“以销定产”的生产模式，以满足市场上不同客户对产品规格型号和具体配置不同的需求。由于公司下游客户所处领域各不相同，公司产品生产具有多品种、中小批量、定制（非标准件）生产的特点。生产部门根据订单情况决定安排经营生产计划，并利用 ERP 系统进行物料需求计算，编制物料需求计划，交由采购部门组织采购。采购部门负责遴选供应商，收集采购物资的市场信息，并依据生产计划制定采购计划，执行采购及商务谈判。

2、销售模式

公司产品销售包括国外市场销售与国内市场销售，主要通过直销方式进行。国内市场销售主要采用与客户直接接触的方式，业务员根据地区进行分工负责，由业务人员直接电话联系和登门拜访洽谈业务；国外市场销售主要采用直接销售给国外下游厂商的方式，部分地区会与区域经销商展开合作。目前，在公司大力拓展海外市场的背景下，海外销售占比较高。

（1）外销模式

公司与海外厂商的合作模式主要为 ODM 模式：公司依照购买方提供的产品需求进行产品设计与生产，并以合理的价格批量供货。该模式的客户关系较为稳固，经营重心围绕客户及具体产品，能够通过持续研发及规模效应改善盈利水平，订单规模与客户的产品决策、市场拓展能力较为相关。

作为公司产品的主要市场之一，北美市场尤其是美国市场近几年稳步发展。公司已与美国的 The Human(Square Grove LLC)、AMQ SOLUTIONS LLC、HNI Corporation、Haworth,Inc 等客户通过 ODM 为主的方式建立战略合作。公司依据 ODM 模式结合各战略合作厂商的区域市场状况，为客户提供符合市场需求的定制化线性驱动产品，下游客户依托其品牌和市场渠道实现智能升降桌等终端产品的销售。

（2）内销模式

公司的国内销售业务规模相对较小，但潜力巨大，目前销售区域主要集中在广东、江苏、浙江等地区，主要客户对象为医疗器械、家具生产商，代理商销售业务量较小。公司依照客户提供的产品需求进行产品设计与研发，在通过样品测试后，安排进行批量生产。

公司产品主要应用于下游智能终端产品，当前目标市场主要为经济较为发达且更注重生活品质的欧美地区。随着我国经济的快速发展，居民收入水平不断提高，部分消费者的消费理念正在发生改变，逐渐接受改善健康医疗环境和提高生活品质的医疗、家居产品，国内市场是公司将来重要的目标市场，公司将借鉴在国外市场的成功经验，集中公司的整体资源加快国内市场发展。

二、报告期内核心竞争力分析

√适用 □不适用

1、技术研发优势

公司始终注重研发体系的建设和完善，是国家高新技术企业、国家知识产权优势企业、浙江省科技小巨人企业，公司建有省级重点企业研究院、省级企业技术中心等，形成了强大的产品研发和设计能力。公司研发中心根据目标市场上产品样式、功能需求的变化趋势及客户的实际需求进行新产品的设计与研发，每年均有多项新产品的在研开发项目。

公司在主导产品的生产技术上拥有专利权且不断取得突破。截至本报告期末，公司已取得各项专利 840 项，其中国内发明专利 59 项、国际发明专利 99 项,同时已获得软件著作权共 75 项。公司被列入国家知识产权优势企业、浙江省未来工厂、浙江省科技小巨人企业、浙江省隐形冠军、浙江省绿色工厂、绍兴市市长质量奖、浙江省制造业重点行业亩均效益领跑企业、浙江省清洁生产企业等，公司研发中心认定为浙江省重点企业研究院、浙江省企业技术中心。“捷昌智能家居工业互联网平台”被列为 2022 年浙江省重点工业互联合网平台项目，Rostra1.0 升降演讲台和鹅卵石系列触摸式窗帘遥控器产品获红棉设计奖。公司先后完成太阳能推杆无线跟踪系统、电动坐便器驱动控制系统、整体橱柜隐藏式升降驱动控制系统、桌面预埋一体化升降桌系统、3D 交互动态医疗康护产品演示系统、高可靠符合欧标的电动升降桌控制系统等 18 个研发项目。公司检测中心获得 CNAS 资质，同时通过 TUV 南德、TUV 莱茵、通标标准技术服务有限公司目击实验室资质认可。

公司成立至今，研发团队在长期的市场与业务实践过程中，通过系统化的制度安排与资源投入，在新产品设计与应用领域形成了过硬的技术积累，成为未来公司不断提升核心竞争力的重要基础。

2、行业标准制定优势

直流电动推杆的行业标准（QB/T4288-2012）由中国轻工业联合会提出，公司牵头起草，国家工业和信息化部于 2012 年 5 月 24 日发布，并于 2012 年 11 月 1 日实施；电动升降桌行业标准（QB/TQ5271-2018）由中国轻工业联合会提出，公司牵头起草，国家工业和信息化部于 2018 年 5 月 8 日发布，并于 2018 年 9 月 1 日实施。2021 年，公司主持起草的浙江制造团体标准 T/ZZB2234-2021《电动升降桌》。作为国内线性驱动行业影响力较大的企业、国内行业标准的起草者，公司生产的产品在质量、性能上都得到了广泛的认可，被评为浙江名牌产品、浙江出口品牌、浙江省优秀工业新产品等。

3、销售拓展优势

公司自设立以来一直精心布局国内外市场的开拓路径。在设立初期，公司一方面着眼于国内传统应用领域的市场开拓，巩固优势地位，另一方面，有针对性地对欧美市场青睐的产品形态和产品功能进行了研究与开发，为日后海外市场的拓展打下良好的基础。公司积极参加各类国际展会直接接触客户，以展示公司实力，向客户推介产品和服务，并了解海外市场的重要信息。海外市场尤其是欧美市场消费者重视办公家具消费，对智慧办公家具的品质和功能较为青睐。公司产品在进入海外市场时，除了体现价格、质量的优势外，非常注重品牌和口碑的塑造。公司通过与当地知名厂商的合作来共同开发海外市场，拓宽了公司的销售渠道和客户资源，从而在国内同类企业尚未完全布局海外市场业务时就把握了拓展国际市场的先机，在海外市场的开发中取得了领先优势。为更好的服务全球客户，公司在美国、德国、新加坡、印度、日本、马来西亚、奥地利、匈牙利等地均设有子公司。

4、生产规模和产品质量优势

为更好的满足客户需求，布局公司全球化发展战略，公司设立宁波生产基地、新昌生产基地、马来西亚生产基地、美国生产基地、欧洲生产基地，引进智能 SMT 高速生产线、自动 PCB 视觉检测、视觉引导的全智能总装线、高精密注塑机群等智能化装备，具备向国内外客户快速批量交货的能力。2020 年，公司成为浙江省“未来工厂”培养企业，公司已规划未来工厂蓝图，将工厂打造成为集智能决策、智慧管理、智能生产、互联互通、智能装备、智能仓储为一体的绿色未来工厂。公司在产品性能指标上已基本接近国际品牌产品，近年来公司在质量管理方面取得较大的成绩，公司多款产品获得 CB,UL，PSE，KC，SAA，FCC，TUV—mark,IC ID,CE—RED 等各国产品认证，出口到欧盟及北美地区。公司已取得 GB/T19001-2016/ISO9001:2015 标准质量管理体系认证证书和 GB/T24001-2016/ISO14001:2015 标准环境管理体系认证证书。

5、经营理念优势

公司以快速满足客户需求为主要经营理念，对客户的定制要求反应迅速，在高度重视客户需求反应速度的经营理念下，公司根据客户要求，发货周期灵活；公司接受产品定制化生产，通过多年的技术积淀，在传感技术、同步控制技术和网络技术上已经可以和国外企业相竞争，并抓住客户定制这一业务契机，快速响应客户需求，提供全方位的定制化解决方案，获得国内外客户的信任。

6、人才优势

公司创始人为机械、电气方面的技术专家，具备丰富的从事先进机械制造和光机电一体化产品研究开发的经验，曾参与国家“863”计划 CIMS 攻关小组的研究；公司吸纳和培养出了一批技术过硬年富力强的研发骨干，专业涵盖机械设计、电子工程、自动化控制、嵌入式软件、工业设计模具设计等，专业技术涵盖全面，创新设计能力强。近年来，随着公司产品远销到欧美各国，公司重点培养销售方面人才，已形成多语种业务人员的合理搭配，使得公司在国际销售业务中与同等规模的行内企业相比有着一定的优势。

7、管理优势

公司拥有完善的线性驱动行业管理团队，该团队对线性驱动行业的发展趋势具有良好的专业判断能力，对行业内的各种机会有敏锐的捕捉能力。凭借自身丰富的经验，公司可以有效地把握行业方向，抓住市场机会，取得优良的经营业绩。

得益于公司的正确战略决策和稳定高效的管理，经过多年的摸索，公司已逐步建立起涵盖新产品开发、原材料采购、生产运营、质量控制、成本管理、财务管理、市场营销和品牌建设等方面的现代化科学管理体系。

在不断巩固技术先进、工艺成熟、管理规范、品牌卓越等竞争优势基础上，公司合理实施募集资金投资项目。未来，公司还将继续加大技术创新投入，重视先进设备引进，加强成熟工艺再变革，进一步实现管理精细化，强化品牌影响力，拓展销售渠道。

三、经营情况的讨论与分析

2023 年上半年，受宏观经济的影响，公司营业收入和利润增长受到制约，公司继续秉承“用捷昌产品来驱动人们的生活品质，打造社会广泛尊重的行业标杆企业”的企业愿景，积极克服宏观经济的不利影响，聚焦自身能力的成长，夯实公司全球发展战略。

报告期内，公司累计实现营业收入 1,303,297,647.30 元，与去年同期相比下降 9.51%；实现归属上市公司股东的净利润 85,282,912.60 元，与去年同期相比下降 54.53%；公司第二季度实现营收 767,913,698.28 元，较第一季度环比增长 43.43%；公司第二季度实现归属上市公司股东的净利润 71,962,316.21 元，较第一季度环比增长 440.23%。报告期内，公司主要经营发展情况如下：

（一）持续推进募投项目实施，积极推动募投项目变更，提升公司规模及核心竞争力

为提高募集资金的使用效率，根据公司全球战略布局及业务整体规划，公司变更“智慧办公驱动系统升级扩建项目”的部分募集资金投向至“欧洲物流及生产基地建设项目”，该项目的建设可以极大地提高对欧洲客户的供给能力，缩短交货周期，降低运输成本，进一步满足客户的需求，公司通过本次的国际化战略规划，有利于进一步扩大欧洲市场的占有率，加大市场辐射深度和广度。本着“先市场，后工厂”的稳步发展原则，该项目的实施符合公司自身的发展战略，有利于公司扩大海外生产能力，进一步开拓海外市场，提升公司全球竞争力。

公司积极稳妥、保质保量的推进募投项目的实施，逐步释放、优化公司的产能，全面提升公司的生产经营效率和市场响应速度，切实有力的提升公司的市场竞争力。

（二）持续保持行业领先的研发投入，强化企业发展动能

公司以市场需求为导向，以服务客户为驱动，坚持研发投入，根据企业自身特点及定位，完善公司技术及产品规划。凭借丰富的技术储备以及持续的研发投入，有效保障了公司的技术先进性，为公司业务的发展以及新项目的实施提供了技术支持和保证。2023 年上半年，公司累计新增各类专利 15 项（2 项发明，13 项实用新型）。

（三）实施股权激励，为公司持续发展注入新动力

公司加强人才引进、培养和储备，为公司持续、稳定发展提供创新能力。为建立、健全公司长效激励约束机制，吸引和留住优秀人才，充分调动核心人员的积极性，使各方共同关注公司的长远发展，报告期内公司授予限制性股票 47.50 万股，进一步提升了公司团队核心凝聚力。

（四）持续提升内部管理水平，推进公司高质量发展

报告期内，公司不断提升内部控制管理，优化审批流程，保证科学决策，全面加强风险防控。公司以预算管理为基础，强化目标管理、细化经营分析、聚焦问题改善，通过预算、控制、分析、考核等方式，挖掘企业经营利润，以实现降本增效。同时，重视产品质量提升和成本控制，通过实施技术改造、优化生产工艺、精益生产和管理、加强企业间协同效应等多种措施，提升产品品质，持续降低制造成本。

报告期内公司经营情况的重大变化，以及报告期内发生的对公司经营情况有重大影响和预计未来会有重大影响的事项

□适用 √不适用

四、报告期内主要经营情况

(一) 主营业务分析

1 财务报表相关科目变动分析表

单位：元 币种：人民币

科目	本期数	上年同期数	变动比例（%）
营业收入	1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37	-9.51
营业成本	965,337,892.86	1,068,027,288.56	-9.61

销售费用	78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16	11.50
管理费用	99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77	6.28
财务费用	-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33	-79.79
研发费用	101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51	-3.67
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51	93.21
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-20,869,219.14	-284,561,869.69	-92.67
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	-361,949,373.83	473,572,764.79	不适用

营业收入变动原因说明：主要系客户订单减少所致；
营业成本变动原因说明：主要系客户订单减少所致；
销售费用变动原因说明：主要系销售展览费及租赁费增加所致；
管理费用变动原因说明：主要系咨询费用增加所致；
财务费用变动原因说明：主要系汇兑收益减少所致；
研发费用变动原因说明：不适用；
经营活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：主要系本期收款回笼及时、付现成本费用减少所致；
投资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：主要系投资项目减少所致；
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额变动原因说明：主要系到期偿还借款所致。

2 本期公司业务类型、利润构成或利润来源发生重大变动的详细说明

□适用 √不适用

(二) 非主营业务导致利润重大变化的说明

□适用 √不适用

(三) 资产、负债情况分析

√适用 □不适用

1. 资产及负债状况

单位：元

项目名称	本期期末数	本期期末数占总资产的比例（%）	上年期末数	上年期末数占总资产的比例（%）	本期期末金额较上年期末变动比例（%）	情况说明
交易性金融资产	3,153,865.83	0.05	1,514,699.38	0.02	108.22	主要系 LEG 交易性金融资产增加所致
应收款项融资	4,683,844.80	0.07	1,000,000.00	0.01	368.38	主要系银行承兑汇票增加所致
预付款项	59,577,900.03	0.90	10,621,557.24	0.15	460.91	主要系本期备库预付款增加所致
长期待摊费用	8,467,429.19	0.13	6,353,256.79	0.09	33.28	主要系装修工程长期待摊增加所致
递延所得税资产	116,564,306.25	1.75	72,804,841.27	1.06	60.11	主要系可抵扣亏损、外汇衍生品公允价值损失和政府补助导致的可抵扣暂时性差异增加所致
短期借款	993,843,885.39	14.96	1,251,338,866.25	18.24	-20.58	主要系借款减少所致
交易性金融负债	21,394,685.00	0.32	2,340,600.00	0.03	814.07	主要系外汇衍生产品公允价值变动所致

应付票据	206,790,835.06	3.11	146,343,414.29	2.13	41.31	主要系银行承兑汇票增加所致
合同负债	47,277,430.84	0.71	35,905,275.62	0.52	31.67	主要系应收客户对价而应向客户转让商品的义务增加所致
应付职工薪酬	65,589,185.94	0.99	89,417,523.89	1.30	-26.65	主要系年终奖因素所致
其他应付款	154,582,169.60	2.33	63,941,539.34	0.93	141.76	主要系已宣告但未发放的现金股利增加所致
其他流动负债	2,103,779.28	0.03	1,128,157.51	0.02	86.48	主要系待转销项税额增加所致
递延收益	48,595,863.76	0.73	32,558,747.70	0.47	49.26	主要是与资产相关的政府补助增加所致
其他综合收益	-22,453,948.65	-	-60,939,581.71	-	-63.15	主要系外币折算所致

其他说明

不适用

2. 境外资产情况

√适用 □不适用

(1) 资产规模

其中：境外资产 3,342,535,160.38（单位：元 币种：人民币），占总资产的比例为 50.31%。

(2) 境外资产占比较高的相关说明

√适用 □不适用

单位:元 币种:人民币

境外资产名称	形成原因	运营模式	本报告期营业收入	本报告期净利润
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	投资设立	独立经营	351,286,682.56	1,435,873.87
JIECANG EUROPE GMBH	投资设立	独立经营	153,845,563.91	2,059,321.65
株式会社 J-STAR	投资设立	独立经营	2,799,145.08	-1,592,096.84
JSTAR MOTION SDN.BHD.	投资设立	独立经营	75,809,035.34	-3,114,401.09
JIECANG PVT LTD	投资设立	独立经营	7,394,708.41	872,119.55
J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD	投资设立	独立经营	267,445,571.47	-8,497,514.42
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	收购	独立经营	166,860,644.09	-62,611,841.60
台湾捷事达有限公司	投资设立	独立经营	566,447.13	-828,400.76
J-Star Motion Hungary Kft.	投资设立	独立经营	-	-1,833,399.77

其他说明

不适用

3. 截至报告期末主要资产受限情况

√适用 □不适用

项目	期末账面价值	受限原因
货币资金	30,454,370.84	银行承兑汇票保证金

项目	期末账面价值	受限原因
货币资金	200,000,000.00	捷昌存单质押开具银行承兑汇票
其他非流动资产	755,640,000.00	“内保外贷”定期存单保证金
货币资金	10,342,551.21	美国 J-Star 海关关税保证金
货币资金	16,000.00	捷昌-支付宝-1688 保证金
固定资产	166,115,788.03	马来西亚 J-Star 房产及土地所有权抵押取得银行借款
合计	1,162,568,710.08	

4. 其他说明

□适用 √不适用

(四) 投资状况分析

1. 对外股权投资总体分析

□适用 √不适用

(1).重大的股权投资

□适用 √不适用

(2). 重大的非股权投资

√适用 □不适用

公司报告期重大的非股权投资为募集资金投资项目，公司已另外编制《2023 年半年度募集资金存放与使用情况专项报告》并单独披露。

(3). 以公允价值计量的金融资产

□适用 √不适用

证券投资情况

□适用 √不适用

证券投资情况的说明

□适用 √不适用

私募基金投资情况

□适用 √不适用

衍生品投资情况

□适用 √不适用

(五) 重大资产和股权出售

□适用 √不适用

(六) 主要控股参股公司分析

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

公司名称	公司类型	注册资本	总资产	净资产	营业收入	净利润
宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司	康复、保健用线性驱动系统及设备（需审批的医疗器械除外），功能家具及部件的研发、制造、加工；自营和代理货物和技术的进出口，但国家限定经营或禁止进出口的货物和技术除外。	30000 万元	1,050,573,214.17	486,455,839.18	429,561,447.03	25,031,377.75
浙江居优智能科技有限公司	智能家具及配件的研发、制造、加工、批发、零售；货物进出口、技术进出口。	3000 万元	22,750,234.24	766,700.26	17,223,508.21	3,967,561.19
美国 J-STAR	线性驱动系统、医疗设备零部件、智能家具和部件的生产、销售及货物进口等。	4000 万美元	680,407,515.10	402,411,404.83	425,188,187.85	812,702.48
德国 JIECANG	线性驱动系统、医疗设备零部件、智能家具和部件的销售及货物进口的贸易公司。	200 万欧元	153,429,737.75	59,624,975.44	179,126,653.02	7,372,420.05
日本 J-STAR	驱动系统、医疗设备零部件、护理器械等的进出口及销售。	18000 万日元	3,314,669.05	-2,160,820.11	2,968,743.69	-1,631,530.55
新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司	货物进出口、技术进出口	500 万元	700,514,594.74	58,058,524.14	449,697,138.28	10,127,001.71
马来西亚公司	智能设备及模块、机械设备、电器消费品及其零部件的设计研发、制造销售；货物进出口；	10539.18 万林吉特	482,778,160.81	158,412,504.20	114,169,974.09	3,245,887.35

	批发；其他经营活动。					
印度公司	线性驱动系统、医疗设备零部件、智能家具和部件的销售及货物进口的贸易公司。	1400 万卢比	7,596,516.34	7,498,788.96	8,092,015.22	940,222.60
仕优科技	电机及其控制系统研发；电机制造；残疾人座车制造；智能基础制造装备制造；建筑用金属配件制造；技术服务、技术开发、技术咨询、技术交流、技术转让、技术推广；通用设备制造（不含特种设备制造）；专用设备制造（不含许可类专业设备制造）(除依法须经批准的项目外，凭营业执照依法自主开展经营活动)等。	1500 万元	19,914,768.67	3,956,217.82	12,570,450.80	1,373,733.11
新加坡公司	线性驱动系统及设备、医疗设备零部件、功能家具及部件销售、研发；货物进出口等。	6428.1495 万美元	1,201,999,397.80	459,478,024.73	337,129,301.58	-13,880,439.62
致优科技	汽车零部件研发；汽车零部件及配件制造；汽车零配件零售；汽车零配件批发(除依法须经批准的项目外，凭营业执照依法自主开展经营活动)。	2500 万元	39,062,657.20	2,494,114.73	7,761,565.30	-3,631,920.50
LEG	公司为投资控股平台，旗下子公司主要经营可调家具驱动系统的研发、生产、销售等。	17600 欧元	800,420,691.25	364,944,046.71	194,639,346.21	-72,518,104.57
匈牙利捷事达	智能电动升降控制系统及线性驱动产品、设备、零部件的生产、研发及销售；货物进出口、技术进出口等。	100 万欧元	25,355,737.84	-828,273.49	-	-1,891,353.41
台湾捷事达	电脑及事务性机器设备批发业，电子材料批发业	2000 万台币	3,197,166.16	3,009,540.97	573,439.41	-951,357.77

注：LEG 数据包含其全部控股子公司

(七) 公司控制的结构化主体情况

□适用 √不适用

五、其他披露事项

(一) 可能面对的风险

√适用 □不适用

1、行业和市场风险

（1）宏观经济变化及下游行业周期性波动的风险

公司自成立以来一直专注于线性驱动系统的研发、生产、销售业务。公司生产的线性驱动产品主要应用于医疗康护、智慧办公、智能家居等领域，应用范围较广。由于公司与上述下游市场发展存在着密切的联动关系，受宏观经济变化和下游行业周期性波动的影响较大。近年来，随着智能家居与办公自动化的接受程度不断提高，医疗配套设施的不断健全，线性驱动行业发展迅速。但如果未来宏观经济出现较大波动，医疗康护、智慧办公、智能家居等领域发展速度减缓，下游厂商的经营状况下滑，将可能造成公司订单减少、存货积压、货款收回困难等状况，因此，公司存在受宏观经济变化及下游行业周期性波动影响的风险。

（2）市场竞争激烈的风险

公司所处线性驱动细分领域的市场竞争主要表现在资金实力、设计开发、产品品质和及时配套能力等方面。由于国外知名的线性驱动制造公司进入行业较早，经营时间较长，生产规模较大、技术和管理水平较高、具有稳定的客户群体和市场份额，已形成了一定的市场地位；同时，这些企业具有较高的品牌效应和完善的分销渠道，在国内也设立了分子公司，加剧了市场竞争；此外，随着我国线性驱动行业的快速发展，国内主要线性驱动生产企业纷纷扩大产能，市场竞争将日趋激烈。随着公司不断开拓国内外市场，如果公司不能在资金实力、设计开发、产品品质和及时配套能力等诸方面及时全面地提高产品市场竞争力，将面临市场份额下降的风险，对公司产品产销规模的长期持续增长可能产生不利影响。

（3）美国关税政策变动的风险

自 2018 年以来，公司出口北美市场的产品持续受到美国加征关税的影响，特别是 2019 年，出口北美市场产品的成本因美国进一步提高关税而明显上升。根据 Billing Code 3290-F0 文件，公司部分对美出口智慧办公类产品在排除加征清单范围内，排除有效期自 2018 年 9 月 24 日至 2020 年 8 月 7 日，在排除有效期内，公司可以申请退税，并自 2020 年 3 月 15 日至 2020 年 8 月 7 日，公司主要出口美国产品免交关税。2020 年 8 月 7 日起，公司对美国出口产品已复征关税，税率为 25%。

2、经营风险

（1）毛利率波动的风险

随着公司销售收入规模的进一步扩大，如果公司主要产品不能继续保持较高的毛利率，不能通过增大研发投入以提升产品技术含量和附加值、加强成本控制、扩大应用领域等方式有效保持

主要产品的毛利率以抵消销售价格下降或销售收入结构变化带来的影响，则公司主营业务毛利率将存在下降的风险。

（2）主要原材料价格波动的风险

原材料成本系公司生产成本主要构成部分，生产所需原材料主要系钣金件、电子元器件、线路板、钢材、电机及其他配件等。原材料价格的变化对公司产品成本影响较大，进而对毛利率的影响较大。原材料价格的波动会对公司产品的生产成本、毛利率造成影响，使公司经营业绩产生波动、面临一定的经营风险。

（3）人民币汇率波动的风险

公司产品出口以美元作为主要结算货币。近年来，人民币对美元汇率波动较大，汇率的波动在一定程度上影响公司出口产品的盈利能力。未来，随着募集资金投资项目的竣工投产，公司海外市场销售规模会进一步扩大，出口收入会进一步增加。虽然公司采取了加强与客户沟通互动、签署部分外汇远期合约等多项措施，但汇率的波动仍将影响公司的出口业务及经营业绩。

（4）业绩波动的风险

公司近几年布局海外销售网络、大力拓展北美及欧洲市场，业绩增长较快。公司注重品牌和口碑的塑造，取得了较为显著的利润增长优势，但线性驱动行业属于新兴行业，可能会受到国内市场开拓进度缓慢以及国外市场竞争加剧等影响而使产品销售、利润增长存在一定的不确定性。因此，公司未来存在业绩波动的风险。

（5）客户集中度相对较高的风险

公司生产的线性驱动控制系统是下游智能终端产品的重要组成部件，广泛用于医疗康护、智慧办公、智能家居等领域。主要客户为国内外医疗、办公、家居等厂商，前五大客户在所在地的市场享有较高的知名度，公司客户存在集中度较高的特点。公司已经与前五大客户建立稳定的客户合作关系，如果未来客户集中度不断上升，可能会带来因个别客户需求变化导致的经营风险。

3、管理风险

（1）业务规模扩大导致的管理风险

公司已建立了成熟的管理制度体系和组织运行模式，培育了一批理念先进、视野开阔和经验丰富的管理人员。自上市以来，公司的资产和经营规模将有较大幅度的增长，组织结构和管理体系将趋于复杂，经营管理制度、内控制度、管理人员将面临更新更高的要求。若公司不能及时提高管理能力，充实相关高素质管理人才，将难以适应未来的成长和市场环境的变化，给公司带来相应的管理风险。

（2）技术人才流失的风险

公司的主营业务为线性驱动系统的研发、生产、销售。线性驱动系统是智能终端产品实现运动控制功能的关键部件，产品技术含量较高。技术人员不仅需要具备专业的相关知识和技能，还必须对行业相关知识有充分的理解，技术人员需要在生产和研发实践中进行多年的学习和积累才能胜任研发工作。

公司始终坚持以技术创新为根本，注重人才引进和人才培养，在业务发展和技术研发过程中不断扩充和优化研发团队，并培养了一批稳定和可靠的技术骨干。核心技术人员的技术水平与研发能力是公司保持核心竞争力的关键，公司制定了相关的激励机制和管理办法。虽然公司采取了一系列措施稳定核心技术人员队伍并取得了较好的效果，但是仍不能排除核心技术人员流失的可能。如果公司出现核心技术人员流失，将对技术研发以及可持续发展带来不利影响。

（3）高素质技术工人短缺的风险

公司整体的生产经营不仅依赖于技术研发团队，还依赖于生产一线的高素质技术工人。公司一直注重熟练技术工人的引进和培养，建立并完善了对高素质技术工人的有效激励机制，为其提供较好的福利待遇。同时，公司将高素质技术工人的引进、培训作为一项重要的日常工作内容。目前，公司已经拥有一支稳定的技术工人队伍。但随着业务规模的不断扩张，如果公司未来不能拥有足够的高素质技术工人，将使业务发展受到一定的影响。

（4）技术风险

公司是高新技术企业，对技术创新能力十分重视。目前线性驱动产品主要应用于医疗康护、智慧办公、智能家居等领域。未来线性驱动产品将在降低噪声、增加推力、提供移动速度等方面提升性能，应用的范围也将越来越广。公司十分注重自主创新能力培育，根据行业发展动态和客户要求，不断进行新技术、新产品和新工艺的开发，以巩固公司在线性驱动领域的技术领先优势。若公司不能持续进行技术创新和储备，产品研发与生产能力不能同步跟进，产品不能适应行业发展的需求，将面临被市场淘汰的风险，影响公司市场份额和经营业绩的持续增长。

4、财务风险

（1）应收账款发生坏账的风险

公司应收账款期末余额主要为信用期内的应收货款。如果公司不能及时回收应收账款，则会对公司的现金流转与财务状况造成一定的不利影响。

（2）出口退税政策变动风险

公司主要产品以出口销售为主，出口产品税收实行“免、抵、退”和“退、免”政策，主要产品出口退税率基本稳定。如果未来主要产品出口退税率降低，将对公司经营业绩造成一定的不利影响，公司存在出口退税率波动风险。

（二）其他披露事项

□适用 √不适用

第四节 公司治理

一、股东大会情况简介

会议届次	召开日期	决议刊登的指定网站的查询索引	决议刊登的披露日期	会议决议
2022 年年度股东大会	2023 年 5 月 15 日	www.sse.com.cn	2023 年 5 月 16 日	审议通过了《2022 年度董事会工作报告》、《2022 年度独立董事述职报告》、《2022 年年度报告全文及摘要》等议案，具体内容详见公司 2023 年 5 月 16 日披露于上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）及指定媒体的《2022 年年度股东大会决议公告》（公告编号：2023-024）

表决权恢复的优先股股东请求召开临时股东大会

□适用 √不适用

股东大会情况说明

□适用 √不适用

二、公司董事、监事、高级管理人员变动情况

□适用 √不适用

公司董事、监事、高级管理人员变动的情况说明

□适用 √不适用

三、利润分配或资本公积金转增预案

半年度拟定的利润分配预案、公积金转增股本预案

是否分配或转增	否
每 10 股送红股数（股）	-
每 10 股派息数(元)（含税）	-
每 10 股转增数（股）	-
利润分配或资本公积金转增预案的相关情况说明	
不适用	

四、公司股权激励计划、员工持股计划或其他员工激励措施的情况及其影响

（一） 相关股权激励事项已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的

√适用 □不适用

事项概述	查询索引
2023 年 4 月 23 日，公司第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议审议通过了《关于回购注销部分限制性股票的议案》《关于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件成就的议案》《关于向 2022 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的议案》,同意对公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予以及预留授予、公司 2022 年限制性股	详见公司在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）上海证券报、证券时报上刊登的《关于回购注销部分限制性股票的公告》《关于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售暨上市公告》《关

票激励计划首次授予的共计 10 名已离职激励对象的已获授但尚未解除限售的 68,930 股限制性股票进行回购注销。同时，认为公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件已经成就，同意公司为符合解除限售条件的激励对象统一办理解除限售事宜。根据《上市公司股权激励管理办法》《公司 2022 年限制性股票激励计划》的相关规定及 2022 年第一次临时股东大会的授权，公司董事会认为公司向激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的授予条件已经成就，同意确定以 2023 年 4 月 25 日为授予日，向 42 名激励对象授予全部预留部分的 48 万股限制性股票，授予价格为 12.02 元/股。公司独立董事一致同意董事会以 2023 年 4 月 25 日为本次股权激励计划预留部分的授予日。公司监事会对预留部分授予激励对象名单再次进行核实并发表了同意的意见。	于向 2022 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的公告》。
2023 年 6 月 13 日，公司实施对离职激励对象崔豪、潘贤超、姚栋、张容玮、徐永生、张涛、石一锋、张乐、应浙铭、徐颖的已获授但尚未解除限售的 68,930 股限制性股票回购注销工作，注销日期为 2023 年 6 月 16 日。	详见公司在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）上海证券报、证券时报上刊登的《关于股权激励限制性股票回购注销实施公告》。
2023 年 6 月 20 日，公司在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司完成了 2022 年限制性股票激励计划限制性股票预留部分授予的登记工作，实际授予登记的限制性股票合计 47.50 万股，激励对象人数为 41 人。	详见公司在上海证券交易所网站（www.sse.com.cn）上海证券报、证券时报上刊登的《2022 年限制性股票激励计划预留部分授予结果公告》。

（二） 临时公告未披露或有后续进展的激励情况

股权激励情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

员工持股计划情况

□适用 √不适用

其他激励措施

□适用 √不适用

第五节 环境与社会责任

一、环境信息情况

(一) 属于环境保护部门公布的重点排污单位的公司及其主要子公司的环保情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(二) 重点排污单位之外的公司环保情况说明

√适用 □不适用

1. 因环境问题受到行政处罚的情况

□适用 √不适用

2. 参照重点排污单位披露其他环境信息

√适用 □不适用

公司主营业务不属于重点污染行业，且公司报告期内亦未被其住所地环境保护主管部门列入重点排污单位名录。公司自设立以来一直非常重视环境保护工作，报告期内严格遵守国家环境保护方面的法律法规，加大环境污染治理力度，强化生产过程管控，积极推进清洁生产工作，确保各类污染物达标排放。

3. 未披露其他环境信息的原因

□适用 √不适用

(三) 报告期内披露环境信息内容的后续进展或变化情况的说明

□适用 √不适用

(四) 有利于保护生态、防治污染、履行环境责任的相关信息

√适用 □不适用

公司认真学习并贯彻国家相关法律法规和各项环保方针政策，贯彻清洁生产原则和循环经济理念,推行绿色生态，选用先进工艺、设备或环保材料,加强生产管理和环境管理,落实节能、节水措施，减少污染物产生量和排放量,确保各项环保指标符合国家标准。

(五) 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

公司倡导员工采用无纸化办公，打印文件采取双面打印，单面废纸重复利用；公司办公照明设备全部为节能灯具；号召员工绿色出行、低碳出行，节约能源、减少污染等等。从点滴小事做起，为环境改善和可持续、绿色发展做出贡献。

二、巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果、乡村振兴等工作具体情况

□适用 √不适用

第六节 重要事项

一、承诺事项履行情况

（一） 公司实际控制人、股东、关联方、收购人以及公司等承诺相关方在报告期内或持续到报告期内的承诺事项

√适用 □不适用

承诺背景	承诺类型	承诺方	承诺内容	承诺时间及期限	是否有履行期限	是否及时严格履行	如未能及时履行应说明未完成履行的具体原因	如未能及时履行应说明下一步计划
与首次公开发行相关的承诺	股份限售	全体董事、高级管理人员	见附注1	担任公司董事、高级管理人员期间及离任后半年内	是	是	不适用	不适用
	股份限售	全体监事	见附注2	担任公司监事期间及离任后半年内	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌、持股 5%以上股东陆小健、新昌县众盛投资有限公司	见附注3	附注 3 中所述特定期限	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	公司、控股股东、董事及高级管理人员	见附注4	附注 4 中所述特定期限	是	是	不适用	不适用
	解决关联交易	控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌、持股 5%以上股东陆小健、新昌县众盛投资有限公	见附注5	持续有效	是	是	不适用	不适用

		司						
	解决同业竞争	控股股东、实际控制人	见附注 6	持续有效	是	是	不适用	不适用
与再融资相关的承诺	其他	公司全体董事	见附注 7	持续有效	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	公司全体董事	见附注 8	持续有效	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌	见附注 9	持续有效	是	是	不适用	不适用
与股权激励相关的承诺	其他	公司	见附注 10	2019 年 3 月 8 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	公司	见附注 11	2019 年 3 月 8 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	2019 年限制性股票激励计划全体激励对象	见附注 12	2019 年 3 月 8 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	公司	见附注 13	2022 年 5 月 11 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	公司	见附注 14	2022 年 5 月 11 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用
	其他	2022 年限制性股票激励计划全体激励对象	见附注 15	2022 年 5 月 11 日至计划实施完毕	是	是	不适用	不适用

附注 1：公司董事、高级管理人员承诺：“自本人持有股票锁定期满后，在本人担任发行人董事、高级管理人员期间，每年转让的股份不超过本人持有发行人股份总数的 25%；离职后 6 个月内，本人不转让持有的发行人股份。本人所持发行人股票在锁定期满后两年内减持的，减持价格（如果因派发现金红利、送股、转增股本等原因进行除权、除息的，须按照上海证券交易所的有关规定作复权处理）不低于发行价。”

附注 2：公司监事承诺：“自本人持有股票锁定期满后，在本人担任发行人监事期间，每年转让的股份不超过本人直接或间接持有发行人股份总数的 25%；离职后 6 个月内不转让本人直接或间接持有的发行人股份。”

附注 3：控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌、持股 5%以上股东陆小健、新昌县众盛投资有限公司承诺：“1、本人减持发行人股份应符合相关法律法规及上海证券交易所规则要求，包括但不限于二级市场集中竞价交易方式、大宗交易方式、协议转让方式等。2、本人所持发行人股份在锁定期满后两年内减持的，减持价格不低于发行价（如果因派发现金红利、送股、转增股本、增发新股等原因进行除权、除息的，须按照上海证券交易所的有关规定作复权处理）。3、自本人股份锁定期满后两年内减持的，每年减持的股票总数不超过本人所持发行人股份总额的 25%。如根据本人作出的其他公开承诺需延长股份锁定期的，上述期限相应顺延。4、本人在减持所持有的发行人股份前，应提前三个交易日通知发行人并予以公告，并按照《公司法》、《证券法》、中国证监会及上海证券交易所相关规定办理。”

附注 4：公司、控股股东、董事及高级管理人员填补被摊薄即期回报的措施及承诺：

（一）公司相关承诺

为降低本次公开发行摊薄即期回报的影响，捷昌驱动承诺将采取以下措施以提升资产质量，提高公司收益，实现可持续发展，以填补被摊薄即期回报。公司承诺将采取以下具体措施：

1、强化募集资金管理，加快募投项目投资进度

公司将根据上海证券交易所有关要求和公司有关募集资金使用管理的相关规定，严格管理募集资金使用，保证募集资金按照原定用途得到充分有效利用。

本次发行募集资金到位后，公司将调配内部各项资源、加快推进募投项目建设，提高募集资金使用效率，争取募投项目早日达产并实现预期效益，以提升公司盈利水平。本次募集资金到位前，为尽快实现募投项目盈利，公司拟通过多种渠道积极筹措资金，积极调配资源，开展募投项目的前期准备工作，增强项目相关的人才与技术储备，争取尽早实现项目预期收益，提高未来几年的股东回报，降低发行导致的即期回报摊薄的风险。

2、加强成本费用管理，加大市场开发力度

公司将实行严格科学的成本费用管理，加强采购环节、生产环节、产品质量控制环节的组织管理水平，加强费用的预算管理，提高公司运营效率，在全面有效的控制公司经营风险和管理风险的前提下提升利润水平。

同时，公司将在现有市场营销网络的基础上完善并扩大经营业务布局，致力于为更多客户提供优质的服务。公司将不断改进和完善技术及服务体系，扩大销售渠道和服务网络的覆盖面，凭借一流的技术和服务促进市场拓展，从而优化公司在市场的战略布局。

3、强化投资者回报机制

公司实施积极的利润分配政策，重视对投资者的合理投资回报，并保持连续性和稳定性。公司已根据中国证监会的相关规定及监管要求，制订上市后适用的《公司章程（草案）》，就利润分配政策事宜进行详细规定和公开承诺，并审议通过《关于公司未来三年分红回报规划的议案》，充分维护公司股东依法享有的资产收益等权利，提高公司的未来回报能力。

（二）董事、高级管理人员相关承诺

为保障公司填补回报措施能够得到切实履行，公司董事、高级管理人员作出如下承诺：

“1、本人承诺不得无偿或以不公开条件向其他单位或者个人输送利益，也不得采用其他方式损害公司利益。

2、本人承诺对董事和高级管理人员的职务消费行为进行约束。

3、本人承诺不动用公司资产从事与其履行职责无关的投资、消费活动。

4、本人承诺由董事会或薪酬委员会制定的薪酬制度与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩。

5、本人承诺若公司未来实施股权激励计划，其股权激励的行权条件与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩。

6、本承诺出具日后，如中国证监会作出关于填补回报措施及其承诺的新的监管规定的，且上述承诺不能满足中国证监会该等规定的，本人承诺届时将按照中国证监会的最新规定出具补充承诺。

7、如本人未能履行上述承诺，本人将在公司股东大会及中国证监会指定报刊上公开说明未履行的具体原因并道歉；同时，若因违反该等承诺给公司或者投资者造成损失的，本人愿意依法承担对公司或者投资者的补偿责任。”

附注 5：控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌、持股 5%以上股东陆小健、新昌县众盛投资有限公司承诺：“1、确保捷昌驱动业务独立性、资产完整、人员独立、财务独立，以避免、减少不必要的关联交易；2、对于无法避免的关联交易，将严格按照市场公开、公平、公允的原则。参照市场通行的准则，确定交易价格，并依法签订关联交易合同；3、严格遵守公司章程和监管部门的相关规定，履行关联股东及关联董事回避表决程序及独立董事独立发表关联交易意见程序，确保关联交易程序合法，关联交易结果公平、合理。4、严格遵守有关关联交易的信息披露规则。”

附注 6：控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌承诺：“本人目前未从事或投资与公司及其控制的企业相同、类似业务；在本人作为公司控股股东、实际控制人期间，将不直接或间接从事或参与任何与公司及其控制的企业相同、相近或类似的业务或项目，不为本人或者其他第三方谋取属于公司的商业机会，不进行任何损害或可能损害公司利益的其他竞争行为；如本人或与本人关系密切的家庭成员实际控制的其他企业违反上述承诺与保证，由本人承担由此给公司造成的经济损失。”

附注 7：公司全体董事承诺：“本次非公开发行股票申请文件不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或重大遗漏，并对其真实性、准确性、完整性承担个别和连带的法律责任。”

附注8：为使公司填补回报措施能够得到切实履行，维护公司和全体股东的合法权益，公司全体董事、高级管理人员承诺将切实履行作为董事、高级管理人员的义务，忠实、勤勉地履行职责并作出如下承诺：“1、本人承诺不会无偿或以不公平条件向其他单位或者个人输送利益，也不采用其他方式损害公司利益；2、本人承诺对本人的职务消费行为进行约束；3、本人承诺不动用公司资产从事与本人履行职责无关的投资、消费活动；4、本人承诺由董事会或薪酬委员会制定的薪酬制度与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩；5、本人承诺拟公布的公司股权激励（如有）的行权条件与公司填补回报措施的执行情况相挂钩；6、自本承诺函出具日至公司本次非公开发行股票实施完毕前，若中国证监会作出关于填补回报措施及其承诺的其他新的监管规定的，且上述承诺不能满足中国证监会该等规定时，本人承诺届时将按照中国证监会的最新规定出具补充承诺；7、本人承诺切实履行公司制定的有关填补回报措施以及本人对此作出的任何有关填补回报措施的承诺，若本人违反该等承诺并给公司或者投资者造成损失的，本人愿意依法承担对公司或者投资者的补偿责任。”

附注 9：为使公司填补回报措施能够得到切实履行，维护公司和全体股东的合法权益，公司的控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌对公司本次发行摊薄即期回报采取填补措施事宜作出以下承诺：“1、本人承诺不越权干预上市公司经营管理活动，不侵占上市公司利益；2、本人违反上述承诺并给上市公司或者投资者造成损失的，本人愿意依法承担对上市公司或者投资者的补偿责任；3、自本承诺出具日至公司本次非公开发行股票实施完毕前，若中国证监

会作出关于填补回报措施及其承诺的新的监管规定的，且上述承诺不能满足中国证监会该等规定时，本人承诺届时将按照中国证监会的最新规定出具补充承诺；4、作为填补回报措施相关责任主体之一，本人若违反上述承诺或拒不履行上述承诺，本人同意中国证监会和上海证券交易所等证券监管机构按照其制定或发布的有关规定、规则对本人作出相关处罚或采取相关监管措施。”

附注 10:公司承诺:“本公司不为本次限制性股票激励计划的激励对象通过本计划获得限制性股票提供贷款以及其他任何形式的财务资助，包括为其贷款提供。”

附注 11: 公司承诺: “本激励计划相关信息披露文件不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏。”

附注 12: 全体激励对象承诺: “若公司因信息披露文件中有虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，导致不符合授予权益或行使权益安排的，激励对象应当自相关信息披露文件被确认存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏后，将由本激励计划所获得的全部利益返还公司。”

附注 13:公司承诺:“本公司不为本次限制性股票激励计划的激励对象通过本计划获得限制性股票提供贷款以及其他任何形式的财务资助，包括为其贷款提供担保。”

附注 14: 公司承诺: “本激励计划相关信息披露文件不存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏。”

附注 15: 全体激励对象承诺: “若公司因信息披露文件中有虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏，导致不符合授予权益或行使权益安排的，激励对象应当自相关信息披露文件被确认存在虚假记载、误导性陈述或者重大遗漏后，将由本激励计划所获得的全部利益返还公司。”

二、报告期内控股股东及其他关联方非经营性占用资金情况

□适用 √不适用

三、违规担保情况

□适用 √不适用

四、半年报审计情况

□适用 √不适用

五、上年年度报告非标准审计意见涉及事项的变化及处理情况

□适用 √不适用

六、破产重整相关事项

□适用 √不适用

七、重大诉讼、仲裁事项

□本报告期公司有重大诉讼、仲裁事项 √本报告期公司无重大诉讼、仲裁事项

八、上市公司及其董事、监事、高级管理人员、控股股东、实际控制人涉嫌违法违规、受到处罚及整改情况

□适用 √不适用

九、报告期内公司及其控股股东、实际控制人诚信状况的说明

√适用 □不适用

报告期内，公司及其控股股东、实际控制人诚信状况良好，不存在未履行法院生效判决、所负数额较大的债务到期未清偿等情况。

十、重大关联交易

(一) 与日常经营相关的关联交易

1、 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

2、 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

√适用 □不适用

2023 年 4 月 23 日，公司召开第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于 2023 年度日常关联交易预计的公告》，预计 2023 年度公司及子公司与浙江闻道智能装备有限公司、宁波友道金属制品有限公司、Wendao Intelligent Equipment Kft.涉及的日常关联交易总额（不含税）不超过 22,260 万元，具体交易合同由交易双方根据实际发生情况在预计金额范围内签署。

截至 2023 年 6 月 30 日，公司与浙江闻道智能装备有限公司购买商品涉及的日常关联交易金额为 270.41 万元，与宁波友道金属制品有限公司购买商品涉及的日常关联交易金额为 4,767.75 万元。

3、 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(二) 资产收购或股权收购、出售发生的关联交易

1、 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

2、 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

3、 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

4、 涉及业绩约定的，应当披露报告期内的业绩实现情况

□适用 √不适用

(三) 共同对外投资的重大关联交易

1、 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

2、 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

3、 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(四) 关联债权债务往来

1、 已在临时公告披露且后续实施无进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

2、 已在临时公告披露，但有后续实施的进展或变化的事项

□适用 √不适用

3、 临时公告未披露的事项

□适用 √不适用

(五) 公司与存在关联关系的财务公司、公司控股财务公司与关联方之间的金融业务

□适用 √不适用

(六) 其他重大关联交易

□适用 √不适用

(七) 其他

□适用 √不适用

十一、重大合同及其履行情况

1 托管、承包、租赁事项

□适用 √不适用

2 报告期内履行的及尚未履行完毕的重大担保情况

√适用 □不适用

单位： 亿元币种： 人民币

公司对外担保情况（不包括对子公司的担保）															
担保方	担保方与上市公司的关系	被担保方	担保金额	担保发生日期(协议签署日)	担保起始日	担保到期日	担保类型	主债务情况	担保物（如有）	担保是否已经履行完毕	担保是否逾期	担保逾期金额	反担保情况	是否为关联方担保	关联关系
报告期内担保发生额合计（不包括对子公司的担保）															0
报告期末担保余额合计（A）（不包括对子公司的担保）															0
公司对子公司的担保情况															
报告期内对子公司担保发生额合计															0
报告期末对子公司担保余额合计（B）															5.51
公司担保总额情况（包括对子公司的担保）															
担保总额（A+B）															5.51
担保总额占公司净资产的比例(%)															13.74
其中：															
为股东、实际控制人及其关联方提供担保的金额（C）															0
直接或间接为资产负债率超过70%的被担保对象提供的债务担保金额（D）															1.60
担保总额超过净资产50%部分的金额（E）															0
上述三项担保金额合计（C+D+E）															1.60
未到期担保可能承担连带清偿责任说明															不适用
担保情况说明															上述担保中担保对象均为合并报表范围内的子公司，不存在其他对外担保情形；担保余额中涉及外币部分，按照2023年6月30日的汇率计算；上述被担保公司的资产负债率根据本报告期末报表数据计算。

3 其他重大合同

□适用 √不适用

十二、其他重大事项的说明

□适用 √不适用

第七节　股份变动及股东情况

一、股本变动情况

（一） 股份变动情况表

1、 股份变动情况表

单位：股

	本次变动前		本次变动增减（+，－）					本次变动后	
	数量	比例(%)	发行新股	送股	公积金转股	其他	小计	数量	比例(%)
一、有限售条件股份	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
1、国家持股									
2、国有法人持股									
3、其他内资持股	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
其中：境内非国有法人持股									
境内自然人持股	3,867,818	1.01	475,000			-1,601,818	-1,126,818	2,741,000	0.71
4、外资持股									
其中：境外法人持股									
境外自然人持股									
二、无限售条件流通股份	380,359,167	98.99				1,532,888	1,532,888	381,892,055	99.29
1、人民币普通股	380,359,167	98.99				1,532,888	1,532,888	381,892,055	99.29
2、境内上市的外资股									
3、境外上市的外资股									
4、其他									
三、股份总数	384,226,985	100.00	475,000			-68,930	406,070	384,633,055	100.00

2、 股份变动情况说明

√适用 □不适用

2023 年 4 月 23 日，公司召开第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件成就的议案》，认为公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件已经成就，同意公司为符合解除限售条件的激励对象统一办理解除限售事宜。本次可解除限售的激励对象共计 149 名，共计解除限售 1,532,888 股限制性股票，占公司目前股本总额 384,226,985 股的 0.40%。其中，首次授予部分第四期可解除限售的激励对象人数为 86 人，可解除限售的限制性股票数量为 1,126,854 股；预留部分第三期解除限售的激励对象人数为 63 人，可解除限售的限制性股票数量为 406,034 股。具体内容详见公司于 2023 年 4 月 25 日在上海证券交易所网站及指定媒体披露的《关于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售暨上市公告》（公告编号：2023-011）。

公司于 2022 年 4 月 23 日召开第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于回购注销部分限制性股票的议案》，同意对公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划及 2022 年限制性股票激励计划已离职的激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的 68,930 股限制性股票进行回购注销，公司于 2023 年 6 月 16 日完成相关股份的回购注销事宜。

公司于 2023 年 4 月 23 日召开了第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于向 2022 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的议案》，认为公司本次激励计划规定的预留授予条件已经成就，同意确定 2023 年 4 月 25 日为预留授予日，本次激励计划预留部分实际授予的激励对象人数为 41 人，实际申请办理授予登记的限制性股票数量为 47.50 万股，预留授予价格为 12.02 元/股，公司已于 2023 年 6 月 20 日在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司办理完成公司本次激励计划的预留部分授予登记工作。具体内容详见公司于 2023 年 6 月 22 日在上海证券交易所网站及指定媒体披露的《2022 年限制性股票激励计划预留部分授予结果公告》（公告编号：2023-029）。

3、 报告期后到半年报披露日期间发生股份变动对每股收益、每股净资产等财务指标的影响（如有）

□适用 √不适用

4、 公司认为必要或证券监管机构要求披露的其他内容

□适用 √不适用

（二） 限售股份变动情况

√适用 □不适用

单位： 股

股东名称	期初限售股数	报告期解除限售股数	报告期增加限售股数	报告期末限售股数	限售原因	解除限售日期
2019 年限制性股票激励对象（首次授予）	1,137,512	1,137,512	0	0	限制性股票解禁上市、回购	满足行权条件后/回购注销日期：2023-6-16
2019 年限制性股票激励对象（预留部分授予）	412,306	412,306	0	0	限制性股票解禁上市、回购	满足行权条件后/回购注销日期：2023-6-16
2022 年限制性股票激励对象（首次授予）	2,318,000	52,000	0	2,266,000	回购	回购注销日期：2023-6-16
2022 年限制性股票激励对象（预留部分授予）	0	0	475,000	475,000	股权激励限售股	授予登记日期：2023-6-20
合计	3,867,818	1,532,888	406,070	2,741,000	/	/

注：报告期内，公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期解除限售条件成就，共计解除数量为1,126,854股，公司2019年限制性股票激励计划预留部分授予第三期解除限售条件成就，共计解除限售 406,034 股；公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分回购注销数量为 10,658 股，2019 年限制性股票激励计划预留授予部分回购注销数量为 6,272 股，2022 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分回购注销数量为 52,000 股。

二、股东情况

（一） 股东总数：

截至报告期末普通股股东总数(户)	27,747
截至报告期末表决权恢复的优先股股东总数（户）	0

（二） 截至报告期末前十名股东、前十名流通股东（或无限售条件股东）持股情况表

单位：股

前十名股东持股情况							
股东名称（全称）	报告期内增减	期末持股数量	比例(%)	持有有限售条件股份数量	质押、标记或冻结情况		股东性质
					股份状态	数量	
胡仁昌	0	105,347,070	27.39	0	无		境内自然人

陆小健	0	66,112,799	17.19	0	无		境内自然人
新昌县众盛投资有限公司	0	24,529,000	6.38	0	无		境内非国有法人
全国社保基金四零六组合	-756,200	16,298,048	4.24	0	未知		其他
香港中央结算有限公司	-7,105,448	12,251,177	3.19	0	未知		其他
吴迪增	0	8,021,200	2.09	0	无		境内自然人
沈安彬	0	7,673,400	1.99	0	无		境内自然人
中国工商银行股份有限公司－华商乐享互联灵活配置混合型证券投资基金	4,436,473	4,892,809	1.27	0	未知		其他
浙江捷昌控股有限公司	0	3,671,864	0.95	0	无		境内非国有法人
基本养老保险基金一二零一组合	-575,100	3,499,356	0.91	0	未知		其他

前十名无限售条件股东持股情况			
股东名称	持有无限售条件流通股的数量	股份种类及数量	
		种类	数量
胡仁昌	105,347,070	人民币普通股	105,347,070
陆小健	66,112,799	人民币普通股	66,112,799
新昌县众盛投资有限公司	24,529,000	人民币普通股	24,529,000
全国社保基金四零六组合	16,298,048	人民币普通股	16,298,048
香港中央结算有限公司	12,251,177	人民币普通股	12,251,177
吴迪增	8,021,200	人民币普通股	8,021,200
沈安彬	7,673,400	人民币普通股	7,673,400
中国工商银行股份有限公司－华商乐享互联灵活配置混合型证券投资基金	4,892,809	人民币普通股	4,892,809
浙江捷昌控股有限公司	3,671,864	人民币普通股	3,671,864
基本养老保险基金一二零一组合	3,499,356	人民币普通股	3,499,356
前十名股东中回购专户情况说明	不适用		
上述股东委托表决权、受托表决权、放弃表决权的说明	不适用		
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明	新昌县众盛投资有限公司、浙江捷昌控股有限公司为公司控股股东、实际控制人胡仁昌控制的企业；未知其他股东之间是否存在关联关系。		
表决权恢复的优先股股东及持股数量的说明	不适用		

前十名有限售条件股东持股数量及限售条件

√适用 □不适用

单位：股

序号	有限售条件股东名称	持有的有限售条件股份数量	有限售条件股份可上市交易情况		限售条件
			可上市交易时间	新增可上市交易股份数量	
1	YU BIN	80,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
2	潘俊全	50,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
3	张波	50,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
4	苗江波	50,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
5	FENG MIAO	50,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
6	房宏强	50,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
7	TONY WONG NANG LING	40,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
8	仲崇毅	40,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
9	王寅	40,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
10	张东行	30,000	股权激励行权上市日	0	股权激励
上述股东关联关系或一致行动的说明		上述股东之间无关联关系			

（三） 战略投资者或一般法人因配售新股成为前十名股东

□适用 √不适用

三、董事、监事和高级管理人员情况

（一）现任及报告期内离任董事、监事和高级管理人员持股变动情况

□适用 √不适用

其它情况说明

□适用 √不适用

（二）董事、监事、高级管理人员报告期内被授予的股权激励情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：股

姓名	职务	期初持有股票期权数量	报告期新授予股票期权数量	报告期内可行权股份	报告期股票期权行权股份	期末持有股票期权数量
房宏强	高管	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
合计	/	0	50,000	0	0	50,000

2023 年 4 月 23 日，公司第五届董事会第四次会议及第五届监事会第四次会议审议通过了《关于向 2022 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的议案》，同意确定 2023 年 4 月 25 日作为本次股权激励计划预留部分的授予日，向 42 名激励对象授予 48 万股限制性股票，授予价格为 12.02 元/股，公司高级管理人员房宏强先生被授予限制性股票 5 万股。

2023 年 6 月 20 日，公司在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司完成了本激励计划限制性股票的预留部分授予登记工作，实际授予登记的限制性股票合计 47.50 万股，激励对象人数为 41 人，授予价格为 12.02 元/股。

（三）其他说明

□适用 √不适用

四、控股股东或实际控制人变更情况

□适用 √不适用

第八节　优先股相关情况

□适用 √不适用

第九节 债券相关情况

一、企业债券、公司债券和非金融企业债务融资工具

□适用 √不适用

二、可转换公司债券情况

□适用 √不适用

第十节 财务报告

一、 审计报告

□适用 √不适用

二、财务报表

合并资产负债表

2023 年 6 月 30 日

编制单位： 浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023 年 6 月 30 日	2022 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产：			
货币资金		2,198,662,368.85	2,484,409,541.42
结算备付金			
拆出资金			
交易性金融资产		3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
衍生金融资产			
应收票据			1,230,000.00
应收账款		409,445,129.76	408,203,371.84
应收款项融资		4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00
预付款项		59,577,900.03	10,621,557.24
应收保费			
应收分保账款			
应收分保合同准备金			
其他应收款		36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98
其中：应收利息			
应收股利			
买入返售金融资产			
存货		779,527,962.48	802,703,333.12
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		69,135,507.76	78,236,437.02
流动资产合计		3,560,915,676.22	3,826,071,610.00
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			
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
投资性房地产			
固定资产		1,454,541,134.19	1,421,130,444.08
在建工程		160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			

使用权资产		41,126,053.76	46,593,915.45
无形资产		232,148,511.57	239,547,143.18
开发支出			
商誉		226,387,497.42	213,679,201.88
长期待摊费用		8,467,429.19	6,353,256.79
递延所得税资产		116,564,306.25	72,804,841.27
其他非流动资产		833,228,788.19	843,522,255.97
非流动资产合计		3,082,858,315.80	3,034,636,017.65
资产总计		6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65
流动负债：			
短期借款		993,843,885.39	1,251,338,866.25
向中央银行借款			
拆入资金			
交易性金融负债		21,394,685.00	2,340,600.00
衍生金融负债			
应付票据		206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29
应付账款		348,660,579.72	431,491,303.54
预收款项			
合同负债		47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62
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		65,589,185.94	89,417,523.89
应交税费		42,941,748.19	37,975,600.18
其他应付款		154,582,169.60	63,941,539.34
其中：应付利息			
应付股利		100,113,835.46	109,241.16
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		138,219,686.10	156,968,494.87
其他流动负债		2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51
流动负债合计		2,021,403,985.12	2,216,850,775.49
非流动负债：			
保险合同准备金			
长期借款		452,808,622.79	530,127,464.05
应付债券			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
租赁负债		37,833,208.45	39,927,591.72
长期应付款			
长期应付职工薪酬			
预计负债		27,093,835.90	25,474,858.35
递延收益		48,595,863.76	32,558,747.70
递延所得税负债		42,906,628.45	43,712,878.97
其他非流动负债			

非流动负债合计		609,238,159.35	671,801,540.79
负债合计		2,630,642,144.47	2,888,652,316.28
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）		384,633,055.00	384,226,985.00
其他权益工具			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积		2,295,700,327.99	2,288,014,052.02
减：库存股		42,258,777.40	51,569,889.27
其他综合收益		-22,453,948.65	-60,939,581.71
专项储备			
盈余公积		161,556,882.78	161,556,882.78
一般风险准备			
未分配利润		1,237,432,485.36	1,252,154,167.06
归属于母公司所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		4,014,610,025.08	3,973,442,615.88
少数股东权益		-1,478,177.53	-1,387,304.51
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		4,013,131,847.55	3,972,055,311.37
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		6,643,773,992.02	6,860,707,627.65

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

母公司资产负债表

2023 年 6 月 30 日

编制单位：浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023 年 6 月 30 日	2022 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产：			
货币资金		1,647,191,637.20	1,783,212,455.99
交易性金融资产			
衍生金融资产			
应收票据		160,000,000.00	430,030,000.00
应收账款		755,124,808.96	604,465,738.35
应收款项融资		3,583,844.80	1,000,000.00
预付款项		6,717,738.67	7,563,188.66
其他应收款		410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31
其中：应收利息			
应收股利			
存货		233,372,052.64	204,475,769.08
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		42,218,513.53	49,212,742.75
流动资产合计		3,258,584,794.07	3,399,165,666.14
非流动资产：			
债权投资			

其他债权投资			
长期应收款			
长期股权投资		1,132,978,717.27	983,043,359.64
其他权益工具投资			
其他非流动金融资产		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
投资性房地产			
固定资产		457,953,802.39	501,022,756.76
在建工程		130,104,119.53	107,663,237.89
生产性生物资产			
油气资产			
使用权资产		551,661.30	1,103,322.60
无形资产		72,538,989.24	74,149,759.28
开发支出			
商誉			
长期待摊费用		3,243,965.33	2,403,924.27
递延所得税资产		15,516,111.20	15,413,654.84
其他非流动资产		825,356,498.88	841,189,539.78
非流动资产合计		2,648,243,865.14	2,535,989,555.06
资产总计		5,906,828,659.21	5,935,155,221.20
流动负债：			
短期借款		590,042,050.13	777,097,214.18
交易性金融负债			
衍生金融负债			
应付票据		438,609,736.85	451,630,605.40
应付账款		135,962,583.02	172,987,269.29
预收款项			
合同负债		27,329,844.59	14,131,751.25
应付职工薪酬		27,210,579.17	46,218,258.95
应交税费		8,629,774.58	10,144,690.82
其他应付款		654,801,132.36	601,399,373.98
其中：应付利息			
应付股利		100,113,835.46	109,241.16
持有待售负债			
一年内到期的非流动负债		2,686,695.32	4,171,370.95
其他流动负债		1,922,171.32	971,814.51
流动负债合计		1,887,194,567.34	2,078,752,349.33
非流动负债：			
长期借款		100,000,000.00	
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		32,905,968.73	24,459,280.40
递延所得税负债		2,038,379.43	2,145,662.56

其他非流动负债			
非流动负债合计		134,944,348.16	26,604,942.96
负债合计		2,022,138,915.50	2,105,357,292.29
所有者权益（或股东权益）：			
实收资本（或股本）		384,633,055.00	384,226,985.00
其他权益工具			
其中：优先股			
永续债			
资本公积		2,294,738,733.33	2,286,462,834.80
减：库存股		42,258,777.40	51,569,889.27
其他综合收益			
专项储备			
盈余公积		161,556,882.78	161,556,882.78
未分配利润		1,086,019,850.00	1,049,121,115.60
所有者权益（或股东权益）合计		3,884,689,743.71	3,829,797,928.91
负债和所有者权益（或股东权益）总计		5,906,828,659.21	5,935,155,221.20

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

合并利润表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023 年半年度	2022 年半年度
一、营业总收入		1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37
其中：营业收入		1,303,297,647.30	1,440,230,544.37
利息收入			
已赚保费			
手续费及佣金收入			
二、营业总成本		1,239,838,598.36	1,271,842,870.27
其中：营业成本		965,337,892.86	1,068,027,288.56
利息支出			
手续费及佣金支出			
退保金			
赔付支出净额			
提取保险责任准备金净额			
保单红利支出			
分保费用			
税金及附加		9,222,317.10	5,887,704.60
销售费用		78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16
管理费用		99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77
研发费用		101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51
财务费用		-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33
其中：利息费用		30,285,851.71	18,344,344.15
利息收入		33,021,861.16	27,197,941.87
加：其他收益		20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45
投资收益（损失以“－”号填		11,827,916.27	16,797,095.12

列）			
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益			
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认收益（损失以“-”号填列）			
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）		-19,054,085.00	-419,000.00
信用减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）		2,162,270.07	5,109,080.25
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）		-2,334,493.28	-5,004,134.39
资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）		682,760.99	317,375.69
三、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		77,417,887.87	213,813,450.22
加：营业外收入		884,175.57	491,468.57
减：营业外支出		672,295.53	485,475.88
四、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		77,629,767.91	213,819,442.91
减：所得税费用		-7,558,210.01	27,383,156.60
五、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
（一）按经营持续性分类			
1.持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
2.终止经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）			
（二）按所有权归属分类			
1.归属于母公司股东的净利润（净亏损以“-”号填列）		85,282,912.60	187,538,397.00
2.少数股东损益（净亏损以“-”号填列）		-94,934.68	-1,102,110.69
六、其他综合收益的税后净额		38,485,489.65	-38,386,566.18
（一）归属母公司所有者的其他综合收益的税后净额		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66
1.不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
（1）重新计量设定受益计划变动额			
（2）权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益			
（3）其他权益工具投资公允价值变动			
（4）企业自身信用风险公允价值变动			
2.将重分类进损益的其他综合收益		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66

（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		38,485,633.06	-38,386,579.66
（7）其他			
（二）归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额		-143.41	13.48
七、综合收益总额		123,673,467.57	148,049,720.13
（一）归属于母公司所有者的综合收益总额		123,768,545.66	149,151,817.34
（二）归属于少数股东的综合收益总额		-95,078.09	-1,102,097.21
八、每股收益：			
（一）基本每股收益(元/股)		0.22	0.50
（二）稀释每股收益(元/股)		0.22	0.49

本期发生同一控制下企业合并的，被合并方在合并前实现的净利润为：0 元，上期被合并方实现的净利润为： 0 元。

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

母公司利润表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023 年半年度	2022 年半年度
一、营业收入		899,981,029.96	877,920,321.88
减：营业成本		678,415,152.90	753,188,496.28
税金及附加		5,215,420.47	2,542,841.82
销售费用		24,474,985.38	25,620,822.15
管理费用		30,689,405.59	28,810,551.58
研发费用		43,904,344.83	50,491,591.48
财务费用		-24,213,555.97	-18,621,449.39
其中：利息费用		21,884,787.13	1,189,523.15
利息收入		28,466,006.16	12,963,672.61
加：其他收益		16,481,257.67	21,836,069.83
投资收益（损失以“－”号填列）		13,732,666.27	16,528,095.13
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益			
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）			-419,000.00
信用减值损失（损失以“-”		-12,613,426.55	16,251,663.57

号填列）			
资产减值损失（损失以“-”号填列）			
资产处置收益（损失以“－”号填列）		482,598.05	172,674.30
二、营业利润（亏损以“－”号填列）		159,578,372.21	90,256,970.79
加：营业外收入		210,331.52	201,017.65
减：营业外支出		119,599.56	87,696.53
三、利润总额（亏损总额以“－”号填列）		159,669,104.17	90,370,291.91
减：所得税费用		22,765,775.47	9,073,734.12
四、净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		136,903,328.70	81,296,557.79
（一）持续经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）		136,903,328.70	81,296,557.79
（二）终止经营净利润（净亏损以“－”号填列）			
五、其他综合收益的税后净额			
（一）不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1.重新计量设定受益计划变动额			
2.权益法下不能转损益的其他综合收益			
3.其他权益工具投资公允价值变动			
4.企业自身信用风险公允价值变动			
（二）将重分类进损益的其他综合收益			
1.权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益			
2.其他债权投资公允价值变动			
3.金融资产重分类计入其他综合收益的金额			
4.其他债权投资信用减值准备			
5.现金流量套期储备			
6.外币财务报表折算差额			
7.其他			
六、综合收益总额		136,903,328.70	81,296,557.79
七、每股收益：			
（一）基本每股收益(元/股)		0.36	0.21
（二）稀释每股收益(元/股)		0.36	0.21

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

合并现金流量表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023年半年度	2022年半年度
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		1,389,679,659.04	1,557,216,224.82
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		64,262,456.26	114,783,556.25
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		80,925,753.84	63,406,727.61
经营活动现金流入小计		1,534,867,869.14	1,735,406,508.68
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		882,877,912.69	1,153,130,517.61
客户贷款及垫款净增加额			
存放中央银行和同业款项净增加额			
支付原保险合同赔付款项的现金			
拆出资金净增加额			
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金			
支付保单红利的现金			
支付给职工及为职工支付的现金		313,650,861.39	298,867,924.90
支付的各项税费		82,837,632.16	72,286,781.06
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		92,059,505.36	126,529,956.60
经营活动现金流出小计		1,371,425,911.60	1,650,815,180.17
经营活动产生的现金流量净额		163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金		70,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
取得投资收益收到的现金		3,712,500.00	1,106,600.16
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额		371,107.55	855,014.33
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额			
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金			65,476,395.80
投资活动现金流入小计		74,083,607.55	97,438,010.29

购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		94,952,826.69	202,500,861.50
投资支付的现金			70,000,000.00
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			109,499,018.48
投资活动现金流出小计		94,952,826.69	381,999,879.98
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		-20,869,219.14	-284,561,869.69
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金		5,709,520.19	36,312,204.23
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		764,229,524.80	1,023,131,382.41
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金		63,396,808.89	60,625,310.00
筹资活动现金流入小计		833,335,853.88	1,120,068,896.64
偿还债务支付的现金		1,140,997,178.69	580,596,843.51
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		26,035,857.23	65,392,974.39
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		28,252,191.78	506,313.95
筹资活动现金流出小计		1,195,285,227.71	646,496,131.85
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-361,949,373.83	473,572,764.79
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		17,971,462.29	6,533,713.80
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		-201,405,173.16	280,135,937.40
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		1,639,600,613.16	1,373,465,198.57
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额		1,438,195,440.00	1,653,601,135.97

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

母公司现金流量表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	附注	2023年半年度	2022年半年度
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		694,552,250.65	1,017,801,789.48
收到的税费返还		4,419,917.23	8,607,736.02
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		55,010,403.42	47,157,379.48
经营活动现金流入小计		753,982,571.30	1,073,566,904.98
购买商品、接受劳务支付的现金		494,562,983.99	746,116,306.08

支付给职工及为职工支付的现金		122,097,804.05	111,591,868.67
支付的各项税费		45,453,682.56	32,643,615.74
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		32,212,659.27	35,504,772.38
经营活动现金流出小计		694,327,129.87	925,856,562.87
经营活动产生的现金流量净额		59,655,441.43	147,710,342.11
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：			
收回投资收到的现金		70,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
取得投资收益收到的现金		3,712,500.00	837,600.16
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产收回的现金净额			752,000.00
处置子公司及其他营业单位收到的现金净额			
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金			37,238,944.80
投资活动现金流入小计		73,712,500.00	68,828,544.96
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		43,957,933.21	89,681,411.23
投资支付的现金		148,629,730.89	339,778,300.00
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			64,641,042.08
投资活动现金流出小计		192,587,664.10	494,100,753.31
投资活动产生的现金流量净额		-118,875,164.10	-425,272,208.35
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：			
吸收投资收到的现金		5,709,520.19	36,312,204.23
取得借款收到的现金		543,000,000.00	717,220,000.00
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金		100,908,865.71	288,853,300.00
筹资活动现金流入小计		649,618,385.90	1,042,385,504.23
偿还债务支付的现金		420,000,000.00	410,000,000.00
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金		10,538,154.84	55,953,390.89
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金		220,069,878.66	313,200,768.40
筹资活动现金流出小计		650,608,033.50	779,154,159.29
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额		-989,647.60	263,231,344.94
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		2,677,733.19	3,095,046.70
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额		-57,531,637.08	-11,235,474.60
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额		970,707,274.28	874,036,762.76
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额		913,175,637.20	862,801,288.16

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

合并所有者权益变动表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	2023 年半年度													
	归属于母公司所有者权益												少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	其他	小计	
		优先股	永续债	其他										
一、上年期末余额	384,226,985.00				2,288,014,052.02	51,569,889.27	-60,939,581.71		161,556,882.78		1,252,154,167.06		3,973,442,615.88	-1,387,304.51	3,972,055,311.37
加：会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
同一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	384,226,985.00				2,288,014,052.02	51,569,889.27	-60,939,581.71		161,556,882.78		1,252,154,167.06		3,973,442,615.88	-1,387,304.51	3,972,055,311.37
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	406,070.00				7,686,275.97	-9,311,111.87	38,485,633.06				-14,721,681.70		41,167,409.20	-90,873.02	41,076,536.18
（一）综合收益总额							38,485,633.06				85,282,912.60		123,768,545.66	-90,873.02	123,677,672.64
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	406,070.00				7,686,275.97	-9,311,111.87							17,403,457.84		17,403,457.84
1．所有者投入的普通股	475,000.00				5,234,520.19	5,709,520.19									
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					3,362,237.64	-14,041,220.20							17,403,457.84		17,403,457.84
4．其他	-68,930.00				-910,481.86	-979,411.86									
（三）利润分配											-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30
1．提取盈余公积															
2．提取一般风险准备															
3.对所有者（或股东）的分配											-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30		-100,004,594.30
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	384,633,055.00				2,295,700,327.99	42,258,777.40	-22,453,948.65		161,556,882.78		1,237,432,485.36		4,014,610,025.08	-1,478,177.53	4,013,131,847.55

项目	2022 年半年度														
	归属于母公司所有者权益													少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
	实收资本(或股本)	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	其他	小计		
		优先股	永续债	其他											
一、上年期末余额	381,915,845.00				2,248,003,201.14	27,462,933.70	-56,752,642.27		141,984,205.92		1,027,995,167.68		3,715,682,843.77	1,512,109.68	3,717,194,953.45
加：会计政策变更															
前期差错更正															
同一控制下企业合并															
其他															
二、本年期初余额	381,915,845.00				2,248,003,201.14	27,462,933.70	-56,752,642.27		141,984,205.92		1,027,995,167.68		3,715,682,843.77	1,512,109.68	3,717,194,953.45
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	-6,860.00				-97,525.07	-93,296.00	-38,386,579.66				103,518,420.30		65,120,751.57	-1,102,097.64	64,018,653.93
（一）综合收益总额							-38,386,579.66				187,538,397.00		149,151,817.34	-1,102,097.64	148,049,719.70
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	-6,860.00				-97,525.07	-93,296.00							-11,089.07		-11,089.07
1．所有者投入的普通股	-6,860.00				-86,436.00	-93,296.00									
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					-11,089.07								-11,089.07		-11,089.07
4．其他															
（三）利润分配											-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70
1．提取盈余公积															
2．提取一般风险准备															

3．对所有者（或股东）的分配											-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70		-84,019,976.70
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	381,908,985.00				2,247,905,676.07	27,369,637.70	-95,139,221.93		141,984,205.92		1,131,513,587.98		3,780,803,595.34	410,012.04	3,781,213,607.38

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

母公司所有者权益变动表

2023 年 1—6 月

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	2023 年半年度										
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	未分配利润	所有者权益合计
		优先股	永续债	其他							
一、上年期末余额	384,226,985.00				2,286,462,834.80	51,569,889.27			161,556,882.78	1,049,121,115.60	3,829,797,928.91

加：会计政策变更											
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	384,226,985.00				2,286,462,834.80	51,569,889.27			161,556,882.78	1,049,121,115.60	3,829,797,928.91
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	406,070.00				8,275,898.53	-9,311,111.87				36,898,734.40	54,891,814.80
（一）综合收益总额										136,903,328.70	136,903,328.70
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	406,070.00				8,275,898.53	-9,311,111.87					17,993,080.40
1．所有者投入的普通股	475,000.00				5,234,520.19	5,709,520.19					
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					3,951,860.20	-14,041,220.20					17,993,080.40
4．其他	-68,930.00				-910,481.86	-979,411.86					
（三）利润分配										-100,004,594.30	-100,004,594.30
1．提取盈余公积											
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-100,004,594.30	-100,004,594.30
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	384,633,055.00				2,294,738,733.33	42,258,777.40			161,556,882.78	1,086,019,850.00	3,884,689,743.71

项目	2022 年半年度										
	实收资本（或股本）	其他权益工具			资本公积	减：库存股	其他综合收益	专项储备	盈余公积	未分配利润	所有者权益合计
		优先股	永续债	其他							
一、上年期末余额	381,915,845.00				2,242,899,552.26	27,462,933.70			141,984,205.92	956,987,000.61	3,696,323,670.09
加：会计政策变更											
前期差错更正											
其他											
二、本年期初余额	381,915,845.00				2,242,899,552.26	27,462,933.70			141,984,205.92	956,987,000.61	3,696,323,670.09
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“－”号填列）	-6,860.00				1,766,759.11	-93,296.00				-2,723,418.91	-870,223.80
（一）综合收益总额										81,296,557.79	81,296,557.79
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	-6,860.00				1,766,759.11	-93,296.00					1,853,195.11
1．所有者投入的普通股	-6,860.00				-86,436.00	-93,296.00					
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					1,853,195.11						1,853,195.11
4．其他											
（三）利润分配										-84,019,976.70	-84,019,976.70
1．提取盈余公积											
2．对所有者（或股东）的分配										-84,019,976.70	-84,019,976.70
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	381,908,985.00				2,244,666,311.38	27,369,637.70			141,984,205.92	954,263,581.70	3,695,453,446.29

公司负责人：胡仁昌　　主管会计工作负责人：房宏强　　会计机构负责人：房宏强

三、 公司基本情况

1. 公司概况

√适用 □不适用

浙江捷昌线性驱动科技股份有限公司系在浙江捷昌线性驱动科技有限公司基础上整体变更设立的股份有限公司，浙江捷昌线性驱动科技有限公司系由自然人胡仁昌、陆小健共同出资组建的有限责任公司，公司统一社会信用代码：913306005547614262。2014 年 8 月，公司在全国中小企业股份转让系统挂牌，所属行业为电气机械和器材制造业类。2018 年 9 月，公司在上海证券交易所上市，所属行业为制造业。

截至 2023 年 6 月 30 日止，本公司累计发行股本总数 384,633,055 股，注册资本为 384,633,055 元，注册地：浙江绍兴市，总部地址：浙江省新昌县省级高新技术产业园区。本公司主要经营活动为：线性驱动系统及设备、医疗设备零部件、功能家具及部件的生产、销售及研发。本公司的实际控制人为自然人胡仁昌先生。

本财务报表业经公司董事会于 2023 年 8 月 23 日批准报出。

2. 合并财务报表范围

√适用 □不适用

本公司子公司的相关信息详见本附注“九、在其他主体中的权益”。

本报告期合并范围变化情况详见本附注“八、合并范围的变更”。

四、财务报表的编制基础

1. 编制基础

本公司财务报表以持续经营为编制基础。

本财务报表按照财政部颁布的《企业会计准则——基本准则》和各项具体会计准则、企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释及其他相关规定（以下合称“企业会计准则”），以及中国证券监督管理委员会《公开发行证券的公司信息披露编报规则第 15 号——财务报告的一般规定》的相关规定编制。

2. 持续经营

√适用 □不适用

本财务报表以持续经营为基础编制。

公司自本报告期末至少 12 个月内具备持续经营能力，无影响持续经营能力的重大事项。

五、重要会计政策及会计估计

具体会计政策和会计估计提示：

√适用 □不适用

以下披露内容已涵盖了本公司根据实际生产经营特点制定的具体会计政策和会计估计。详见本附注“五、10 金融工具”、“五、23 固定资产”、“五、38 收入”。

1. 遵循企业会计准则的声明

本公司所编制的财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了公司的财务状况、经营成果、股东权益变动和现金流量等有关信息。

2. 会计期间

本公司会计年度自公历 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

3. 营业周期

√适用 □不适用

本公司营业周期为 12 个月。

4. 记账本位币

本公司的记账本位币为人民币。

5. 同一控制下和非同一控制下企业合并的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

同一控制下企业合并：合并方在企业合并中取得的资产和负债（包括最终控制方收购被合并方而形成的商誉），按照合并日被合并方资产、负债在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值为基础计量。在合并中取得的净资产账面价值与支付的合并对价账面价值（或发行股份面值总额）的差额，调整资本公积中的股本溢价，资本公积中的股本溢价不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

非同一控制下企业合并：合并成本为购买方在购买日为取得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。合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉；合并成本小于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，计入当期损益。在合并中取得的被购买方符合确认条件的各项可辨认资产、负债及或有负债在购买日按公允价值计量。

为企业合并发生的直接相关费用于发生时计入当期损益；为企业合并而发行权益性证券或债务性证券的交易费用，计入权益性证券或债务性证券的初始确认金额。

6. 合并财务报表的编制方法

√适用 □不适用

1）合并范围

合并财务报表的合并范围以控制为基础确定，合并范围包括本公司及全部子公司。控制，是指公司拥有对被投资方的权力，通过参与被投资方的相关活动而享有可变回报，并且有能力运用对被投资方的权力影响其回报金额。

2）合并程序

本公司将整个企业集团视为一个会计主体，按照统一的会计政策编制合并财务报表，反映本企业集团整体财务状况、经营成果和现金流量。本公司与子公司、子公司相互之间发生的内部交易的影响予以抵销。内部交易表明相关资产发生减值损失的，全额确认该部分损失。如子公司采用的会计政策、会计期间与本公司不一致的，在编制合并财务报表时，按本公司的会计政策、会计期间进行必要的调整。

子公司所有者权益、当期净损益和当期综合收益中属于少数股东的份额分别在合并资产负债表中所有者权益项目下、合并利润表中净利润项目下和综合收益总额项目下单独列示。子公司少数股东分担的当期亏损超过了少数股东在该子公司期初所有者权益中所享有份额而形成的余额，冲减少数股东权益。

（1）增加子公司或业务

在报告期内，因同一控制下企业合并增加子公司或业务的，将子公司或业务合并当期期初至报告期末的经营成果和现金流量纳入合并财务报表，同时对合并财务报表的期初数和比较报表的相关项目进行调整，视同合并后的报告主体自最终控制方开始控制时点起一直存在。

因追加投资等原因能够对同一控制下的被投资方实施控制的，在取得被合并方控制权之前持有的股权投资，在取得原股权之日与合并方和被合并方同处于同一控制之日孰晚日起至合并日之间已确认有关损益、其他综合收益以及其他净资产变动，分别冲减比较报表期间的期初留存收益或当期损益。

在报告期内，因非同一控制下企业合并增加子公司或业务的，以购买日确定的各项可辨认资产、负债及或有负债的公允价值为基础自购买日起纳入合并财务报表。

因追加投资等原因能够对非同一控制下的被投资方实施控制的，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的以后可重分类进损益的其他综合收益、权益法核算下的其他所有者权益变动转为购买日所属当期投资收益。

（2）处置子公司

①一般处理方法

因处置部分股权投资或其他原因丧失了对被投资方控制权时，对于处置后的剩余股权投资，按照其在丧失控制权日的公允价值进行重新计量。处置股权取得的对价与剩余股权公允价值之和，减去按原持股比例计算应享有原有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产的份额与商誉之和的差额，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以后可重分类进损益的其他综合收益、权益法核算下的其他所有者权益变动，在丧失控制权时转为当期投资收益。

②分步处置子公司

通过多次交易分步处置对子公司股权投资直至丧失控制权的，处置对子公司股权投资的各项交易的条款、条件以及经济影响符合以下一种或多种情况，通常表明该多次交易事项为一揽子交易：

ⅰ．这些交易是同时或者在考虑了彼此影响的情况下订立的；

ⅱ．这些交易整体才能达成一项完整的商业结果；

ⅲ．一项交易的发生取决于其他至少一项交易的发生；

ⅳ．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。

各项交易属于一揽子交易的，将各项交易作为一项处置子公司并丧失控制权的交易进行会计处理；在丧失控制权之前每一次处置价款与处置投资对应的享有该子公司净资产份额的差额，在合并财务报表中确认为其他综合收益，在丧失控制权时一并转入丧失控制权当期的损益。

各项交易不属于一揽子交易的，在丧失控制权之前，按不丧失控制权的情况下部分处置对子公司的股权投资进行会计处理；在丧失控制权时，按处置子公司一般处理方法进行会计处理。

（3）购买子公司少数股权

因购买少数股权新取得的长期股权投资与按照新增持股比例计算应享有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产份额之间的差额，调整合并资产负债表中的资本公积中的股本溢价，资本公积中的股本溢价不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

（4）不丧失控制权的情况下部分处置对子公司的股权投资

处置价款与处置长期股权投资相对应享有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产份额之间的差额，调整合并资产负债表中的资本公积中的股本溢价，资本公积中的股本溢价不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

7. 合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

8. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

现金等价物是指企业持有的期限短（一般指从购买日起三个月内到期）、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

9. 外币业务和外币报表折算

√适用 □不适用

1）外币业务

外币业务采用交易发生日的即期汇率作为折算汇率将外币金额折合成人民币记账。

资产负债表日外币货币性项目余额按资产负债表日即期汇率折算，由此产生的汇兑差额，除属于与购建符合资本化条件的资产相关的外币专门借款产生的汇兑差额按照借款费用资本化的原则处理外，均计入当期损益。

2）外币财务报表的折算

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，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。

处置境外经营时，将与该境外经营相关的外币财务报表折算差额，自所有者权益项目转入处置当期损益。

10. 金融工具

√适用 □不适用

本公司在成为金融工具合同的一方时，确认一项金融资产、金融负债或权益工具。

1、 金融工具的分类

根据本公司管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征，金融资产于初始确认时分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

本公司将同时符合下列条件且未被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，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：

－ 业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；

－ 合同现金流量仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。

本公司将同时符合下列条件且未被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，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（债务工具）：

－ 业务模式既以收取合同现金流量又以出售该金融资产为目标；

－ 合同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，本公司可以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（权益工具）。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，本公司可以将本应分类为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。

金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债和以摊余成本计量的金融负债。

符合以下条件之一的金融负债可在初始计量时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债：

1）该项指定能够消除或显著减少会计错配。

2）根据正式书面文件载明的企业风险管理或投资策略，以公允价值为基础对金融负债组合或金融资产和金融负债组合进行管理和业绩评价，并在企业内部以此为基础向关键管理人员报告。

3）该金融负债包含需单独分拆的嵌入衍生工具。

按照上述条件，本公司指定的这类金融负债主要包括：（具体描述指定的情况）

2、 金融工具的确认依据和计量方法

（1）以摊余成本计量的金融资产

以摊余成本计量的金融资产包括应收票据、应收账款、其他应收款、长期应收款、债权投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额；不包含重大融资成分的应收账款以及本公司决定不考虑不超过一年的融资成分的应收账款，以合同交易价格进行初始计量。

持有期间采用实际利率法计算的利息计入当期损益。

收回或处置时，将取得的价款与该金融资产账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。

（2）以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）包括应收款项融资、其他债权投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动除采用实际利率法计算的利息、减值损失或利得和汇兑损益之外，均计入其他综合收益。

终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入当期损益。

（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（权益工具）

以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（权益工具）包括其他权益工具投资等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入其他综合收益。取得的股利计入当期损益。

终止确认时，之前计入其他综合收益的累计利得或损失从其他综合收益中转出，计入留存收益。

（4）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产包括交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、其他非流动金融资产等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入当期损益。该金融资产按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入当期损益。

（5）以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债包括交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债等，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入当期损益。该金融负债按公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动计入当期损益。

终止确认时，其账面价值与支付的对价之间的差额计入当期损益。

（6）以摊余成本计量的金融负债

以摊余成本计量的金融负债包括短期借款、应付票据、应付账款、其他应付款、长期借款、应付债券、长期应付款，按公允价值进行初始计量，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。

持有期间采用实际利率法计算的利息计入当期损益。

终止确认时，将支付的对价与该金融负债账面价值之间的差额计入当期损益。

3、 金融资产终止确认和金融资产转移

满足下列条件之一时，本公司终止确认金融资产：

— 收取金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；

— 金融资产已转移，且已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方；

— 金融资产已转移，虽然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，但是未保留对金融资产的控制。

发生金融资产转移时，如保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，则不终止确认该金融资产。

在判断金融资产转移是否满足上述金融资产终止确认条件时，采用实质重于形式的原则。

公司将金融资产转移区分为金融资产整体转移和部分转移。金融资产整体转移满足终止确认条件的，将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益：

（1）所转移金融资产的账面价值；

（2）因转移而收到的对价，与原直接计入所有者权益的公允价值变动累计额（涉及转移的金融资产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（债务工具）的情形）之和。金融资产部分转移满足终止确认条件的，将所转移金融资产整体的账面价值，在终止确认部分和未终止确认部分之间，按照各自的相对公允价值进行分摊，并将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益：

（1）终止确认部分的账面价值；

（2）终止确认部分的对价，与原直接计入所有者权益的公允价值变动累计额中对应终止确认部分的金额（涉及转移的金融资产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（债务工具）的情形）之和。

金融资产转移不满足终止确认条件的，继续确认该金融资产，所收到的对价确认为一项金融负债。

4、 金融负债终止确认

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的，则终止确认该金融负债或其一部分；本公司若与债权人签定协议，以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债，且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的，则终止确认现存金融负债，并同时确认新金融负债。

对现存金融负债全部或部分合同条款作出实质性修改的，则终止确认现存金融负债或其一部分，同时将修改条款后的金融负债确认为一项新金融负债。

金融负债全部或部分终止确认时，终止确认的金融负债账面价值与支付对价（包括转出的非现金资产或承担的新金融负债）之间的差额，计入当期损益。

本公司若回购部分金融负债的，在回购日按照继续确认部分与终止确认部分的相对公允价值，将该金融负债整体的账面价值进行分配。分配给终止确认部分的账面价值与支付的对价（包括转出的非现金资产或承担的新金融负债）之间的差额，计入当期损益。

5、 金融资产和金融负债的公允价值的确定方法

存在活跃市场的金融工具，以活跃市场中的报价确定其公允价值。不存在活跃市场的金融工具，采用估值技术确定其公允价值。在估值时，本公司采用在当前情况下适用并且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术，选择与市场参与者在相关资产或负债的交易中所考虑的资产或负债特征相一致的输入值，并优先使用相关可观察输入值。只有在相关可观察输入值无法取得或取得不切实可行的情况下，才使用不可观察输入值。

6、 金融资产减值的测试方法及会计处理方法

本公司以单项或组合的方式对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（债务工具）和财务担保合同等的预期信用损失进行估计。

本公司考虑有关过去事项、当前状况以及对未来经济状况的预测等合理且有依据的信息，以发生违约的风险为权重，计算合同应收的现金流量与预期能收到的现金流量之间差额的现值的概率加权金额，确认预期信用损失。

如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加，本公司按照相当于该金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备；如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加，本公司按照相当于该金融工具未来 12 个月内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

本公司通过比较金融工具在资产负债表日发生违约的风险与在初始确认日发生违约的风险，以确定金融工具预计存续期内发生违约风险的相对变化，以评估金融工具的信用风险自初始确认

后是否已显著增加。通常逾期超过 30 日，本公司即认为该金融工具的信用风险已显著增加，除非有确凿证据证明该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

如果金融工具于资产负债表日的信用风险较低，本公司即认为该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

如果有客观证据表明某项金融资产已经发生信用减值，则本公司在单项基础上对该金融资产计提减值准备。

对于由《企业会计准则第 14 号——收入》(2017)规范的交易形成的应收款项和合同资产，无论是否包含重大融资成分，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。

对于租赁应收款，本公司选择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。

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的，直接减记该金融资产的账面余额。

11. 应收票据

应收票据的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

12. 应收账款

应收账款的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

13. 应收款项融资

□适用 √不适用

14. 其他应收款

其他应收款预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

15. 存货

√适用 □不适用

1、 存货的分类和成本

存货分类为：在途物资、原材料、周转材料、库存商品、在产品、发出商品、委托加工物资等。

存货按成本进行初始计量，存货成本包括采购成本、加工成本和其他使存货达到目前场所和状态所发生的支出。

2、 发出存货的计价方法

存货发出时按加权平均法计价。

3、 不同类别存货可变现净值的确定依据

资产负债表日，存货应当按照成本与可变现净值孰低计量。当存货成本高于其可变现净值的，应当计提存货跌价准备。可变现净值，是指在日常活动中，存货的估计售价减去至完工时估计将要发生的成本、估计的销售费用以及相关税费后的金额。

产成品、库存商品和用于出售的材料等直接用于出售的商品存货，在正常生产经营过程中，以该存货的估计售价减去估计的销售费用和相关税费后的金额，确定其可变现净值；需要经过加工的材料存货，在正常生产经营过程中，以所生产的产成品的估计售价减去至完工时估计将要发生的成本、估计的销售费用和相关税费后的金额，确定其可变现净值；为执行销售合同或者劳务合同而持有的存货，其可变现净值以合同价格为基础计算，若持有存货的数量多于销售合同订购数量的，超出部分的存货的可变现净值以一般销售价格为基础计算。

计提存货跌价准备后，如果以前减记存货价值的影响因素已经消失，导致存货的可变现净值高于其账面价值的，在原已计提的存货跌价准备金额内予以转回，转回的金额计入当期损益。

4、 存货的盘存制度

采用永续盘存制。

5、 低值易耗品和包装物的摊销方法

（1）低值易耗品采用一次转销法；

（2）包装物采用一次转销法。

16. 合同资产

(1).合同资产的确认方法及标准

√适用 □不适用

本公司根据履行履约义务与客户付款之间的关系在资产负债表中列示合同资产或合同负债。本公司已向客户转让商品或提供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）列示为合同资产。同一合同下的合同资产和合同负债以净额列示。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单独列示。

(2).合同资产预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

合同资产的预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法详见本附注“五、10 金融资产减值的测试方法及会计处理方法”。

17. 持有待售资产

√适用 □不适用

主要通过出售（包括具有商业实质的非货币性资产交换）而非持续使用一项非流动资产或处置组收回其账面价值的，划分为持有待售类别。

本公司将同时满足下列条件的非流动资产或处置组划分为持有待售类别：

（1）根据类似交易中出售此类资产或处置组的惯例，在当前状况下即可立即出售；

（2）出售极可能发生，即本公司已经就一项出售计划作出决议且获得确定的购买承诺，预计出售将在一年内完成。有关规定要求本公司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。

划分为持有待售的非流动资产（不包括金融资产、递延所得税资产、职工薪酬形成的资产）或处置组，其账面价值高于公允价值减去出售费用后的净额的，账面价值减记至公允价值减去出售费用后的净额，减记的金额确认为资产减值损失，计入当期损益，同时计提持有待售资产减值准备。

18. 债权投资

债权投资预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

19. 其他债权投资

其他债权投资预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

20. 长期应收款

长期应收款预期信用损失的确定方法及会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

21. 长期股权投资

√适用 □不适用

1、 共同控制、重大影响的判断标准

共同控制，是指按照相关约定对某项安排所共有的控制，并且该安排的相关活动必须经过分享控制权的参与方一致同意后才能决策。本公司与其他合营方一同对被投资单位实施共同控制且对被投资单位净资产享有权利的，被投资单位为本公司的合营企业。

重大影响，是指对被投资单位的财务和经营决策有参与决策的权力，但并不能够控制或者与其他方一起共同控制这些政策的制定。本公司能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，被投资单位为本公司联营企业。

2、 初始投资成本的确定

（1）企业合并形成的长期股权投资

对于同一控制下的企业合并形成的对子公司的长期股权投资，在合并日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作为长期股权投资的初始投资成本。长期股权投资初始投资成本与支付对价账面价值之间的差额，调整资本公积中的股本溢价；资本公积中的股本溢价不足冲减时，调整留存收益。因追加投资等原因能够对同一控制下的被投资单位实施控制的，按上述原则确认的长期股权投资的初始投资成本与达到合并前的长期股权投资账面价值加上合并日进一步取得股份新支付对价的账面价值之和的差额，调整股本溢价，股本溢价不足冲减的，冲减留存收益。

对于非同一控制下的企业合并形成的对子公司的长期股权投资，按照购买日确定的合并成本作为长期股权投资的初始投资成本。因追加投资等原因能够对非同一控制下的被投资单位实施控制的，按照原持有的股权投资账面价值加上新增投资成本之和作为初始投资成本。

（2）通过企业合并以外的其他方式取得的长期股权投资

以支付现金方式取得的长期股权投资，按照实际支付的购买价款作为初始投资成本。

以发行权益性证券取得的长期股权投资，按照发行权益性证券的公允价值作为初始投资成本。

3、 后续计量及损益确认方法

（1）成本法核算的长期股权投资

公司对子公司的长期股权投资，采用成本法核算，除非投资符合持有待售的条件。除取得投资时实际支付的价款或对价中包含的已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或利润外，公司按照享有被投资单位宣告发放的现金股利或利润确认当期投资收益。

（2）权益法核算的长期股权投资

对联营企业和合营企业的长期股权投资，采用权益法核算。初始投资成本大于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，不调整长期股权投资的初始投资成本；初始投资成本小于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，计入当期损益，同时调整长期股权投资的成本。

公司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，同时调整长期股权投资的账面价值；按照被投资单位宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应享有的部分，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（简称“其他所有者权益变动”），调整长期股权投资的账面价值并计入所有者权益。

在确认应享有被投资单位净损益、其他综合收益及其他所有者权益变动的份额时，以取得投资时被投资单位可辨认净资产的公允价值为基础，并按照公司的会计政策及会计期间，对被投资单位的净利润和其他综合收益等进行调整后确认。

公司与联营企业、合营企业之间发生的未实现内部交易损益按照应享有的比例计算归属于公司的部分，予以抵销，在此基础上确认投资收益，但投出或出售的资产构成业务的除外。与被投资单位发生的未实现内部交易损失，属于资产减值损失的，全额确认。

公司对合营企业或联营企业发生的净亏损，除负有承担额外损失义务外，以长期股权投资的账面价值以及其他实质上构成对合营企业或联营企业净投资的长期权益减记至零为限。合营企业或联营企业以后实现净利润的，公司在收益分享额弥补未确认的亏损分担额后，恢复确认收益分享额。

（3）长期股权投资的处置

处置长期股权投资，其账面价值与实际取得价款的差额，计入当期损益。

部分处置权益法核算的长期股权投资，剩余股权仍采用权益法核算的，原权益法核算确认的其他综合收益采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础按相应比例结转，其他所有者权益变动按比例结转入当期损益。

因处置股权投资等原因丧失了对被投资单位的共同控制或重大影响的，原股权投资因采用权益法核算而确认的其他综合收益，在终止采用权益法核算时采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础进行会计处理，其他所有者权益变动在终止采用权益法核算时全部转入当期损益。

因处置部分股权投资等原因丧失了对被投资单位控制权的，在编制个别财务报表时，剩余股权能够对被投资单位实施共同控制或重大影响的，改按权益法核算，并对该剩余股权视同自取得时即采用权益法核算进行调整，对于取得被投资单位控制权之前确认的其他综合收益采用与被投资单位直接处置相关资产或负债相同的基础按比例结转，因采用权益法核算确认的其他所有者权益变动按比例结转入当期损益；剩余股权不能对被投资单位实施共同控制或施加重大影响的，确认为金融资产，其在丧失控制之日的公允价值与账面价值间的差额计入当期损益，对于取得被投资单位控制权之前确认的其他综合收益和其他所有者权益变动全部结转。

通过多次交易分步处置对子公司股权投资直至丧失控制权，属于一揽子交易的，各项交易作为一项处置子公司股权投资并丧失控制权的交易进行会计处理；在丧失控制权之前每一次处置价款与所处置的股权对应得长期股权投资账面价值之间的差额，在个别财务报表中，先确认为其他综合收益，到丧失控制权时再一并转人丧失控制权的当期损益。不属于一揽子交易的，对每一项交易分别进行会计处理。

22. 投资性房地产

不适用

23. 固定资产

(1).确认条件

√适用 □不适用

固定资产指为生产商品、提供劳务、出租或经营管理而持有，并且使用寿命超过一个会计年度的有形资产。固定资产在同时满足下列条件时予以确认：

（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。

固定资产按成本（并考虑预计弃置费用因素的影响）进行初始计量。

与固定资产有关的后续支出，在与其有关的经济利益很可能流入且其成本能够可靠计量时，计入固定资产成本；对于被替换的部分，终止确认其账面价值；所有其他后续支出于发生时计入当期损益。

(2).折旧方法

√适用 □不适用

类别	折旧方法	折旧年限（年）	残值率	年折旧率
房屋及建筑物	年限平均法	10-20	5%	4.75%-9.50%
机器设备	年限平均法	2-10	5%	9.50%-47.50%
运输设备	年限平均法	4	5%	23.75%
电子设备及其他	年限平均法	3-5	5%	19.00%-31.67%
固定资产装修	年限平均法	5	-	20.00%
土地所有权	不适用	永久	不适用	不适用

(3).融资租入固定资产的认定依据、计价和折旧方法

□适用 √不适用

24. 在建工程

√适用 □不适用

在建工程按实际发生的成本计量。实际成本包括建筑成本、安装成本、符合资本化条件的借款费用以及其他为使在建工程达到预定可使用状态前所发生的必要支出。在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时，转入固定资产并自次月起开始计提折旧。

25. 借款费用

√适用 □不适用

1、 借款费用资本化的确认原则

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、 借款费用资本化期间

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。

借款费用同时满足下列条件时开始资本化：

（1)资产支出已经发生,资产支出包括为购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产而以支付现金、转移非现金资产或者承担带息债务形式发生的支出；

（2）借款费用已经发生；

（3）为使资产达到预定可使用或者可销售状态所必要的购建或者生产活动已经开始。

当购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产达到预定可使用或者可销售状态时，借款费用停止资本化。

3、 暂停资本化期间

符合资本化条件的资产在购建或生产过程中发生的非正常中断、且中断时间连续超过 3 个月的，则借款费用暂停资本化；该项中断如是所购建或生产的符合资本化条件的资产达到预定可使用状态或者可销售状态必要的程序，则借款费用继续资本化。在中断期间发生的借款费用确认为当期损益，直至资产的购建或者生产活动重新开始后借款费用继续资本化。

4、 借款费用资本化率、资本化金额的计算方法

对于为购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产而借入的专门借款，以专门借款当期实际发生的借款费用，减去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，来确定借款费用的资本化金额。

对于为购建或者生产符合资本化条件的资产而占用的一般借款，根据累计资产支出超过专门借款部分的资产支出加权平均数乘以所占用一般借款的资本化率，计算确定一般借款应予资本化的借款费用金额。资本化率根据一般借款加权平均实际利率计算确定。

在资本化期间内，外币专门借款本金及利息的汇兑差额，予以资本化，计入符合资本化条件的资产的成本。除外币专门借款之外的其他外币借款本金及其利息所产生的汇兑差额计入当期损益。

26. 生物资产

□适用 √不适用

27. 油气资产

□适用 √不适用

28. 使用权资产

√适用 □不适用

在租赁期开始日，本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认使用权资产。使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量。该成本包括：

- 租赁负债的初始计量金额；
- 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；
- 本公司发生的初始直接费用；
- 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，但不包括属于为生产存货而发生的成本。

本公司后续采用直线法对使用权资产计提折旧。对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；否则，租赁资产在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

本公司按照本附注“五、30 长期资产减值”所述原则来确定使用权资产是否已发生减值，并对已识别的减值损失进行会计处理。

29. 无形资产

(1). 计价方法、使用寿命、减值测试

√适用 □不适用

1、 无形资产的计价方法

（1）公司取得无形资产时按成本进行初始计量；

外购无形资产的成本，包括购买价款、相关税费以及直接归属于使该项资产达到预定用途所发生的其他支出。

（2）后续计量

在取得无形资产时分析判断其使用寿命。

对于使用寿命有限的无形资产，在为企业带来经济利益的期限内摊销；无法预见无形资产为企业带来经济利益期限的，视为使用寿命不确定的无形资产，不予摊销。

2、 使用寿命有限的无形资产的使用寿命估计情况

项目	预计使用寿命	摊销方法	依据
土地使用权	土地证登记使用年限	年限平均法	土地使用权证
软件	10 年	年限平均法	预计受益期
商标权	10 年	年限平均法	预计受益期
专利权	10 年	年限平均法	预计受益期

(2). 内部研究开发支出会计政策

√适用 □不适用

1、 划分研究阶段和开发阶段的具体标准

公司内部研究开发项目的支出分为研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出。

研究阶段：为获取并理解新的科学或技术知识等而进行的独创性的有计划调查、研究活动的阶段。

开发阶段：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、产品等活动的阶段。

2、 开发阶段支出资本化的具体条件

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，不能满足下述条件的开发阶段的支出计入当期损益：

(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，能够证明其有用性；

(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。

无法区分研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出的，将发生的研发支出全部计入当期损益。

30. 长期资产减值

√适用 □不适用

长期股权投资、采用成本模式计量的投资性房地产、固定资产、在建工程、使用权资产、使用寿命有限的无形资产、油气资产等长期资产，于资产负债表日存在减值迹象的，进行减值测试。减值测试结果表明资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值的，按其差额计提减值准备并计入减值损失。可收回金额为资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间的较高者。资产减值准备按单项资产为基础计算并确认，如果难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，以该资产所属的资产组确定资产组的可收回金额。资产组是能够独立产生现金流入的最小资产组合。

对于因企业合并形成的商誉、使用寿命不确定的无形资产、尚未达到可使用状态的无形资产，无论是否存在减值迹象，至少在每年年度终了进行减值测试。

本公司进行商誉减值测试，对于因企业合并形成的商誉的账面价值，自购买日起按照合理的方法分摊至相关的资产组；难以分摊至相关的资产组的，将其分摊至相关的资产组组合。相关的资产组或者资产组组合，是能够从企业合并的协同效应中受益的资产组或者资产组组合。

在对包含商誉的相关资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试时，如与商誉相关的资产组或者资产组组合存在减值迹象的，先对不包含商誉的资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试，计算可收回金额，并与相关账面价值相比较，确认相应的减值损失。然后对包含商誉的资产组或者资产组组合进行减值测试，比较其账面价值与可收回金额，如可收回金额低于账面价值的，减值损失金额首先抵减分摊至资产组或者资产组组合中商誉的账面价值，再根据资产组或者资产组组合中除商誉之外的其他各项资产的账面价值所占比重，按比例抵减其他各项资产的账面价值。

上述资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不予转回。

31. 长期待摊费用

√适用 □不适用

长期待摊费用为已经发生但应由本期和以后各期负担的分摊期限在一年以上的各项费用。

1、 摊销方法

长期待摊费用在受益期内平均摊销

2、摊销年限

（1）预付经营租入固定资产的租金，按租赁合同规定的期限或其它合理方法平均摊销。

（2）经营租赁方式租入的固定资产改良支出，按剩余租赁期与租赁资产尚可使用年限两者中较短的期限平均摊销。

（3）融资租赁方式租入的固定资产的符合资本化条件的装修费用，按两次装修间隔期间、剩余租赁期与固定资产尚可使用年限三者中较短的期限平均摊销。

32. 合同负债

合同负债的确认方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司根据履行履约义务与客户付款之间的关系在资产负债表中列示合同资产或合同负债。本公司已收或应收客户对价而应向客户转让商品或提供服务的义务列示为合同负债。同一合同下的合同资产和合同负债以净额列示。

33. 职工薪酬

(1)、短期薪酬的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司在职工为本公司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。

本公司为职工缴纳的社会保险费和住房公积金，以及按规定提取的工会经费和职工教育经费，在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，根据规定的计提基础和计提比例计算确定相应的职工薪酬金额。

本公司发生的职工福利费，在实际发生时根据实际发生额计入当期损益或相关资产成本，其中，非货币性福利按照公允价值计量。

(2)、离职后福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

（1）设定提存计划

本公司按当地政府的相关规定为职工缴纳基本养老保险和失业保险，在职工为本公司提供服务的会计期间，按以当地规定的缴纳基数和比例计算应缴纳金额，确认为负债，并计入当期损益

或相关资产成本。此外，本公司还参与了由国家相关部门批准的企业年金计划/补充养老保险基金。本公司按职工工资总额的一定比例向年金计划/当地社会保险机构缴费，相应支出计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

（2）设定受益计划

本公司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。

设定受益计划义务现值减去设定受益计划资产公允价值所形成的赤字或盈余确认为一项设定受益计划净负债或净资产。设定受益计划存在盈余的，本公司以设定受益计划的盈余和资产上限两项的孰低者计量设定受益计划净资产。

所有设定受益计划义务，包括预期在职工提供服务的年度报告期间结束后的十二个月内支付的义务，根据资产负债表日与设定受益计划义务期限和币种相匹配的国债或活跃市场上的高质量公司债券的市场收益率予以折现。

设定受益计划产生的服务成本和设定受益计划净负债或净资产的利息净额计入当期损益或相关资产成本；重新计量设定受益计划净负债或净资产所产生的变动计入其他综合收益，并且在后续会计期间不转回至损益，在原设定受益计划终止时在权益范围内将原计入其他综合收益的部分全部结转至未分配利润。

在设定受益计划结算时，按在结算日确定的设定受益计划义务现值和结算价格两者的差额，确认结算利得或损失。

(3)、辞退福利的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

本公司向职工提供辞退福利的，在下列两者孰早日确认辞退福利产生的职工薪酬负债，并计入当期损益：公司不能单方面撤回因解除劳动关系计划或裁减建议所提供的辞退福利时；公司确认与涉及支付辞退福利的重组相关的成本或费用时。

(4)、其他长期职工福利的会计处理方法

□适用 √不适用

34. 租赁负债

√适用 □不适用

在租赁期开始日，本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认租赁负债。租赁负债按照尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量。租赁付款额包括：

- 固定付款额（包括实质固定付款额），存在租赁激励的，扣除租赁激励相关金额；
- 取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额；
- 根据公司提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项；

- 购买选择权的行权价格，前提是公司合理确定将行使该选择权；
- 行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项，前提是租赁期反映出公司将行使终止租赁选择权。

本公司采用租赁内含利率作为折现率，但如果无法合理确定租赁内含利率的，则采用本公司的增量借款利率作为折现率。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

在租赁期开始日后，发生下列情形的，本公司重新计量租赁负债，并调整相应的使用权资产，若使用权资产的账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，将差额计入当期损益：

- 当购买选择权、续租选择权或终止选择权的评估结果发生变化，或前述选择权的实际行权情况与原评估结果不一致的，本公司按变动后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债；

当实质固定付款额发生变动、担保余值预计的应付金额发生变动或用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动，本公司按照变动后的租赁付款额和原折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。但是，租赁付款额的变动源自浮动利率变动的，使用修订后的折现率计算现值。

35. 预计负债

√适用 □不适用

与或有事项相关的义务同时满足下列条件时，本公司将其确认为预计负债：

（1）该义务是本公司承担的现时义务；

（2）履行该义务很可能导致经济利益流出本公司；

（3）该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

预计负债按履行相关现时义务所需的支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量。

在确定最佳估计数时，综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。对于货币时间价值影响重大的，通过对相关未来现金流出进行折现后确定最佳估计数。

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的，最佳估计数按照该范围内的中间值确定；在其他情况下，最佳估计数分别下列情况处理：

- 或有事项涉及单个项目的，按照最可能发生金额确定。
- 或有事项涉及多个项目的，按照各种可能结果及相关概率计算确定。

清偿预计负债所需支出全部或部分预期由第三方补偿的，补偿金额在基本确定能够收到时，作为资产单独确认，确认的补偿金额不超过预计负债的账面价值。

本公司在资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核，有确凿证据表明该账面价值不能反映当前最佳估计数的，按照当前最佳估计数对该账面价值进行调整。

36. 股份支付

√适用 □不适用

本公司的股份支付是为了获取职工或其他方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。本公司的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及权益工具

以权益结算的股份支付换取职工提供服务的，以授予职工权益工具的公允价值计量。对于授予后立即可行权的股份支付交易，在授予日按照权益工具的公允价值计入相关成本或费用，相应增加资本公积。对于授予后完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的股份支付交易，在等待期内每个资产负债表日，本公司根据对可行权权益工具数量的最佳估计，按照授予日公允价值，将当期取得的服务计入相关成本或费用，相应增加资本公积。

如果修改了以权益结算的股份支付的条款，至少按照未修改条款的情况确认取得的服务。此外，任何增加所授予权益工具公允价值的修改，或在修改日对职工有利的变更，均确认取得服务的增加。

在等待期内，如果取消了授予的权益工具，则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。但是，如果授予新的权益工具，并在新权益工具授予日认定所授予的新权益工具是用于替代被取消的权益工具的，则以与处理原权益工具条款和条件修改相同的方式，对所授予的替代权益工具进行处理。

2、 以现金结算的股份支付及权益工具

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计算确定的负债的公允价值计量。授予后立即可行权的股份支付交易，本公司在授予日按照承担负债的公允价值计入相关成本或费用，相应增加负债。对于授予后完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的股份支付交易，在等待期内的每个资产负债表日，本公司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，将当期取得的服务计入相关成本或费用，并相应计入负债。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。

37. 优先股、永续债等其他金融工具

□适用 √不适用

38. 收入

(1).收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

√适用 □不适用

2、 收入确认和计量所采用的会计政策

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控制权时确认收入。取得相关商品或服务控制权，是指能够主导该商品或服务的使用并从中获得几乎全部的经济利益。

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。本公司按照分摊至各单项履约义务的交易价格计量收入。

交易价格是指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以及预期将退还给客户的款项。本公司根据合同条款，结合其以往的习惯做法确定交易价格，并在确定交易价格时，考虑可变对价、合同中存在的重大融资成分、非现金对价、应付客户对价等因素的影响。本公司以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确定包含可变对价的交易价格。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，并在合同期间内采用实际利率法摊销该交易价格与合同对价之间的差额。

满足下列条件之一的，属于在某一时段内履行履约义务，否则，属于在某一时点履行履约义务：

- 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。
- 客户能够控制本公司履约过程中在建的商品。
- 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内有权就累计至今已完成的履约部分收取款项。

对于在某一时段内履行的履约义务，本公司在该段时间内按照履约进度确认收入，但是，履约进度不能合理确定的除外。本公司考虑商品或服务的性质，采用产出法或投入法确定履约进度。当履约进度不能合理确定时，已经发生的成本预计能够得到补偿的，本公司按照已经发生的成本金额确认收入，直到履约进度能够合理确定为止。

对于在某一时点履行的履约义务，本公司在客户取得相关商品或服务控制权时点确认收入。在判断客户是否已取得商品或服务控制权时，本公司考虑下列迹象：

- 本公司就该商品或服务享有现时收款权利，即客户就该商品或服务负有现时付款义务。
- 本公司已将该商品的法定所有权转移给客户，即客户已拥有该商品的法定所有权。
- 本公司已将该商品实物转移给客户，即客户已实物占有该商品。
- 本公司已将该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬转移给客户，即客户已取得该商品所有权上的主要风险和报酬。
- 客户已接受该商品或服务等。

2、 具体政策

公司主营业务为线性驱动系统产品的研发、生产与销售,按照产品下游应用领域具体分为智能家居驱动系统、智慧办公驱动系统、医疗康护驱动系统三类业务板块,按销售地域可分为境内销售业务和境外销售业务。公司收入确认原则、依据、时点和方法具体如下：

（1）国内销售：公司根据客户签定的销售合同或订单约定的交货方式,将货物发给客户，收入确认依据为客户收货确认资料；产品交割地点为客户指定地点；

（2）国外销售：

按约定产品交割地点为装运港口的，以提单日期为风险报酬转移时点，公司按约定将产品报关出口，离港后取得提单时确认销售收入，收入确认依据为取得相应报关单、提单；按约定产品交割地点为客户指定目的地港口的，以办妥清关手续交付提单为收入确认时点确认销售收入，收入确认依据为清关手续单据。

(2).同类业务采用不同经营模式导致收入确认会计政策存在差异的情况

□适用 √不适用

39. 合同成本

√适用 □不适用

合同成本包括合同履约成本与合同取得成本。

本公司为履行合同而发生的成本，不属于存货、固定资产或无形资产等相关准则规范范围的，在满足下列条件时作为合同履约成本确认为一项资产：

- 该成本与一份当前或预期取得的合同直接相关。
- 该成本增加了本公司未来用于履行履约义务的资源。
- 该成本预期能够收回。

本公司为取得合同发生的增量成本预期能够收回的，作为合同取得成本确认为一项资产。

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；但是对于合同取得成本摊销期限未超过一年的，本公司在发生时将其计入当期损益。

与合同成本有关的资产，其账面价值高于下列两项的差额的，本公司对超出部分计提减值准备，并确认为资产减值损失：

1、因转让与该资产相关的商品或服务预期能够取得的剩余对价；

2、为转让该相关商品或服务估计将要发生的成本。

以前期间减值的因素之后发生变化，使得前述差额高于该资产账面价值的，本公司转回原已计提的减值准备，并计入当期损益，但转回后的资产账面价值不超过假定不计提减值准备情况下该资产在转回日的账面价值。

40. 政府补助

√适用 □不适用

1、 类型

政府补助，是本公司从政府无偿取得的货币性资产或非货币性资产，分为与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

与资产相关的政府补助，是指本公司取得的、用于购建或以其他方式形成长期资产的政府补助。与收益相关的政府补助，是指除与资产相关的政府补助之外的政府补助。

本公司将政府补助划分为与资产相关的具体标准为：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。

本公司将政府补助划分为与收益相关的具体标准为：取得的与资产相关的之外的政府补助划分为与收益相关。

对于政府文件未明确规定补助对象的，本公司将该政府补助划分为与资产相关或与收益相关的判断依据为：是否用于购建或以其他方式形成长期资产。

2、 确认时点

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。

3、 会计处理

与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产账面价值或确认为递延收益。确认为递延收益的，在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入当期损益（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）；

与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿本公司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（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）或冲减相关成本费用或损失；用于补偿本公司已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益（与本公司日常活动相关的，计入其他收益；与本公司日常活动无关的，计入营业外收入）或冲减相关成本费用或损失。

本公司取得的政策性优惠贷款贴息，区分以下两种情况，分别进行会计处理：

（1）财政将贴息资金拨付给贷款银行，由贷款银行以政策性优惠利率向本公司提供贷款的，本公司以实际收到的借款金额作为借款的入账价值，按照借款本金和该政策性优惠利率计算相关借款费用。

（2）财政将贴息资金直接拨付给本公司的，本公司将对应的贴息冲减相关借款费用。

41. 递延所得税资产/递延所得税负债

√适用 □不适用

所得税包括当期所得税和递延所得税。除因企业合并和直接计入所有者权益(包括其他综合收益)的交易或者事项产生的所得税外，本公司将当期所得税和递延所得税计入当期损益。

递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债根据资产和负债的计税基础与其账面价值的差额(暂时性差异)计算确认。

对于可抵扣暂时性差异确认递延所得税资产，以未来期间很可能取得的用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限。对于能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，以很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认相应的递延所得税资产。

对于应纳税暂时性差异，除特殊情况外，确认递延所得税负债。

不确认递延所得税资产或递延所得税负债的特殊情况包括：

- 商誉的初始确认；

- 既不是企业合并、发生时也不影响会计利润和应纳税所得额(或可抵扣亏损)的交易或事项。

对与子公司、联营企业及合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该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、联营企业及合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。

资产负债表日，对于递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，根据税法规定，按照预期收回相关资产或清偿相关负债期间的适用税率计量。

资产负债表日，本公司对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核。如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，则减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额时，减记的金额予以转回。

当拥有以净额结算的法定权利，且意图以净额结算或取得资产、清偿负债同时进行时，当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债以抵销后的净额列报。

资产负债表日，递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债在同时满足以下条件时以抵销后的净额列示：

- 纳税主体拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利；
- 递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者是对不同的纳税主体相关，但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产及负债转回的期间内，涉及的纳税主体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产和负债或是同时取得资产、清偿负债。

42. 租赁

(1).经营租赁的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

经营租赁的租赁收款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法确认为租金收入。本公司将发生的与经营租赁有关的初始直接费用予以资本化，在租赁期内按照与租金收入确认相同的基础分摊计入当期损益。未计入租赁收款额的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。经营租赁发生变更的，公司自变更生效日起将其作为一项新租赁进行会计处理，与变更前租赁有关的预收或应收租赁收款额视为新租赁的收款额。

(2).融资租赁的会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

在租赁开始日，本公司对融资租赁确认应收融资租赁款，并终止确认融资租赁资产。本公司对应收融资租赁款进行初始计量时，将租赁投资净额作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值。租赁投资净额为未担保余值和租赁期开始日尚未收到的租赁收款额按照租赁内含利率折现的现值之和。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算并确认租赁期内各个期间的利息收入。应收融资租赁款的终止确认和减值按照本附注“五、10 金融工具”进行会计处理。

未纳入租赁投资净额计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。

融资租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，本公司将该变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：

- 该变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；
- 增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

融资租赁的变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，本公司分别下列情形对变更后的租赁进行处理：

- 假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为经营租赁的，本公司自租赁变更生效日开始将其作为一项新租赁进行会计处理，并以租赁变更生效日前的租赁投资净额作为租赁资产的账面价值；

假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为融资租赁的，本公司按照本附注“五、10 金融工具”关于修改或重新议定合同的政策进行会计处理。

(3).新租赁准则下租赁的确定方法及会计处理方法

√适用 □不适用

1、本公司作为承租人

（1）使用权资产

在租赁期开始日，本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认使用权资产。使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量。该成本包括：

租赁负债的初始计量金额；

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；

本公司发生的初始直接费用；

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，但不包括属于为生产存货而发生的成本。

本公司后续采用直线法对使用权资产计提折旧。对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；否则，租赁资产在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

本公司按照本附注“长期资产减值”所述原则来确定使用权资产是否已发生减值，并对已识别的减值损失进行会计处理。

（2）租赁负债

在租赁期开始日，本公司对除短期租赁和低价值资产租赁以外的租赁确认租赁负债。租赁负债按照尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量。租赁付款额包括：

固定付款额（包括实质固定付款额），存在租赁激励的，扣除租赁激励相关金额；

取决于指数或比率的可变租赁付款额；

根据公司提供的担保余值预计应支付的款项；

购买选择权的行权价格，前提是公司合理确定将行使该选择权；

行使终止租赁选择权需支付的款项，前提是租赁期反映出公司将行使终止租赁选择权。

本公司采用租赁内含利率作为折现率，但如果无法合理确定租赁内含利率的，则采用本公司的增量借款利率作为折现率。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

在租赁期开始日后，发生下列情形的，本公司重新计量租赁负债，并调整相应的使用权资产，若使用权资产的账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，将差额计入当期损益：

当购买选择权、续租选择权或终止选择权的评估结果发生变化，或前述选择权的实际行权情况与原评估结果不一致的，本公司按变动后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债；

当实质固定付款额发生变动、担保余值预计的应付金额发生变动或用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动，本公司按照变动后的租赁付款额和原折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。但是，租赁付款额的变动源自浮动利率变动的，使用修订后的折现率计算现值

（3）短期租赁和低价值资产租赁

本公司选择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，并将相关的租赁付款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入当期损益或相关资产成本。短期租赁，是指在租赁期开始日，租赁期不超过 12 个月且不包含购买选择权的租赁。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。公司转租或预期转租租赁资产的，原租赁不属于低价值资产租赁。

（4）租赁变更

租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，公司将该租赁变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：

该租赁变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；

增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

租赁变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，在租赁变更生效日，公司重新分摊变更后合同的对价，重新确定租赁期，并按照变更后租赁付款额和修订后的折现率计算的现值重新计量租赁负债。

租赁变更导致租赁范围缩小或租赁期缩短的，本公司相应调减使用权资产的账面价值，并将部分终止或完全终止租赁的相关利得或损失计入当期损益。其他租赁变更导致租赁负债重新计量的，本公司相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。

（5）新冠肺炎疫情相关的租金减让

对于采用新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让简化方法的，本公司不评估是否发生租赁变更，继续按

照与减让前一致的折现率计算租赁负债的利息费用并计入当期损益，继续按照与减让前一致的方法对使用权资产进行计提折旧。发生租金减免的，本公司将减免的租金作为可变租赁付款额，在达成减让协议等解除原租金支付义务时，按未折现或减让前折现率折现金额冲减相关资产成本或费用，同时相应调整租赁负债；延期支付租金的，本公司在实际支付时冲减前期确认的租赁负债。

对于短期租赁和低价值资产租赁，本公司继续按照与减让前一致的方法将原合同租金计入相关资产成本或费用。发生租金减免的，本公司将减免的租金作为可变租赁付款额，在减免期间冲减相关资产成本或费用；延期支付租金的，本公司在原支付期间将应支付的租金确认为应付款项，在实际支付时冲减前期确认的应付款项。

2、本公司作为出租人

在租赁开始日，本公司将租赁分为融资租赁和经营租赁。融资租赁，是指无论所有权最终是否转移，但实质上转移了与租赁资产所有权有关的几乎全部风险和报酬的租赁。经营租赁，是指除融资租赁以外的其他租赁。本公司作为转租出租人时，基于原租赁产生的使用权资产对转租赁进行分类。

（1）经营租赁会计处理

经营租赁的租赁收款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法确认为租金收入。本公司将发生的与经营租赁有关的初始直接费用予以资本化，在租赁期内按照与租金收入确认相同的基础分摊计入当期损益。未计入租赁收款额的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。经营租赁发生变更的，公司自变更生效日起将其作为一项新租赁进行会计处理，与变更前租赁有关的预收或应收租赁收款额视为新租赁的收款额。

（2）融资租赁会计处理

在租赁开始日，本公司对融资租赁确认应收融资租赁款，并终止确认融资租赁资产。本公司对应收融资租赁款进行初始计量时，将租赁投资净额作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值。租赁投资净额为未担保余值和租赁期开始日尚未收到的租赁收款额按照租赁内含利率折现的现值之和。

本公司按照固定的周期性利率计算并确认租赁期内各个期间的利息收入。应收融资租赁款的终止确认和减值按照本附注“金融工具”进行会计处理。

未纳入租赁投资净额计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益。

融资租赁发生变更且同时符合下列条件的，本公司将该变更作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理：

该变更通过增加一项或多项租赁资产的使用权而扩大了租赁范围；

增加的对价与租赁范围扩大部分的单独价格按该合同情况调整后的金额相当。

融资租赁的变更未作为一项单独租赁进行会计处理的，本公司分别下列情形对变更后的租赁进行处理：

假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为经营租赁的，本公司自租赁变更生效日开始将其作为一项新租赁进行会计处理，并以租赁变更生效日前的租赁投资净额作为租赁资产的账面价值；

假如变更在租赁开始日生效，该租赁会被分类为融资租赁的，本公司按照本附注“金融工具”关于修改或重新议定合同的政策进行会计处理。

（3）新冠肺炎疫情相关的租金减让

对于采用新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让简化方法的经营租赁，本公司继续按照与减让前一致的方法将原合同租金确认为租赁收入；发生租金减免的，本公司将减免的租金作为可变租赁付款额，在减免期间冲减租赁收入；延期收取租金的，本公司在原收取期间将应收取的租金确认为应收款项，并在实际收到时冲减前期确认的应收款项。

对于采用新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让简化方法的融资租赁，本公司继续按照与减让前一致的折现率计算利息并确认为租赁收入。发生租金减免的，本公司将减免的租金作为可变租赁付款额，在达成减让协议等放弃原租金收取权利时，按未折现或减让前折现率折现金额冲减原确认的租赁收入，不足冲减的部分计入投资收益，同时相应调整应收融资租赁款；延期收取租金的，本公司在实际收到时冲减前期确认的应收融资租赁款。

3、售后租回交易

公司按照本附注“收入”所述原则评估确定售后租回交易中的资产转让是否属于销售。

（1）作为承租人

售后租回交易中的资产转让属于销售的，公司作为承租人按原资产账面价值中与租回获得的使用权有关的部分，计量售后租回所形成的使用权资产，并仅就转让至出租人的权利确认相关利得或损失；售后租回交易中的资产转让不属于销售的，公司作为承租人继续确认被转让资产，同时确认一项与转让收入等额的金融负债。金融负债的会计处理详见本附注“金融工具”。

（2）作为出租人

售后租回交易中的资产转让属于销售的，公司作为出租人对资产购买进行会计处理，并根据前述“2、本公司作为出租人”的政策对资产出租进行会计处理；售后租回交易中的资产转让不属于销售的，公司作为出租人不确认被转让资产，但确认一项与转让收入等额的金融资产。金融资产的会计处理详见本附注“金融工具”。

43. 其他重要的会计政策和会计估计

□适用 √不适用

44. 重要会计政策和会计估计的变更

(1). 重要会计政策变更

√适用 □不适用

会计政策变更的内容和原因	审批程序	备注(受重要影响的报表项目名称和金额)
执行《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》	董事会	详见说明

其他说明：

执行《企业会计准则解释第 16 号》

财政部于 2022 年 11 月 30 日公布了《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”）。

① 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

解释第 16 号规定对于企业分类为权益工具的金融工具，相关股利支出按照税收政策相关规定在企业所得税税前扣除的，应当在确认应付股利时，确认与股利相关的所得税影响，并按照与过去产生可供分配利润的交易或事项时所采用的会计处理相一致的方式，将股利的所得税影响计入当期损益或所有者权益项目（含其他综合收益项目）。

该规定自公布之日起施行，相关应付股利发生在 2022 年 1 月 1 日至施行日之间的，按照该规定进行调整；发生在 2022 年 1 月 1 日之前且相关金融工具在 2022 年 1 月 1 日尚未终止确认的，应当进行追溯调整。执行该规定未对本公司财务状况和经营成果产生重大影响。

②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

解释第 16 号明确企业修改以现金结算的股份支付协议中的条款和条件，使其成为以权益结算的股份支付的，在修改日（无论发生在等待期内还是结束后），应当按照所授予权益工具修改日当日的公允价值计量以权益结算的股份支付，将已取得的服务计入资本公积，同时终止确认以现金结算的股份支付在修改日已确认的负债，两者之间的差额计入当期损益。

该规定自公布之日起施行，2022 年 1 月 1 日至施行日新增的有关交易，按照该规定进行调整；2022 年 1 月 1 日之前发生的有关交易未按照该规定进行处理的，应当进行追溯调整，将累计影响数调整 2022 年 1 月 1 日留存收益及其他相关项目，不调整前期比较财务报表数据。执行该规定未对本公司财务状况和经营成果产生重大影响。

(2).重要会计估计变更

□适用 √不适用

(3).2023 年起首次执行新会计准则或准则解释等涉及调整首次执行当年年初的财务报表

□适用 √不适用

45. 其他

□适用 √不适用

六、税项

1. 主要税种及税率

主要税种及税率情况

√适用 □不适用

税种	计税依据	税率
增值税	按税法规定计算的销售货物和应税劳务收入为基础计算销项税额，在扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后，差额部分为应交增值税	9%、10%、13%、19%、20%
城市维护建设税	按实际缴纳的增值税及消费税计缴	5%
企业所得税	按应纳税所得额计缴	15%、16.5%、17%、21%、23.2%、24%、25%、26%、31.23%

教育费附加	按实际缴纳的增值税及消费税计缴	3%
地方教育费附加	按实际缴纳的增值税及消费税计缴	2%

存在不同企业所得税税率纳税主体的，披露情况说明

√适用 □不适用

纳税主体名称	所得税税率（%）
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	注 1
JIECANG EUROPE GMBH	31.23%
株式会社 J-STAR	23.2%
新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司	25%
J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.	24%
JIECANG PVT LTD	26%
浙江仕优驱动科技有限公司	25%
J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD	17%
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	25%
LOGICDATA Electronic & Software Entwicklungs GmbH	25%
LOGICDATA North America, Inc.	注 1
METMO s.r.o.	25%
LogicData International	25%
Logicdata Asia Limited	16.5%

注 1：美国企业所得税分为联邦税与州税，联邦税为 21%，各州州税适用当地税率。

2. 税收优惠

√适用 □不适用

1、根据全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于浙江省 2020 年高新技术企业备案的复函》（国科火字〔2020〕251 号）文件，公司通过了高新技术企业的重新认定，认定有效期 3 年，2020 年 1 月 1 日至 2022 年 12 月 31 日期间内公司享受高新技术企业的相关优惠政策，按 15%的税率缴纳企业所得税。

2、根据 2022 年 12 月 30 日全国高新技术企业认定管理工作领导小组办公室《关于对宁波市认定机构 2022 年认定的第一批高新技术企业进行备案的公告》，子公司宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司被列入宁波市认定机构 2022 年第一批认定的高新技术企业备案名单，通过了高新技术企业认定，证书编号为 GR202233101352，发证日期为 2022 年 12 月 1 日，有效期三年。2022 年 1 月 1 日至 2024 年 12 月 31 日期间内该公司享受高新技术企业的相关优惠政策，按 15%的税率缴纳企业所得税。

3、根据浙江省认定机构 2022 年认定的高新技术企业备案公示名单，子公司浙江居优智能科技有限公司通过了高新技术企业认定，证书编号为 GR202233001003，发证日期为 2022 年 12 月 24 日，有效期三年。2022 年 1 月 1 日至 2024 年 12 月 31 日期间内该公司享受高新技术企业的相关优惠政策，按 15%的税率缴纳企业所得税。

4、根据财政部、国家税务总局财税[2011]100 号文《关于软件产品增值税政策的通知》的相关规定，公司销售自行开发生产的软件产品时对增值税实际税负超过 3%的部分享受即征即退税收优惠。

3. 其他

□适用 √不适用

七、合并财务报表项目注释

1、 货币资金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
库存现金	55,027.64	12,488.50
银行存款	2,147,819,814.01	2,409,000,115.87
其他货币资金	50,787,527.19	75,396,937.05
合计	2,198,662,368.85	2,484,409,541.42
其中：存放在境外的款项总额	314,281,684.78	329,288,254.78

其他说明：

其中因抵押、质押或冻结等对使用有限制，以及放在境外且资金汇回受到限制的货币资金明细如下：

项目	期末余额	上年年末余额
质押的银行存单	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
银行承兑汇票保证金	30,454,370.84	64,903,196.26
信用保证金	10,342,551.21	9,889,732.00
其他保证金	16,000.00	16,000.00
合计	240,812,922.05	274,808,928.26

2、 交易性金融资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
其中：		
衍生金融资产	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38
理财产品		
合计	3,153,865.83	1,514,699.38

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

3、 衍生金融资产

□适用 √不适用

4、 应收票据

(1). 应收票据分类列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑票据	-	1,230,000.00
合计	-	1,230,000.00

(2). 期末公司已质押的应收票据

□适用 √不适用

(3). 期末公司已背书或贴现且在资产负债表日尚未到期的应收票据

□适用 √不适用

(4). 期末公司因出票人未履约而将其转应收账款的票据

□适用 √不适用

(5). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

□适用 √不适用

(6). 坏账准备的情况

□适用 √不适用

(7). 本期实际核销的应收票据情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

5、 应收账款

(1). 按账龄披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
1 年以内	426,342,130.06
1 年以内小计	426,342,130.06
1 至 2 年	5,466,398.41
2 至 3 年	93,975.00
合计	431,902,503.47

(2). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按单项计提坏账准备										
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备	431,902,503.47	100.00	22,457,373.71	5.20	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	100.00	23,954,981.23	5.54	408,203,371.84
其中：										
账龄组合	431,902,503.47	100.00	22,457,373.71	5.20	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	100.00	23,954,981.23	5.54	408,203,371.84
合计	431,902,503.47	/	22,457,373.71	/	409,445,129.76	432,158,353.07	/	23,954,981.23	/	408,203,371.84

按单项计提坏账准备：
□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：
√适用 □不适用
组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	应收账款	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
1 年以内	426,342,130.06	21,317,106.53	5
1 至 2 年	5,466,398.41	1,093,279.68	20
2 至 3 年	93,975.00	46,987.50	50
3 年以上	0.00	0.00	100
合计	431,902,503.47	22,457,373.71	/

按组合计提坏账的确认标准及说明：
√适用 □不适用

对于应收账款，无论是否包含重大融资成分，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，由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□适用 √不适用

(3). 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
账龄组合	23,954,981.23			1,497,607.52		22,457,373.71
合计	23,954,981.23			1,497,607.52		22,457,373.71

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(4). 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	核销金额
实际核销的应收账款	3,400.00

其中重要的应收账款核销情况
□适用 √不适用
应收账款核销说明：
□适用 √不适用

(5). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	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
单位一	41,462,939.79	9.60	2,073,146.99
单位二	28,863,643.70	6.68	1,443,182.18
单位三	20,803,144.07	4.82	1,040,157.20
单位四	20,135,018.18	4.66	1,006,750.91
单位五	18,034,468.60	4.18	901,723.43
合计	129,299,214.34	29.94	6,464,960.72

(6). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

□适用 √不适用

(7). 转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

6、 应收款项融资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑汇票	4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00
合计	4,683,844.80	1,000,000.00

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

项目	上年年末余额	本期新增	本期终止确认	其他变动	期末余额	累计在其他综合收益中确认的损失准备
银行承兑汇票	1,000,000.00	22,315,778.42	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02	4,683,844.80	
合计	1,000,000.00	22,315,778.42	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02	4,683,844.80	

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
√适用 □不适用
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

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	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02
合计	4,995,801.60	13,636,132.02

7、 预付款项

(1). 预付款项按账龄列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末余额		期初余额	
	金额	比例(%)	金额	比例(%)
1 年以内	59,577,900.03	100	10,621,557.24	100
合计	59,577,900.03	100	10,621,557.24	100

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：
不适用

(2). 按预付对象归集的期末余额前五名的预付款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	期末余额	占预付款项期末余额合计数的比例(%)
单位一	23,797,863.43	39.94
单位二	14,334,229.31	24.06
单位三	850,689.40	1.43
单位四	803,356.80	1.35
单位五	439,900.00	0.74
合计	40,226,038.94	67.52

其他说明
□适用 √不适用

8、 其他应收款

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额

其他应收款	36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98
合计	36,729,096.71	38,152,669.98

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收利息

(1). 应收利息分类

□适用 √不适用

(2). 重要逾期利息

□适用 √不适用

(3). 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(1). 应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(2). 重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(3). 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他应收款

(1). 按账龄披露

√适用□不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
1 年以内	35,656,300.37
1 年以内小计	35,656,300.37
1 至 2 年	2,020,011.94
2 至 3 年	29,223.70
3 年以上	0.00
合计	37,705,536.01

(2). 按款项性质分类情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

款项性质	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
应收出口退税款	19,783,843.08	23,061,294.74
保证金、押金	3,573,767.31	6,267,662.25
存放托管账户股权支付款	4,715,956.02	4,083,024.12
其他暂付款	9,631,969.60	6,385,190.72
合计	37,705,536.01	39,797,171.83

(3). 坏账准备计提情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

坏账准备	第一阶段	第二阶段	第三阶段	合计
	未来12个月预期信用损失	整个存续期预期信用损失(未发生信用减值)	整个存续期预期信用损失(已发生信用减值)	
2023年1月1日余额	1,644,501.85			1,644,501.85
2023年1月1日余额在本期				
--转入第二阶段				
--转入第三阶段				
--转回第二阶段				
--转回第一阶段				
本期计提	-668,062.55			-668,062.55
本期转回				
本期转销				
本期核销				
其他变动				
2023年6月30日余额	976,439.30			976,439.30

对本期发生损失准备变动的其他应收款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

√适用 □不适用

其他应收款项账面余额变动如下：

账面余额	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)	
上年年末余额	39,797,171.83			39,797,171.83

账面余额	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)	
上年年末余额在本期				
--转入第二阶段				
--转入第三阶段				
--转回第二阶段				
--转回第一阶段				
本期新增				
本期终止确认	2,091,635.82			2,091,635.82
企业合并增加				
期末余额	37,705,536.01			37,705,536.01

本期坏账准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据：
□适用 √不适用

(4). 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
账龄组合	1,644,501.85	-668,062.55				976,439.30
合计	1,644,501.85	-668,062.55				976,439.30

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(5). 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

(6). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	款项的性质	期末余额	账龄	占其他应收款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
单位一	应收出口退税款	19,783,843.08	1 年以内	52.47	

单位二	存放托管账户股权支付款	4,715,956.02	2 年以内	12.51	
单位三	其他暂付款	1,120,000.00	2 年以内	2.97	
单位四	押金	1,112,836.70	1 年以内	2.95	
单位五	押金	579,501.18	1 年以内	1.54	
合计	/	27,312,136.97	/	72.44	

(7). 涉及政府补助的应收款项

□适用 √不适用

(8). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

□适用 √不适用

(9). 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债的金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

9、 存货

(1). 存货分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	存货跌价准备/合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	存货跌价准备/合同履约成本减值准备	账面价值
原材料	399,737,677.12	4,486,055.25	395,251,621.87	389,904,510.78	5,042,211.71	384,862,299.07
在产品	6,742,472.37	-	6,742,472.37	2,104,213.91		2,104,213.91
库存商品	313,949,870.59	10,166,075.05	303,783,795.54	351,478,860.83	7,753,302.02	343,725,558.81
周转材料	5,963,363.06	439,156.39	5,524,206.67	8,081,683.08	439,156.39	7,642,526.69
在途物资	17,198,357.97	-	17,198,357.97	12,537,240.91		12,537,240.91
发出商品	51,027,508.06	-	51,027,508.06	51,831,493.73		51,831,493.73
合计	794,619,249.17	15,091,286.69	779,527,962.48	815,938,003.24	13,234,670.12	802,703,333.12

(2). 存货跌价准备及合同履约成本减值准备

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额		本期减少金额		期末余额
		计提	其他	转回或转销	其他	
原材料	5,042,211.71			556,156.46		4,486,055.25
库存商品	7,753,302.02	2,412,773.03				10,166,075.05
周转材料	439,156.39					439,156.39
合计	13,234,670.12	2,412,773.03	0.00	556,156.46		15,091,286.69

(3). 存货期末余额含有借款费用资本化金额的说明

□适用 √不适用

(4). 合同履约成本本期摊销金额的说明

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

10、 合同资产

(1).合同资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(2).报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

□适用 √不适用

(3).本期合同资产计提减值准备情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

11、 持有待售资产

□适用 √不适用

12、 一年内到期的非流动资产

□适用 √不适用

13、 其他流动资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
未交增值税	14,775,456.26	7,429,993.70
预缴企业所得税	13,160,709.05	30,806,443.32
定期存单及利息	41,199,342.45	40,000,000.00
合计	69,135,507.76	78,236,437.02

其他说明：

不适用

14、 债权投资

(1).债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

(2).期末重要的债权投资

□适用 √不适用

(3).减值准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

15、 其他债权投资

(1).其他债权投资情况

□适用 √不适用

(2).期末重要的其他债权投资

□适用 √不适用

(3).减值准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

16、 长期应收款

(1) 长期应收款情况

□适用 √不适用

(2) 坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

(3) 因金融资产转移而终止确认的长期应收款

□适用 √不适用

(4) 转移长期应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

17、 长期股权投资

□适用 √不适用

18、 其他权益工具投资

(1).其他权益工具投资情况

□适用 √不适用

(2).非交易性权益工具投资的情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

19、 其他非流动金融资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
其中：股权投资基金份额	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
合计	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00

其他说明：

不适用

20、 投资性房地产

投资性房地产计量模式

不适用

21、 固定资产

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
固定资产	1,454,541,134.19	1,421,130,444.08
合计	1,454,541,134.19	1,421,130,444.08

其他说明：

不适用

固定资产

(1). 固定资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	房屋及建筑物	机器设备	运输工具	电子设备及其他	土地所有权	合计
一、账面原值：						
1.期初余额	887,563,547.01	715,029,194.40	29,211,048.36	80,578,798.17	89,308,341.59	1,801,690,929.53
2.本期增加金额	42,438,648.03	71,853,053.53	1,704,963.43	24,236,655.46	-390,716.24	139,842,604.21
（1）购置	19,652,537.99	13,266,720.96	893,565.63	18,937,994.59		52,750,819.17
（2）在建工程转入	11,931,146.52	53,003,894.48	636,045.40	1,137,340.33		66,708,426.74
（3）企业合并增加						
（4）汇率变动	10,854,963.52	5,582,438.09	175,352.40	4,161,320.54	-390,716.24	20,383,358.31
3.本期减少金额		25,075,184.28	1,348,394.45	2,348,110.54		28,771,689.27
（1）处置或报废		3,363,081.60	1,348,394.45	2,348,110.54		7,059,586.59
（2）转入在建工程		21,712,102.68				21,712,102.68
4.期末余额	930,002,195.04	761,807,063.65	29,567,617.34	102,467,343.09	88,917,625.35	1,912,761,844.47
二、累计折旧						
1.期初余额	103,805,598.82	215,384,541.99	18,588,597.96	42,757,901.54		380,536,640.31
2.本期增加金额	21,531,738.21	33,467,981.35	2,424,660.03	23,102,269.27		80,526,648.85
（1）计提	20,743,090.95	31,254,273.25	2,341,802.12	21,962,317.58		76,301,483.90
（2）汇率变动	788,647.27	2,213,708.10	82,857.91	1,139,951.69		4,225,164.96
3.本期减少金额		940,774.38	738,999.85	1,186,649.79		2,866,424.02
（1）处置或报废		940,774.38	738,999.85	1,186,649.79		2,866,424.02
（2）转入在建工程						
4.期末余额	125,337,337.03	247,911,748.95	20,274,258.14	64,673,521.02		458,196,865.14

三、减值准备						
1. 期初余额	2,822.89		19,418.00	1,604.25		23,845.14
2. 本期增加金额						
3. 本期减少金额						
4. 期末余额	2,822.89		19,418.00	1,604.25		23,845.14
四、账面价值						
1. 期末账面价值	804,662,035.12	513,895,314.70	9,273,941.20	37,792,217.82	88,917,625.35	1,454,541,134.19
2. 期初账面价值	783,755,125.30	499,644,652.41	10,603,032.40	37,819,292.38	89,308,341.59	1,421,130,444.08

(2). 暂时闲置的固定资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(3). 通过融资租赁租入的固定资产情况

□适用 √不适用

(4). 通过经营租赁租出的固定资产

□适用 √不适用

(5). 未办妥产权证书的固定资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	账面价值	未办妥产权证书的原因
梅渚智慧办公项目一期厂房及办公楼	44,027,765.72	尚在办理中

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

固定资产清理

□适用 √不适用

22、 在建工程

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
在建工程	160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03
合计	160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03

其他说明：

不适用

在建工程

(1). 在建工程情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
捷昌驱动-待安装设备	21,712,102.68		21,712,102.68	75,000.00		75,000.00
海仕凯 -待安装设备				270,000.00		270,000.00

美国 J-STAR 厂房及设备安装	8,990,931.36		8,990,931.36	42,787,190.97		42,787,190.97
马来西亚 J-STAR-待安装设备	802,865.80		802,865.80	426,014.38		426,014.38
马来西亚厂房工程	80,467.46		80,467.46	81,817.24		81,817.24
海仕凯厂房工程				31,131,717.99		31,131,717.99
梅渚智慧办公项目	108,392,016.85		108,392,016.85	78,254,281.21		78,254,281.21
METMO 新生产线工程	5,324,331.81		5,324,331.81	17,167,282.82		17,167,282.82
致优汽车-待安装设备				2,267,520.00		2,267,520.00
北森招聘管理软件实施工程				44,247.79		44,247.79
美国 J-Star 仓库建造工程	428,962.07		428,962.07	307,835.32		307,835.32
奥地利 LDAT USS 生产线安装	3,876,947.22		3,876,947.22	2,675,076.45		2,675,076.45
奥地利 LDAT 展厅	1,197,030.03		1,197,030.03			
奥地利 LDAT SAP 实施项目	8,647,855.41		8,647,855.41	5,516,974.86		5,516,974.86
匈牙利厂房工程	941,084.54		941,084.54			
合计	160,394,595.23		160,394,595.23	181,004,959.03		181,004,959.03

(2). 重要在建工程项目本期变动情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目名称	预算数	期初余额	本期增加金额	本期转入固定资产金额	汇率变动	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
美国 J-STAR 厂房及设备安装		42,787,190.97	3,304,078.27	40,123,853.84	3,023,515.96	8,990,931.36		在建				自筹资金
梅渚智慧办公项目		78,254,281.21	30,137,735.64			108,392,016.85		在建				募集资金
METMO 新生产线工程		17,167,282.82	199,492.76	9,651,724.74	-2,390,719.03	5,324,331.81		在建				自筹资金
合计		138,208,755.00	33,641,306.66	49,775,578.58	632,796.93	122,707,280.02	/	/			/	/

(3). 本期计提在建工程减值准备情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

工程物资

□适用 √不适用

23、 生产性生物资产

(1). 采用成本计量模式的生产性生物资产

□适用 √不适用

(2). 采用公允价值计量模式的生产性生物资产

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

□适用 √不适用

24、 油气资产

□适用 √不适用

25、 使用权资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	房屋及建筑物	合计
一、账面原值		
1.期初余额	62,913,838.39	62,913,838.39
2.本期增加金额	938,712.09	938,712.09
（1）新增租赁		
（2）汇率变动	938,712.09	938,712.09
3.本期减少金额		
4.期末余额	63,852,550.48	63,852,550.48
二、累计折旧		
1.期初余额	16,319,922.94	16,319,922.94
2.本期增加金额	6,406,573.78	6,406,573.78
(1)计提	6,406,573.78	6,406,573.78
3.本期减少金额		
(1)处置		
4.期末余额	22,726,496.72	22,726,496.72
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	41,126,053.76	41,126,053.76
2.期初账面价值	46,593,915.45	46,593,915.45

其他说明：

不适用

26、 无形资产

(1). 无形资产情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	土地使用权	专利权	软件	商标权	客户关系	合计
一、账面原值						
1.期初余额	94,814,587.47	88,911,558.53	37,590,806.12	59,266,981.59	30,359,661.00	310,943,594.71
2.本期增加金额		5,065,747.46	4,887,528.40	778.38		9,954,054.23
(1)购置		5,065,747.46	4,887,528.40	0.00		9,953,275.86
(2)内部研发						
(3)企业合并增加						
(4)汇率变动				778.38		778.38
3.本期减少金额		-5,397,722.42	-462,429.51	-3,592,049.69	-1,857,678.00	-11,309,879.63
(1)处置						
(2)汇率变动		-5,397,722.42	-462,429.51	-3,592,049.69	-1,857,678.00	
4.期末余额	94,814,587.47	99,375,028.41	42,940,764.03	62,859,809.66	32,217,339.00	332,207,528.57
二、累计摊销						
1.期初余额	11,874,246.81	28,445,429.91	11,192,334.56	10,274,606.77	9,609,833.48	71,396,451.53
2.本期增加金额	982,684.18	23,176,292.54	2,468,503.85	1,068,781.50	966,303.40	28,662,565.47
(1)计提	982,684.18	21,094,081.31	2,366,727.37	446,405.18	409,000.00	25,298,898.03
(2)汇率变动		2,082,211.23	101,776.49	622,376.32	557,303.40	3,363,667.44
3.本期减少金额						
(1)处置						
4.期末余额	12,856,930.99	51,621,722.45	13,660,838.41	11,343,388.27	10,576,136.88	100,059,017.00
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	81,957,656.48	47,753,305.96	29,279,925.62	51,516,421.39	21,641,202.12	232,148,511.57
2.期初账面价值	82,940,340.66	60,466,128.62	26,398,471.56	48,992,374.82	20,749,827.52	239,547,143.18

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 0%

(2). 未办妥产权证书的土地使用权情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

27、 开发支出

□适用 √不适用

28、 商誉

(1). 商誉账面原值

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位名称或形成商誉的事项	期初余额	本期增加		本期减少	期末余额
		企业合并形成的	汇率变动	处置	
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	213,679,201.88		12,708,295.54		226,387,497.42
合计	213,679,201.88		12,708,295.54		226,387,497.42

(2). 商誉减值准备

□适用 √不适用

(3). 商誉所在资产组或资产组组合的相关信息

□适用 √不适用

(4). 说明商誉减值测试过程、关键参数（例如预计未来现金流量现值时的预测期增长率、稳定期增长率、利润率、折现率、预测期等，如适用）及商誉减值损失的确认方法

√适用 □不适用

被投资单位名称或形成商誉的事项	关键参数				
	预测期	预测增长率（%）	稳定期增长率（%）	利润率（%）	折现率（%）
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	2023-2027	19.18、34.06、25.79、19.71、9.42		-14.78、-4.28、2.47、8.42、10.85	11.20

(5). 商誉减值测试的影响

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

29、 长期待摊费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加金额	本期摊销金额	其他减少金额	期末余额
厂区附属设施工程摊销	1,122,351.89	2,113,697.81	359,726.56		2,876,323.14
特许权使用费摊销	208,882.77		25,005.75		183,877.02
排污权摊销	1,012,602.83		125,197.00		887,405.83
装修工程及其他摊销	4,009,419.30	811,682.03	301,278.13		4,519,823.20
合计	6,353,256.79	2,925,379.84	811,207.44		8,467,429.19

其他说明：

不适用

30、 递延所得税资产/ 递延所得税负债

(1). 未经抵销的递延所得税资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额		期初余额	
	可抵扣暂时性差异	递延所得税资产	可抵扣暂时性差异	递延所得税资产
资产减值准备	38,548,944.84	7,988,007.41	37,263,726.91	7,389,179.78
内部交易未实现利润	111,011,944.74	25,077,643.49	87,126,948.82	19,505,051.52
可抵扣亏损	314,911,621.84	63,140,187.48	137,414,393.82	29,077,759.79
政府补助	48,595,863.76	7,424,332.01	32,329,041.03	4,972,343.82
股权激励	3,877,369.37	587,005.63	28,778,577.17	4,456,641.78
预提质保金	27,093,835.90	6,773,458.98	25,474,858.35	6,368,714.59
预提捐赠支出	1,500,000.00	225,000.00	3,000,000.00	450,000.00
交易性金融负债公允价值变动	21,394,685.00	5,348,671.25	2,340,600.00	585,150.00
合计	566,934,265.45	116,564,306.25	353,728,146.10	72,804,841.27

(2). 未经抵销的递延所得税负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额		期初余额	
	应纳税暂时性差异	递延所得税负债	应纳税暂时性差异	递延所得税负债
非同一控制企业合并资产评估增值	153,632,744.60	38,408,186.15	155,910,706.20	38,977,676.55
固定资产加速折旧	29,989,615.33	4,498,442.30	31,568,016.13	4,735,202.42

合计	183,622,359.93	42,906,628.45	187,478,722.33	43,712,878.97

(3). 以抵销后净额列示的递延所得税资产或负债

□适用 √不适用

(4). 未确认递延所得税资产明细

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
可抵扣暂时性差异		1,594,271.43
可抵扣亏损	81,078,563.74	99,915,180.91
合计	81,078,563.74	101,509,452.34

(5). 未确认递延所得税资产的可抵扣亏损将于以下年度到期

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

年份	期末金额	期初金额	备注
2023 年	13,808,667.20	13,808,667.20	/
2024 年	31,986,694.32	31,986,694.32	/
2025 年	20,749,585.48	20,749,585.48	/
2026 年	10,309,349.73	10,309,349.73	/
2027 年	4,224,267.01	23,060,884.18	/
合计	81,078,563.74	99,915,180.91	/

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

31、 其他非流动资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
预付设备工程款	15,225,146.03		15,225,146.03	3,311,070.43		3,311,070.43
“内保外贷”保证金存单及利息	807,062,765.40		807,062,765.40	796,986,226.61		796,986,226.61
定期存单及利息	10,940,876.76		10,940,876.76	43,224,958.93		43,224,958.93
合计	833,228,788.19		833,228,788.19	843,522,255.97		843,522,255.97

其他说明：
不适用

32、 短期借款

(1). 短期借款分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
质押借款		181,597,481.25
保证借款	426,631,746.90	719,741,385.00
信用借款	567,212,138.49	350,000,000.00
合计	993,843,885.39	1,251,338,866.25

短期借款分类的说明：
不适用

(2). 已逾期未偿还的短期借款情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

33、 交易性金融负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
交易性金融负债	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00
其中：				
远期结售汇	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00
合计	2,340,600.00	19,054,085.00		21,394,685.00

其他说明：
不适用

34、 衍生金融负债

□适用 √不适用

35、 应付票据

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

种类	期末余额	期初余额
银行承兑汇票	206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29
合计	206,790,835.06	146,343,414.29

本期末已到期未支付的应付票据总额为 0 元。

36、 应付账款

(1). 应付账款列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应付采购款	328,623,082.01	416,838,437.08
应付设备工程款	20,037,497.71	14,652,866.46
合计	348,660,579.72	431,491,303.54

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要应付账款

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

37、 预收款项

(1). 预收账款项列示

□适用 √不适用

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要预收款项

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

38、 合同负债

(1).合同负债情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
预收货款	47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62
合计	47,277,430.84	35,905,275.62

(2).报告期内账面价值发生重大变动的金额和原因

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

39、 应付职工薪酬

(1).应付职工薪酬列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额

一、短期薪酬	85,672,857.75	266,829,457.79	291,207,539.10	61,294,776.45
二、离职后福利-设定提存计划	3,744,666.14	22,449,983.46	21,900,240.11	4,294,409.49
合计	89,417,523.89	289,279,441.26	313,107,779.21	65,589,185.94

(2).短期薪酬列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
一、工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	65,871,065.50	230,005,505.00	256,449,734.47	39,426,836.03
二、职工福利费	60,647.16	6,178,941.09	6,189,424.19	50,164.06
三、社会保险费	3,951,527.35	21,768,640.89	20,776,695.44	4,943,472.81
其中：医疗保险费	3,062,388.11	20,722,664.41	19,171,782.58	4,613,269.93
工伤保险费	685,687.08	1,045,976.49	1,471,542.30	260,121.26
生育保险费	203,452.16	0.00	133,370.55	70,081.61
四、住房公积金	9,864.67	5,203,125.00	5,203,307.00	9,682.67
五、工会经费和职工教育经费	15,779,753.07	3,673,245.81	2,588,377.99	16,864,620.89
合计	85,672,857.75	266,829,457.79	291,207,539.10	61,294,776.45

(3).设定提存计划列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
1、基本养老保险	3,558,619.02	21,275,917.97	20,644,761.26	4,189,775.73
2、失业保险费	186,047.12	1,174,065.49	1,255,478.85	104,633.76
合计	3,744,666.14	22,449,983.46	21,900,240.11	4,294,409.49

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

40、 应交税费

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
增值税	8,031,901.91	4,568,485.82
企业所得税	24,628,610.21	22,144,677.16
个人所得税	2,335,369.69	1,978,244.63
城市维护建设税	1,402,534.71	507,108.67
印花税	656,535.58	521,888.25
教育费附加	233,973.23	507,108.67

土地使用税	1,189,282.28	1,625,339.02
房产税	1,956,000.58	3,832,507.96
残疾人保障金	2,507,540.00	2,290,240.00
合计	42,941,748.19	37,975,600.18

其他说明：
不适用

41、 其他应付款

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
应付股利	100,113,835.46	109,241.16
其他应付款	54,468,334.14	63,832,298.18
合计	154,582,169.60	63,941,539.34

其他说明：
不适用

应付利息

□适用 √不适用

应付股利

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
普通股股利	100,113,835.46	109,241.16
合计	100,113,835.46	109,241.16

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：
不适用

其他应付款

(1). 按款项性质列示其他应付款

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
股权激励款	42,102,369.74	51,069,089.94
其他暂收款	12,365,964.40	12,763,208.24
合计	54,468,334.14	63,832,298.18

(2). 账龄超过 1 年的重要其他应付款

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

42、 持有待售负债

□适用 √不适用

43、 1 年内到期的非流动负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
1 年内到期的长期借款	52,638,703.10	72,514,514.64
1 年内到期的租赁负债	10,907,927.49	10,926,002.37
1 年内到期的应付捐赠款项	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
1 年内到期的股权收购递延支付款	73,173,055.51	70,527,977.86
合计	138,219,686.10	156,968,494.87

其他说明：
不适用

44、 其他流动负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
待转销项税额	2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51
合计	2,103,779.28	1,128,157.51

短期应付债券的增减变动：
□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

45、 长期借款

(1). 长期借款分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
质押借款	324,243,194.94	437,466,745.28
信用借款	128,565,427.85	92,660,718.77
合计	452,808,622.79	530,127,464.05

长期借款分类的说明：
不适用

其他说明，包括利率区间：
□适用 √不适用

46、 应付债券

(1). 应付债券

□适用 √不适用

(2). 应付债券的增减变动（不包括划分为金融负债的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具）

□适用 √不适用

(3). 可转换公司债券的转股条件、转股时间说明

□适用 √不适用

(4). 划分为金融负债的其他金融工具说明

期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具基本情况
□适用 √不适用
期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表
□适用 √不适用
其他金融工具划分为金融负债的依据说明
□适用 √不适用
其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

47、 租赁负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
租赁付款额	40,354,946.68	43,356,908.75
未确认融资费用	-2,521,738.23	-3,429,317.03
合计	37,833,208.45	39,927,591.72

其他说明：
不适用

48、 长期应付款

项目列示

□适用 √不适用

长期应付款

□适用 √不适用

专项应付款

□适用 √不适用

49、 长期应付职工薪酬

□适用 √不适用

50、 预计负债

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	期末余额	形成原因
产品质量保证	25,474,858.35	27,093,835.90	质量保证金
合计	25,474,858.35	27,093,835.90	/

其他说明，包括重要预计负债的相关重要假设、估计说明：

不适用

51、 递延收益

递延收益情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	形成原因
政府补助	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00	1,910,283.94	48,595,863.76	与资产相关
合计	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00	1,910,283.94	48,595,863.76	/

涉及政府补助的项目：

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

负债项目	期初余额	本期新增补助金额	本期计入营业外收入金额	本期计入其他收益金额	其他变动	期末余额	与资产相关/与收益相关
“年产 30 万套电子线性驱动组件生产线”技改项目补助资金	164,976.24			84,000.00		80,976.24	与资产相关
房屋购买财政补贴	453,316.50			16,189.88		437,126.62	与资产相关
“年产 15 万套智能家居控制系统生产线”技改项目补助资金	1,389,274.54			138,055.00		1,251,219.54	与资产相关
科技创新 2025 重大专项补助	3,153,333.33			220,000.00		2,933,333.33	与资产相关
2018 年度宁波市工业投资技改项目	1,577,191.18			95,310.00		1,481,881.18	与资产相关
捷昌智慧工厂专项资金补助	8,383,445.83			463,040.00		7,920,405.83	与资产相关
数字经济第二批财政补助	2,166,003.33			122,860.00		2,043,143.33	与资产相关
数字经济第一批财政补助	1,147,500.00			67,500.00		1,080,000.00	与资产相关
智能家居物联网产业园项目	4,229,866.67			230,720.00		3,999,146.67	与资产相关
年产 60 万套升降立柱生产线技改项目	700,821.67			35,635.00		665,186.67	与资产相关
捷昌驱动车间 MES 系统信息化技改项目	3,000,000.00			150000		2,850,000.00	与资产相关
年产 40 万张智能电动床技改项目	66,768.33			3,395.00		63,373.33	与资产相关
年产 10 万台电动汽车拖车钩	229,706.67			23,360.00		206,346.67	与资产相关

生产线技术改造项目							
省级重点工业互联网平台项目专项资金	4,666,666.67			250,000.00		4,416,666.67	与资产相关
数字经济补助（未来工厂和马达检测线）		1,020,000.00		17,000.00		1,003,000.00	与资产相关
厂房建设项目补助		8,997,400.00		149,956.68		8,847,443.32	与资产相关
2022 宁波市 5G+工业互联网试点项目		7,930,000.00		66,083.34		7,863,916.66	与资产相关
LEG 研发项目补助	135,918.05			1,777.01	26,401.75	160,542.79	与资产相关
LEG 项目投资补助	1,093,958.68			14,302.55	212,498.77	1,292,154.91	与资产相关
合计	32,558,747.70	17,947,400.00		2,149,184.46	238,900.52	48,595,863.76	

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

52、 其他非流动负债

□适用 √不适用

53、 股本

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

	期初余额	本次变动增减（+、一）					期末余额
		发行新股	送股	公积金转股	其他	小计	
股份总数	384,226,985.00	475,000.00			-68,930.00	406,070.00	384,633,055.00

其他说明：

公司于 2022 年 4 月 23 日召开第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于回购注销部分限制性股票的议案》，同意对公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划及 2022 年限制性股票激励计划已离职的激励对象已获授但尚未解除限售的 68,930 股限制性股票进行回购注销，公司于 2023 年 6 月 16 日完成相关股份的回购注销事宜。

根据公司 2022 年限制性股票激励计划的相关规定和 2022 年第一次临时股东大会的授权，公司于 2023 年 4 月 23 日召开了第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于向 2022 年限制性股票激励计划激励对象授予预留部分限制性股票的议案》，认为公司本次激励计划规定的预留授予条件已经成就，向 42 名激励对象预留授予限制性股票 48.00 万股，预留授予价格为 12.02 元/股。2023 年 4 月 25 日，公司实际授予 41 名激励对象人数限制性股票 47.50 万股，增加股本 475,000.00 元。公司已于 2023 年 6 月 20 日在中国证券登记结算有限责任公司上海分公司办理完成公司本次激励计划的预留部分授予登记工作。

54、 其他权益工具

(1) 期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等其他金融工具基本情况

□适用 √不适用

(2) 期末发行在外的优先股、永续债等金融工具变动情况表

□适用 √不适用

其他权益工具本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明，以及相关会计处理的依据：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

55、 资本公积

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
资本溢价（股本溢价）	2,240,772,121.35	5,234,520.19	910,481.86	2,245,096,159.68
其他资本公积	47,241,930.67	3,362,237.64		50,604,168.31
合计	2,288,014,052.02	8,596,757.83	910,481.86	2,295,700,327.99

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

1、股本溢价本期变动详见附注七、53 股本；

2、其他资本公积本期的其他变动：

（1）当期以权益结算的股份支付费用计入其他资本公积 4,585,755.1 元，并根据《国家税务总局关于我国居民企业实行股权激励计划有关企业所得税处理问题的公告》（国家税务总局公告 2012 年第 18 号）计算确认股权激励会计与税务纳税差异调整递延所得税资产计入资本公积 -1,551,617.61 元。

（2）2023 年 4 月 23 日，公司召开第五届董事会第四次会议和第五届监事会第四次会议，审议通过了《关于公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件成就的议案》，认为公司 2019 年限制性股票激励计划（以下简称“本次激励计划”、“本激励计划”、“《激励计划》”）首次授予部分第四期和预留授予部分第三期解除限售条件已经成就，同意公司为符合解除限售条件的激励对象统一办理解除限售事宜。本次可解除限售的激励对象共计 149 名，共计解除限售 1,532,888 股限制性股票，占公司目前股本总额 384,226,985 股的 0.40%。其中，首次授予部分第四期可解除限售的激励对象人数为 86 人，可解除限售的限制性股票数量为 1,126,854 股；预留部分第三期解除限售的激励对象人数为 63 人，可解除限售的限制性股票数量为 406,034 股。

56、 库存股

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
限制性股票回购义务	51,569,889.27	5,709,520.19	15,020,632.06	42,258,777.40
合计	51,569,889.27	5,709,520.19	15,020,632.06	42,258,777.40

其他说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：
本期变动详见“附注七 53、股本和 55、资本公积”。

57、 其他综合收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期发生金额						期末余额
		本期所得税前发生额	减：前期计入其他综合收益当期转入损益	减：前期计入其他综合收益当期转入留存收益	减：所得税费用	税后归属于母公司	税后归属于少数股东	
一、不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益								
二、将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65
外币财务报表折算差额	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65
其他综合收益合计	-60,939,581.71	38,485,489.65				38,485,633.06	-143.41	-22,453,948.65

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：

不适用

58、 专项储备

□适用 √不适用

59、 盈余公积

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额
法定盈余公积	161,556,882.78			161,556,882.78
合计	161,556,882.78			161,556,882.78

盈余公积说明，包括本期增减变动情况、变动原因说明：

不适用

60、 未分配利润

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期	上年度
调整前上期末未分配利润	1,252,154,167.06	1,027,995,167.68
调整期初未分配利润合计数（调增+，调减－）		
调整后期初未分配利润	1,252,154,167.06	1,027,995,167.68
加：本期归属于母公司所有者的净利润	85,282,912.60	327,751,652.94
减：提取法定盈余公积		19,572,676.86
应付普通股股利	100,004,594.30	84,019,976.70
期末未分配利润	1,237,432,485.36	1,252,154,167.06

调整期初未分配利润明细：

1、由于《企业会计准则》及其相关新规定进行追溯调整，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
2、由于会计政策变更，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
3、由于重大会计差错更正，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
4、由于同一控制导致的合并范围变更，影响期初未分配利润 0 元。
5、其他调整合计影响期初未分配利润 0 元。

61、 营业收入和营业成本

(1). 营业收入和营业成本情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额		上期发生额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	1,302,407,218.65	964,447,464.21	1,438,293,394.74	1,066,397,798.56
其他业务	890,428.65	890,428.65	1,937,149.63	1,629,490.00
合计	1,303,297,647.30	965,337,892.86	1,440,230,544.37	1,068,027,288.56

(2). 合同产生的收入的情况

□适用 √不适用

(3). 履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

(4).分摊至剩余履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

不适用

62、 税金及附加

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
城市维护建设税	1,940,455.32	1,391,640.41
教育费附加	1,940,455.32	1,391,640.40
房产税	3,478,704.08	2,073,416.85
土地使用税	349,642.50	479,578.50
印花税	1,148,994.71	319,928.30
其他	364,065.17	231,500.14
合计	9,222,317.10	5,887,704.60

其他说明：

不适用

63、 销售费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	32,735,420.00	37,362,868.42
折旧与摊销	8,478,915.80	8,121,323.44
展览费	3,778,547.53	2,190,501.04
差旅费	3,946,497.01	2,823,422.91
业务招待费	1,382,571.48	401,094.48
办公费	1,258,226.93	1,353,764.74
租赁费	4,754,214.71	2,490,330.92
报关商检费用	1,989,526.99	1,415,401.41
股份支付费	1,135,795.10	1,273,667.61
保险费	1,750,276.78	
其他	17,441,362.58	13,108,468.18
合计	78,651,354.91	70,540,843.16

其他说明：

不适用

64、 管理费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
职工薪酬	42,845,254.49	38,930,652.29
中介机构费	2,417,360.35	1,923,987.84
汽车费用	609,178.00	1,200,965.17
办公费	5,733,249.47	6,973,561.52

差旅费	1,331,366.95	645,200.21
业务招待费	1,154,474.58	1,720,342.23
咨询费	4,528,687.84	2,262,554.49
折旧与摊销	28,864,197.54	28,320,535.98
股份支付费	1,251,560.83	1,914,435.99
其他	11,189,530.43	10,124,628.07
合计	99,924,860.48	94,016,863.77

其他说明：
不适用

65、 研发费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
直接投入	17,779,405.43	23,204,369.67
职工薪酬	66,917,878.37	62,824,698.31
折旧及摊销	11,454,462.31	13,164,457.71
股份支付费	1,490,662.17	1,749,660.05
其他	3,541,797.24	4,097,215.76
合计	101,184,205.52	105,040,401.51

其他说明：
不适用

66、 财务费用

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
利息费用	30,285,851.71	19,696,552.76
其中：租赁负债利息费用	1,041,425.98	606,423.91
减：利息收入	-33,021,861.16	-27,202,156.31
汇兑损益	-14,949,251.77	-70,360,859.41
其他	3,203,228.71	6,196,231.63
合计	-14,482,032.51	-71,670,231.33

其他说明：
不适用

67、 其他收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
政府补助	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45
合计	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45

其他说明：

计入其他收益的政府补助：

补助项目	本期金额	上期金额	与资产相关/与收益相关
软件销售增值税即征即退款	4,847,567.27	2,469,042.38	与收益相关
202211 企业技能等级评价	81,375.00		与收益相关
重点企业研究院建设补助	3,000,000.00		与收益相关
市级表彰奖励项目	500,000.00		与收益相关
绿色节水补助	300,000.00		与收益相关
社保,个人所得税手续费返还	225,328.91	345,034.40	与收益相关
经信 8 号首次上规奖	200,000.00		与收益相关
新政办发[2022]34 高企新认定奖补	400,000.00		与收益相关
第一批开放型奖补	516,000.00		与收益相关
科技小巨人奖补	600,000.00		与收益相关
2022 年宁波市“专精特精”中小企业政策奖励	70,000.00		与收益相关
质量品牌奖	20,000.00		与收益相关
海外工程师引进计划补助	100,000.00	257,400.00	与收益相关
研发经费补助	2,083,459.00	1,354,606.00	与收益相关
2023 年宁波市重点技术研发第一批项目资金	2,250,000.00		与收益相关
经信 11 号高质量发展补助	40,000.00		与收益相关
知识产权项目补助		225,000.00	与收益相关
慈溪市科学技术局本级 2023 年宁波市高新技术企业认定奖励第二批资金	100,000.00		与收益相关
第一批文化产业发展专项资金奖励补助	300,000.00		与收益相关
2022 年机构职业技能培训补贴	168,000.00		与收益相关
2022 年百企万岗补助	20,000.00		与收益相关
国内展补助	85,000.00		与收益相关
慈溪市就业管理服务中心慈溪市职工失业保险基金支出专户稳岗返还浙人社发 202139 号		228,477.16	与收益相关
促进现代服务业高质量发展财政奖补资金			与收益相关
房屋购买财政补贴	16,189.88	16,189.88	与资产相关
“年产 15 万套智能家居控制系统生产线”技改项目补助资金	138,055.00	156,530.78	与资产相关
“年产 30 万套电子线性驱动组件生产线”技改项目补助资金	84,000.00	69,693.71	与资产相关
2018 年度宁波市工业投资技改项目	95,310.00	104,868.34	与资产相关
科技创新 2025 专项	220,000.00	220,000.00	与资产相关
捷昌智慧工厂专项资金	463,040.00	315,525.00	与资产相关
数字经济财政补助第一批	67,500.00	67,500.00	与资产相关
数字经济财政补助第二批	122,860.00	122,860.00	与资产相关
智能家居物联网产业园项目	230,720.00		与资产相关

补助项目	本期金额	上期金额	与资产相关/与收益相关
年产 60 万套升降立柱生产线技改项目	35,635.00		与资产相关
捷昌驱动车间 MES 系统信息化技改项目	150,000.00		与资产相关
年产 40 万张智能电动床技改项目	3,395.00		与资产相关
年产 10 万台电动汽车拖车钩生产线技术改造项目	23,360.00		与资产相关
省级重点工业互联网平台项目专项资金	250,000.00		与资产相关
数字经济补助（未来工厂和马达检测线）	17,000.00		与资产相关
厂房建设项目补助	149,956.68		与资产相关
2022 宁波市 5G+工业互联网试点项目	66,083.34		与资产相关
LEG 研发项目补助	1,777.01		与资产相关
LEG 项目投资补助	14,302.55		与资产相关
2021 年度慈溪市绿色制造项目（企业）奖补（省级节水型企业）		70,000.00	与收益相关
2021 年度慈溪市绿色制造项目（企业）奖补（水平衡测试）		20,000.00	与收益相关
2021 年度发明专利产业化补助-电动升降桌驱动控制系统		200,000.00	与收益相关
2021 年宁波市四季度规上制造业企业产值达标奖励和四季度新进规上工业企业		100,000.00	与收益相关
2021 年市制造业亩均效益“领跑者”		200,000.00	与收益相关
2021 年新昌县制（修）订标准财政奖补		200,000.00	与收益相关
2022 年第二批开放型经济奖补资金-鼓励出口		1,610,000.00	与收益相关
2022 年第二批开放型经济奖补资金-支持开展跨境电商		65,411.00	与收益相关
2022 年第一批促进现代服务业发展补助资金-国内展		213,645.00	与收益相关
2022 年第一批开放型经济奖补资金-出口信用保险		313,375.00	与收益相关
数字经济财政补助资金-云上企业	200,000.00		与收益相关
数字经济财政补助资金-软件产品纳税销售补助	1,000,000.00		与收益相关
2022 年第一批数字经济财政补助资金-软件产品纳税销售补助		1,000,000.00	与收益相关
保留员工纾困金		999,650.25	与收益相关
财政奖励资金-2021 年浙江省隐		500,000.00	与收益相关

补助项目	本期金额	上期金额	与资产相关/与收益相关
形冠军企业			
财政奖励资金-2021 年浙江省制造业亩均领跑企业		100,000.00	与收益相关
慈溪市财政局财政零余额账户慈溪市科学技术局本级重点技术研发第五批		2,000,000.00	与收益相关
慈溪市就业管理服务中心慈溪市职工失业保险基金支出专户吸纳高校生社保补贴		35,643.60	与收益相关
第一批开放型经济奖补		2,568.00	与收益相关
电机关税退税		1,155,863.48	与收益相关
发展办 2021 年度经济工作奖励		5,000.00	与收益相关
技术改造项目财政奖补资金-捷昌智慧工厂建设项目		2,890,900.00	与收益相关
见习实习补贴	264,575.00	206,419.00	与收益相关
绿色发展奖		50,000.00	与收益相关
企业政策性兑现项目-智能家居物联网产业园项目		4,614,400.00	与收益相关
省级企业技术中心奖励		400,000.00	与收益相关
省级重点工业互联网平台项目专项资金		5,000,000.00	与收益相关
省中小企业发展专项资金-专精特新		168,200.00	与收益相关
稳岗返还		152,484.99	与收益相关
县 2021 年第一批失业保险稳岗返还		290,354.97	与收益相关
新昌县财政局稳岗返还补助		28,566.97	与收益相关
疫情核酸测试补贴		80,149.54	与收益相关
第二批开放型经济奖补	39,729.00		与收益相关
第二批开放型经济奖补	332.00		与收益相关
第二批开放型经济奖补	894,720.00		与收益相关
2022 年工业机器人财政奖补	51,600.00		与收益相关
2022 年工业机器人财政奖补	80,200.00		与收益相关
LEG 劳动局聘用员工补贴	87,399.24		
合计	20,674,469.88	28,625,359.45	

68、 投资收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
外汇合约及期权交易取得的投资收益	-1,904,750.00	269,000.00
处置理财产品取得的投资收益	0.07	837,600.16
定期存单持有期间计提的利息收入	13,732,666.20	15,690,494.96
合计	11,827,916.27	16,797,095.12

其他说明：

不适用

69、 净敞口套期收益

□适用 √不适用

70、 公允价值变动收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

产生公允价值变动收益的来源	本期发生额	上期发生额
交易性金融资产		-419,000.00
其中：衍生金融工具产生的公允价值变动收益		
交易性金融负债		
按公允价值计量的投资性房地产		
外汇合约及期权公允价值变动	-19,054,085.00	
合计	-19,054,085.00	-419,000.00

其他说明：

不适用

71、 信用减值损失

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
应收账款坏账损失	-1,494,207.52	-4,686,696.31
其他应收款坏账损失	-668,062.55	-422,383.94
合计	-2,162,270.07	-5,109,080.25

其他说明：

不适用

72、 资产减值损失

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
一、坏账损失		1,863,128.04
二、存货跌价损失及合同履约成本减值损失	-2,334,493.28	3,141,006.35
合计	-2,334,493.28	5,004,134.39

其他说明：

不适用

73、 资产处置收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
处置固定资产利得	682,760.99	317,375.69
合计	682,760.99	317,375.69

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

74、 营业外收入

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额	计入当期非经常性损益的金额
其他	884,175.57	491,468.57	884,175.57
合计	884,175.57	491,468.57	884,175.57

计入当期损益的政府补助
□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

75、 营业外支出

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额	计入当期非经常性损益的金额
非流动资产处置损失合计	605,570.33	328,279.59	605,570.33
对外捐赠	50,000.00		50,000.00
其他	16,725.20	157,196.29	16,725.20
合计	672,295.53	485,475.88	672,295.53

其他说明：
不适用

76、 所得税费用

(1) 所得税费用表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
当期所得税费用	37,007,505.49	19,349,963.65
递延所得税费用	-44,565,715.50	8,033,192.95
合计	-7,558,210.01	27,383,156.60

(2) 会计利润与所得税费用调整过程

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额
利润总额	77,629,767.91
按法定/适用税率计算的所得税费用	11,644,465.19
子公司适用不同税率的影响	-7,542,959.31
不可抵扣的成本、费用和损失的影响	-6,194,409.13
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	2,798,138.55

影响	
对于研发支出加计扣除和无形资产加计摊销的所得税影响的披露	-10,194,625.96
其他	1,931,180.65
所得税费用	-7,558,210.01

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

77、 其他综合收益

√适用 □不适用

详见附注

78、 现金流量表项目

(1). 收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
暂收款及收回暂付款	11,038,249.81	8,482,903.76
政府补助	37,159,008.74	28,712,197.88
银行存款利息收入	32,728,495.29	26,211,625.97
合计	80,925,753.84	63,406,727.61

收到的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

不适用

(2). 支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
暂付款与偿还暂收款	5,084,822.16	7,425,093.80
付现成本费用	74,531,971.59	97,470,301.97
其他与经营活动有关的现金	12,442,711.61	21,634,560.84
合计	92,059,505.36	126,529,956.60

支付的其他与经营活动有关的现金说明：

不适用

(3). 收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
收回已到期银行定期存单	0	65,476,395.80
合计	0	65,476,395.80

收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

不适用

(4). 支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
购入银行定期存单	0	109,499,018.48
合计	0	109,499,018.48

支付的其他与投资活动有关的现金说明：

不适用

(5). 收到的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

□适用 √不适用

(6). 支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
承兑汇票保证金	27,617,191.78	
其他	635,000.00	506,313.95
合计	28,252,191.78	506,313.95

支付的其他与筹资活动有关的现金说明：

不适用

79、 现金流量表补充资料

(1) 现金流量表补充资料

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

补充资料	本期金额	上期金额
1．将净利润调节为经营活动现金流量：		
净利润	85,187,977.92	186,436,286.31
加：资产减值准备	2,334,493.28	5,109,080.25
信用减值损失	-2,162,270.07	-5,004,134.39
固定资产折旧、油气资产折耗、生产性生物资产折旧	77,660,224.83	73,912,297.67
使用权资产摊销		
使用权资产折旧	6,406,573.78	4,132,468.08
无形资产摊销	28,662,565.47	12,099,436.16
长期待摊费用摊销	3,447,253.34	3,833,881.20
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）	-682,760.99	-317,375.69
固定资产报废损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-672,295.53	485,475.88
公允价值变动损失（收益以“－”号填列）	19,054,085.00	419,000.00
财务费用（收益以“－”号填列）	36,323,501.49	-68,912,537.28
投资损失（收益以“－”号填列）	-11,827,916.27	-16,797,095.12
递延所得税资产减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-43,759,464.98	-587,396.08
递延所得税负债增加（减少以“－”	-806,250.52	-7,661,821.25

号填列）		
存货的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	23,175,370.64	-31,950,188.12
经营性应收项目的减少（增加以“－”号填列）	-27,794,559.23	155,654,918.64
经营性应付项目的增加（减少以“－”号填列）	-31,104,570.63	-226,260,967.75
其他		
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	163,441,957.53	84,591,328.51
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	1,438,195,440.00	1,653,601,135.97
减：现金的期初余额	1,639,600,613.16	1,373,465,198.57
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	-201,405,173.16	280,135,937.40

(2) 本期支付的取得子公司的现金净额

□适用 √不适用

(3) 本期收到的处置子公司的现金净额

□适用 √不适用

(4) 现金和现金等价物的构成

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
一、现金	1,438,195,440.00	1,639,600,613.16
其中：库存现金	55,027.68	12,488.50
可随时用于支付的银行存款	1,438,140,412.32	1,639,588,124.66
可随时用于支付的其他货币资金		
可用于支付的存放中央银行款项		
存放同业款项		
拆放同业款项		
二、现金等价物		
其中：三个月内到期的债券投资		
三、期末现金及现金等价物余额	1,438,195,440.00	1,639,600,613.16
其中：母公司或集团内子公司使用受限制的现金和现金等价物		

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

80、 所有者权益变动表项目注释

说明对上年期末余额进行调整的“其他”项目名称及调整金额等事项：

□适用 √不适用

81、 所有权或使用权受到限制的资产

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末账面价值	受限原因
货币资金	30,454,370.84	银行承兑汇票保证金
货币资金	200,000,000.00	捷昌存单质押开具银行承兑汇票
其他非流动资产	755,640,000.00	“内保外贷”定期存单保证金
货币资金	10,342,551.21	美国 J-Star 海关关税保证金
货币资金	16,000.00	捷昌-支付宝-1688 保证金
固定资产	166,115,788.03	马来西亚 J-Star 房产及土地所有权抵押取得银行借款
合计	1,162,568,710.08	/

其他说明：

不适用

82、 外币货币性项目

(1). 外币货币性项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：元

项目	期末外币余额	折算汇率	期末折算人民币余额
货币资金	-	-	494,852,816.76
其中：美元	31,175,061.98	7.2258	225,264,762.86
欧元	31,498,669.67	7.8771	248,118,170.85
澳元	256,183.87	4.7992	1,229,477.63
日元	40,069,229.05	0.0501	2,007,227.96
印度卢比	45,409,652.38	0.0885	4,016,847.03
林吉特	563,894.32	1.5512	874,712.87
英镑	46,340.58	9.1432	423,701.19
港元	231,242.06	0.9213	213,047.78
捷克克朗	655,874.41	0.3316	217,504.95
匈牙利福林	39,794,036.67	0.2122	8,443,820.38
新加坡元	131,878.46	5.3442	704,784.87
新台币	14,311,009.00	0.2333	3,338,758.40
应收账款	-	-	214,583,369.00
其中：美元	21,693,468.52	7.2258	156,752,664.81
欧元	7,054,834.87	7.8771	55,571,639.75
澳元	153,943.00	4.7992	738,803.25
港币	10,920.19	0.9213	10,060.98
日元	12,315,977.96	0.0501	616,956.60
印度卢比	8,345,831.92	0.0885	738,255.60
捷克克朗	467,357.95	0.3316	154,988.00
短期借款	-	-	78,881,535.17
其中：欧元	10,014,032.47	7.8771	78,881,535.17
应付账款	-	-	84,596,958.61

其中：美元	5,697,374.29	7.2258	41,168,087.16
欧元	3,753,297.94	7.8771	29,565,103.20
日元	34,879,106.08	0.0501	1,747,233.94
林吉特	4,774,756.80	1.5512	7,406,602.75
新加坡元	2,576.00	5.3442	13,766.66
印度卢比	17,797,279.50	0.0885	1,574,311.75
捷克克朗	319,897.04	0.3316	106,086.15
匈牙利福林	14,212,706.70	0.2122	3,015,767.00
一年内到期的非流动负债	-	-	136,719,686.11
其中：欧元	17,356,601.56	7.8771	136,719,686.11
长期借款	-	-	352,808,622.79
其中：美元	6,419,548.61	7.2258	46,386,374.36
欧元	38,900,388.27	7.8771	306,422,248.43

其他说明：

不适用

(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

83、 套期

□适用 √不适用

84、 政府补助

(1).政府补助基本情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

种类	金额	列报项目	计入当期损益的金额
与资产相关的政府补助	39,699,451.00	递延收益	2,149,184.46
与收益相关的政府补助	18,525,285.42	其他收益	18,525,285.42
合计	58,224,736.42	/	20,674,469.88

(2).政府补助退回情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明

不适用

85、 其他

□适用 √不适用

八、合并范围的变更

1、 非同一控制下企业合并

□适用 √不适用

2、 同一控制下企业合并

□适用 √不适用

3、 反向购买

□适用 √不适用

4、 处置子公司

是否存在单次处置对子公司投资即丧失控制权的情形

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

5、 其他原因的合并范围变动

说明其他原因导致的合并范围变动（如，新设子公司、清算子公司等）及其相关情况：

√适用 □不适用

2023 年 4 月，因公司组织架构调整孙公司 JSTAR DO BRASIL LTDA 完成注销清算程序，自完成清算之日起该公司不再纳入合并报表范围。

6、 其他

□适用 √不适用

九、在其他主体中的权益

1、 在子公司中的权益

(1). 企业集团的构成

√适用 □不适用

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		取得方式
				直接	间接	
宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司	宁波慈溪	宁波慈溪	生产	100		投资设立
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	美国	美国	生产、销售	100		投资设立
浙江居优智能科技有限公司	绍兴新昌	绍兴新昌	生产	100		投资设立
JIECANG EUROPE GMBH	德国	德国	销售	100		投资设立
株式会社 J-STAR	日本	日本	销售	100		投资设立
新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司	绍兴新昌	绍兴新昌	销售	100		投资设立
台湾捷事达有限公司	台湾	台湾	销售、研发	100		投资设立
浙江仕优驱动科技有限公司	宁波高新区	宁波高新区	生产	70		投资设立
浙江致优汽车科技有限公司	绍兴新昌	绍兴新昌	生产、销售	80		投资设立
J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD	新加坡	新加坡	销售、投资	100		投资设立
J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.	马来西亚	马来西亚	生产		100	投资设立
JIECANG PVT LTD	印度	印度	销售		99	投资设立
Logic Endeavor Group GmbH	奥地利	奥地利	投资		100	股权收购
LOGICDATA Electronic & Software Entwicklungs GmbH	奥地利	奥地利	生产、销售		100	股权收购
LOGICDATA North America, Inc.	美国	美国	销售		100	股权收购
METMO s.r.o.	捷克	捷克	生产销售		100	股权收购
LogicData International	奥地利	奥地利	投资		100	股权收购
Logicdata Asia Limited	香港	香港	销售		100	股权收购
JSTAR DO BRASIL LTDA	巴西	巴西	销售		100	投资设立

J-Star Motion Hungary Kft.	匈牙利	匈牙利	生产		100	投资设立
LOGICDATA Hungary Kft.	匈牙利	匈牙利	生产		100	投资设立
JSTAR SUNLIGHT SDN. BHD.	马来西亚	马来西亚	生产、销售		100	投资设立

在子公司的持股比例不同于表决权比例的说明：
不适用

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：
不适用

对于纳入合并范围的重要的结构化主体，控制的依据：
不适用

确定公司是代理人还是委托人的依据：
不适用

其他说明：
不适用

(2). 重要的非全资子公司

□适用 √不适用

(3). 重要非全资子公司的主要财务信息

□适用 √不适用

(4). 使用企业集团资产和清偿企业集团债务的重大限制：

□适用 √不适用

(5). 向纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体提供的财务支持或其他支持：

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：
□适用 √不适用

2、 在子公司的所有者权益份额发生变化且仍控制子公司的交易

□适用 √不适用

3、 在合营企业或联营企业中的权益

□适用 √不适用

4、 重要的共同经营

□适用 √不适用

5、 在未纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体中的权益

未纳入合并财务报表范围的结构化主体的相关说明：
□适用 √不适用

6、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十、 与金融工具相关的风险

√适用 □不适用

本公司在经营过程中面临各种金融风险：信用风险、流动性风险和市场风险。上述金融风险以及本公司为降低这些风险所采取的风险管理政策如下所述 ：

董事会全面负责风险管理目标和政策的确定，并对风险管理目标和政策承担最终责任，但是董事会已授权本公司财务部门设计和实施能确保风险管理目标和政策得以有效执行的程序。董事会通过财务部门主管递交的月度报告来审查已执行程序的有效性以及风险管理目标和政策的合理性。本公司的内部审计师也会审计风险管理的政策和程序，并且将有关发现汇报给审计委员会。

本公司风险管理的总体目标是在不过度影响公司竞争力和应变力的情况下，制定尽可能降低风险的风险管理政策。

（一） 信用风险

信用风险是指金融工具的一方不履行义务，造成另一方发生财务损失的风险。本公司主要面临赊销导致的客户信用风险。在签订新合同之前，本公司会对新客户的信用风险进行评估，包括外部信用评级和在某些情况下的银行资信证明（当此信息可获取时）。公司对每一客户均设置了赊销限额，该限额为无需获得额外批准的最大额度。

公司通过对已有客户信用评级的季度监控以及应收账款账龄分析的月度审核来确保公司的整体信用风险在可控的范围内。在监控客户的信用风险时，按照客户的信用特征对其分组。被评为“高风险”级别的客户会放在受限制客户名单里，并且只有在额外批准的前提下，公司才可在未来期间内对其赊销，否则必须要求其提前支付相应款项。

（二） 流动性风险

流动性风险，是指企业在履行以交付现金或其他金融资产的方式结算的义务时发生资金短缺的风险。本公司的政策是确保拥有充足的现金以偿还到期债务。流动性风险由本公司的财务部门集中控制。财务部门通过监控现金余额、可随时变现的有价证券以及对未来 12 个月现金流量的滚动预测，确保公司在所有合理预测的情况下拥有充足的资金偿还债务。

本公司各项金融负债以未折现的合同现金流量按到期日列示如下：

项目	期末余额				
	1 年以内	1-2 年	2-5 年	5 年以上	合计
短期借款	993,843,885.39				993,843,885.39
交易性金融负债	21,394,685.00				21,394,685.00
应付票据	206,790,835.06				206,790,835.06
应付账款	348,660,579.72				348,660,579.72

项目	期末余额				
	1 年以内	1-2 年	2-5 年	5 年以上	合计
其他应付款	54,468,334.14				54,468,334.14
长期应付款	73,527,977.86				73,527,977.86
租赁负债	10,321,574.68	20,725,906.49	17,107,301.96		48,154,783.13
长期借款	452,808,622.79				452,808,622.79
合计	2,161,816,494.64	20,725,906.49	17,107,301.96		2,199,649,703.09

项目	上年年末余额				
	1 年以内	1-2 年	2-5 年	5 年以上	合计
短期借款	1,251,338,866.25				1,251,338,866.25
交易性金融负债	2,340,600.00				2340600
应付票据	146,343,414.29				146,343,414.29
应付账款	431,491,303.54				431,491,303.54
其他应付款	63,832,298.18				63,832,298.18
长期应付款	73,527,977.86				73,527,977.86
租赁负债	10,926,002.37	17,860,126.70	19,858,193.28	2,209,271.74	50,853,594.09
长期借款	72,514,514.64	456,910,565.95	60,275,526.89	12,941,371.21	602,641,978.69
合计	2,052,314,977.13	474,770,692.65	80,133,720.17	15,150,642.95	2,622,370,032.90

(二) 市场风险

金融工具的市场风险是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因市场价格变动而发生波动的风险，包括汇率风险、利率风险和其他价格风险。

1、 利率风险

利率风险是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因市场利率变动而发生波动的风险。

固定利率和浮动利率的带息金融工具分别使本公司面临公允价值利率风险及现金流量利率风险。本公司根据市场环境来决定固定利率与浮动利率工具的比例，并通过定期审阅与监察维持适当的固定和浮动利率工具组合。必要时，本公司会采用利率互换工具来对冲利率风险。

2、 汇率风险

汇率风险是指金融工具的公允价值或未来现金流量因外汇汇率变动而发生波动的风险。

本公司持续监控外币交易和外币资产及负债的规模，以最大程度降低面临的外汇风险。此外，公司还可能签署远期外汇合约或货币互换合约以达到规避汇率风险的目的。本公司面临的汇率风险主要来源于以美元计价的金融资产和金融负债，外币金融资产和外币金融负债折算成人民币的金额列示如下：

项目	期末余额				上年年末余额			
	美元	欧元	其他外币	合计	美元	欧元	其他外币	合计
外币金融资产：								
货币资金	225,264,762.86	248,118,170.85	21,469,883.05	494,852,816.76	402,885,506.67	208,842,326.23	12,353,813.33	624,081,646.23
应收账款	156,752,664.81	55,571,639.75	2,259,064.43	214,583,369.00	157,795,358.10	74,543,056.81	1,959,314.82	234,297,729.73
小计	382,017,427.67	303,689,810.61	23,728,947.48	709,436,185.76	560,680,864.77	283,385,383.04	14,313,128.15	858,379,375.96
外币金融负债：								
短期借款		78,881,535.17		78,881,535.17		96,601,874.17		96,601,874.17
应付账款	41,168,087.16	29,631,459.42	15,749,944.22	86,549,490.80	22,998,322.09	37,878,252.28	12,388,005.36	73,264,579.73
一年内到期的非流动负债		136,719,686.11		136,719,686.11	19,577,276.02	129,322,044.83	4,508,982.27	153,408,303.12
长期借款	46,386,374.36	306,422,248.43		352,808,622.79	241,781,464.70	288,632,881.57		530,414,346.27
小计	87,554,461.52	551,654,929.13	15,749,944.22	654,959,334.87	284,357,062.81	552,435,052.85	16,896,987.63	853,689,103.29

于 2023 年 6 月 30 日，在所有其他变量保持不变的情况下，如果人民币对美元及欧元升值或贬值 5%，则公司将减少或增加净利润 1,472.31 万元、-1,239.83 万元（2022 年 12 月 31 日：1,042.77 万元、-1,031.75 万元）。管理层认为 5%合理反映了下一年度人民币对美元可能发生变动的合理范围。

十一、 公允价值的披露

1、 以公允价值计量的资产和负债的期末公允价值

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末公允价值			
	第一层次公允价值计量	第二层次公允价值计量	第三层次公允价值计量	合计
一、持续的公允价值计量				
（一）交易性金融资产	3,153,865.83			3,153,865.83
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融资产				
（1）债务工具投资				
（2）权益工具投资				
（3）衍生金融资产				
2. 指定以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产				
（1）债务工具投资				
（2）权益工具投资				
（二）其他债权投资				
（三）其他权益工具投资				
（四）投资性房地产				
1.出租用的土地使用权				
2.出租的建筑物				
3.持有并准备增值后转让的土地使用权				
（五）生物资产				
1.消耗性生物资产				
2.生产性生物资产				
持续以公允价值计量的资产总额	3,153,865.83			3,153,865.83
（六）交易性金融负债	21,394,685.00			21,394,685.00
1.以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融负债	21,394,685.00			21,394,685.00
其中：发行的交易性债券				
衍生金融负债	21,394,685.00			21,394,685.00
其他				
2.指定为以公允价值计量且变动计入当期损益的金融负债				
持续以公允价值计量的负债总额	21,394,685.00			21,394,685.00
二、非持续的公允价值计量				
（一）持有待售资产				
非持续以公允价值计量的资产总额				

非持续以公允价值计量的负债总额				

2、 持续和非持续第一层次公允价值计量项目市价的确定依据

□适用 √不适用

3、 持续和非持续第二层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性及定量信息

√适用 □不适用

交易性金融资产基于金融机构提供的产品期末市场估值计算，交易性金融负债基于期末远期外汇合约公开市场报价计算。

4、 持续和非持续第三层次公允价值计量项目，采用的估值技术和重要参数的定性及定量信息

√适用 □不适用

公司期末持有的股权投资基金份额公允价值，参考报表日投资对象净资产确定。

5、 持续的第三层次公允价值计量项目，期初与期末账面价值间的调节信息及不可观察参数敏感性分析

□适用 √不适用

6、 持续的公允价值计量项目，本期内发生各层级之间转换的，转换的原因及确定转换时点的政策

□适用 √不适用

7、 本期内发生的估值技术变更及变更原因

□适用 √不适用

8、 不以公允价值计量的金融资产和金融负债的公允价值情况

□适用 √不适用

9、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十二、 关联方及关联交易

1、 本企业的母公司情况

□适用 √不适用

2、 本企业的子公司情况

本企业子公司的情况详见附注

√适用 □不适用

本公司子公司的情况详见本附注“九、1 在子公司中的权益”。

3、 本企业合营和联营企业情况

本企业重要的合营或联营企业详见附注

□适用 √不适用

本期与本公司发生关联方交易，或前期与本公司发生关联方交易形成余额的其他合营或联营企业情况如下
□适用 √不适用

4、 其他关联方情况

√适用 □不适用

其他关联方名称	其他关联方与本企业关系
浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	同一实际控制人
宁波友道金属制品有限公司	同一实际控制人

其他说明
不适用

5、 关联交易情况

(1). 购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易

采购商品/接受劳务情况表
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	获批的交易额度（如适用）	是否超过交易额度（如适用）	上期发生额
浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	购买设备	2,704,088.49	45,000,000.00	否	12,720,423.27
宁波友道金属制品有限公司	购买材料	47,677,479.82	150,000,000.00	否	53,946,773.55

出售商品/提供劳务情况表
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

关联方	关联交易内容	本期发生额	上期发生额
浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	电力及材料销售	27,323.25	27,356.82
宁波友道金属制品有限公司	废料及工装销售	10,949.20	-

购销商品、提供和接受劳务的关联交易说明
□适用 √不适用

(2). 关联受托管理/承包及委托管理/出包情况

本公司受托管理/承包情况表：
□适用 √不适用
关联托管/承包情况说明
□适用 √不适用

本公司委托管理/出包情况表：
□适用 √不适用
关联管理/出包情况说明

□适用 √不适用

(3). 关联租赁情况

本公司作为出租方：
√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

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
浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	房产	149,779.82	149,779.82
宁波友道金属制品有限公司	房产	-	359,549.49

本公司作为承租方：
□适用 √不适用
关联租赁情况说明
□适用 √不适用

(4). 关联担保情况

本公司作为担保方
□适用 √不适用

本公司作为被担保方
□适用 √不适用
关联担保情况说明
□适用 √不适用

(5). 关联方资金拆借

□适用 √不适用

(6). 关联方资产转让、债务重组情况

□适用 √不适用

(7). 关键管理人员报酬

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
关键管理人员报酬	2,547,499.75	2,768,853.35

(8). 其他关联交易

□适用 √不适用
在建工程项目金额

6、 关联方应收应付款项

(1). 应收项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目名称	关联方	期末余额		期初余额	
		账面余额	坏账准备	账面余额	坏账准备
应收账款	浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	363,900.62	18,195.03	6,505.35	325.27

(2). 应付项目

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目名称	关联方	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
应付账款	宁波友道金属制品有限公司	-23,797,863.43	12,563,411.14
应付账款	浙江闻道智能装备有限公司	4,046,490.30	10,767,993.94

7、 关联方承诺

□适用 √不适用

8、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十三、 股份支付

1、 股份支付总体情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：股 币种：人民币

公司本期授予的各项权益工具总额	5,709,520.19
公司本期行权的各项权益工具总额	14,041,220.20
公司本期失效的各项权益工具总额	979,411.86
公司期末发行在外的股票期权行权价格的范围和合同剩余期限	-
公司期末发行在外的其他权益工具行权价格的范围和合同剩余期限	限制性股票 1,137,510.50 股，为 7.36 元/2 个月；限制性股票 412,305.60 股，为 14.14 元/1 个月；限制性股票 369,900.00 股，为 15.94 元/7 个月；限制性股票 912,400.00 股，为 15.94 元/19 个月；限制性股票 1,035,700.00 股，为 15.94 元/31 个月

其他说明

不适用

2、 以权益结算的股份支付情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

授予日权益工具公允价值的确定方法	授予日股票交易收盘价
可行权权益工具数量的确定依据	按各解锁期的业绩条件估计确定
本期估计与上期估计有重大差异的原因	-
以权益结算的股份支付计入资本公积的累计金额	-2,240,023.09
本期以权益结算的股份支付确认的费用总额	4,585,755.10

其他说明

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

□适用 √不适用

5、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十四、 承诺及或有事项

1、 重要承诺事项

√适用 □不适用

资产负债表日存在的对外重要承诺、性质、金额

（1）质押资产情况

1）截止 2023 年 6 月 30 日，公司及子公司宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司以向银行缴付保证金的形式开具银行承兑汇票 206,790,835.06 元，相应缴存承兑汇票保证金 30,454,370.84 元。

2）2022 年 6 月 10 日，公司与绍兴银行股份有限公司新昌支行签订最高额质押担保协议，以 200,000,000.00 元银行定期存单作为质押物，为子公司新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司在该行 2022 年 6 月 10 日起至 2023 年 11 月 11 日期间内的债务提供担保，最高质押担保余额为 200,000,000.00 元。截止 2023 年 12 月 31 日，新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司在该担保合同下开具的银行承兑汇票余额为 160,170,750 元。

3）截止 2023 年 6 月 30 日，子公司美国 J-STAR 由于持有当地海关授权的执照，为保证其合规使用，向银行缴存保证金 1,427,822.02 美元，折合人民币 10,317,156.35 元。

4）2022 年 9 月 28 日，马来西亚孙公司 J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.与 HSBC BANK MALAYSIA BERHAD 签订抵押借款协议，以原值为 115,488,119.61 元的房屋建筑物、原值为 66,047,484.50 元土地所有权进行抵押，为该公司在 HSBC BANK MALAYSIA BERHAD 的借款余额提供担保。截止 2023 年 6 月 30 日，抵押的房屋建筑物、土地所有权账面价值分别为 105,990,644.20 元、66,047,484.50 元，J-STAR MOTION SDN. BHD.在该银行的长期借款余额为 51,694,474.14 元。此外，该笔借款由子公司 J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.提供保证担保，担保余额为 17,831,000.00 美元及 5,000,000 林吉特。

5）公司与招商银行新加坡支行、招商银行杭州支行签订协议，以“内保外贷”形式，分别以缴纳 180,000,000.00 元和 575,640,000.00 元的定期存单作为保证金，为全资子公司 J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD 的 2,530 万美元和 7,000 万欧元借款提供担保，截止 2023 年 6 月 30 日，公司长期借款余额为 277,856,820.58 元。

（2）其他重大财务承诺事项

公司 2016 年 10 月 9 日与浙江大学教育基金会（以下简称“基金会”）签订《捐赠协议书》，向浙江大学教育基金会捐赠 1,000 万元设立“浙江大学教育基金会捷昌驱动大学生创业创新专项基金”。捐赠款项分六年到位：2016 年至 2017 年，公司每年向基金会捐赠人民币 200 万元；2018 至 2021 年，公司每年向基金会捐赠 150 万元。《捐赠协议书》约定，本次捐赠为公益行为，协议成立后，非因基金会原因导致协议无法履行，公司不得撤销或者以任何其他理由单方面终止本协议项下的捐赠承诺。本年度公司实际向基金会捐赠 1,500,000.00 元，期末按各期承诺的捐赠额计提的待履行公益性捐赠余额为 1,500,000.00 元。

2、 或有事项

(1). 资产负债表日存在的重要或有事项

√适用 □不适用

2021 年 7 月，公司完成了对 Logic Endeavor Group GmbH 的 100%股权收购。根据公司与 Logic Endeavor Group GmbH 原股东签订的股权转让协议，本次收购价款 7,917.84 万欧元分两期支付，交易对价总额的 88%作为初始购买价在交割日一次性支付，剩余交易对价总额的 12%递延至交割日满两周年之后支付。2021 年 12 月 24 日，公司与招商银行嵊州支行签订《担保合作协议》（适用于银行担保项下——跨境非融资性保函），承诺不以保函履约形式支付 Logic Endeavor Group GmbH 股权交易尾款，并由该行向境外托管人开具跨境非融资性保函。境外托管人根据招商银行嵊州支行出具的保函分批退回公司已缴存在托管账户的股权交易递延支付款项。

(2). 公司没有需要披露的重要或有事项，也应予以说明：

□适用 √不适用

3、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十五、 资产负债表日后事项

1、 重要的非调整事项

□适用 √不适用

2、 利润分配情况

□适用 √不适用

3、 销售退回

□适用 √不适用

4、 其他资产负债表日后事项说明

□适用 √不适用

十六、 其他重要事项

1、 前期会计差错更正

(1). 追溯重述法

□适用 √不适用

(2). 未来适用法

□适用 √不适用

2、 债务重组

□适用 √不适用

3、 资产置换

(1). 非货币性资产交换

□适用 √不适用

(2). 其他资产置换

□适用 √不适用

4、 年金计划

□适用 √不适用

5、 终止经营

□适用 √不适用

6、 分部信息

(1). 报告分部的确定依据与会计政策

□适用 √不适用

(2). 报告分部的财务信息

□适用 √不适用

(3). 公司无报告分部的，或者不能披露各报告分部的资产总额和负债总额的，应说明原因

□适用 √不适用

(4). 其他说明

□适用 √不适用

7、 其他对投资者决策有影响的重要交易和事项

□适用 √不适用

8、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十七、 母公司财务报表主要项目注释

1、 应收账款

(1). 按账龄披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
1 年以内	790,215,476.56
1 年以内小计	790,215,476.56
1 至 2 年	5,466,398.41
2 至 3 年	93,975.00
3 年以上	-
合计	795,775,849.97

(2). 按坏账计提方法分类披露

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期末余额					期初余额				
	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值	账面余额		坏账准备		账面价值
	金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)		金额	比例(%)	金额	计提比例(%)	
按单项计提坏账准备										
其中：										
按组合计提坏账准备	795,775,849.97	100.00	40,651,041.01	5.11	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	100.00	33,132,313.47	5.20	604,465,738.35
其中：										
账龄组合	795,775,849.97	100.00	40,651,041.01	5.11	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	100.00	33,132,313.47	5.20	604,465,738.35
合计	795,775,849.97	/	40,651,041.01	/	755,124,808.96	637,598,051.82	/	33,132,313.47	/	604,465,738.35

按单项计提坏账准备：
□适用 √不适用

按组合计提坏账准备：
√适用 □不适用
组合计提项目：账龄组合

单位：元 币种：人民币

名称	期末余额		
	应收账款	坏账准备	计提比例（%）
1 年以内	790,215,476.56	39,510,773.83	5
1 至 2 年	5,466,398.41	1,093,279.68	20
2 至 3 年	93,975.00	46,987.50	50
3 年以上	-	-	100
合计	795,775,849.97	40,651,041.01	

按组合计提坏账的确认标准及说明：
□适用 √不适用

如按预期信用损失一般模型计提坏账准备，请参照其他应收款披露：
□适用 √不适用

(3). 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
账龄组合	33,132,313.47	7,518,727.54				40,651,041.01
合计	33,132,313.47	7,518,727.54				40,651,041.01

其中本期坏账准备收回或转回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(4). 本期实际核销的应收账款情况

□适用 √不适用

(5). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的应收账款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	期末余额	占应收账款期末余额合计数的比例(%)	坏账准备期末余额
单位一	438,412,913.09	55.09	21,920,645.65
单位二	80,916,704.67	10.17	4,045,835.23
单位三	41,462,939.79	5.21	2,073,146.99
单位四	35,990,507.34	4.52	1,799,525.37
单位五	35,022,090.43	4.40	1,751,104.52
合计	631,805,155.33	79.39	31,590,257.77

(6). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的应收账款

□适用 √不适用

(7). 转移应收账款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

2、 其他应收款

项目列示

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额	期初余额
其他应收款	410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31
合计	410,376,198.27	319,205,771.31

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收利息

(1).应收利息分类

□适用 √不适用

(2).重要逾期利息

□适用 √不适用

(3).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

应收股利

(1).应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(2).重要的账龄超过 1 年的应收股利

□适用 √不适用

(3).坏账准备计提情况

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

其他应收款

(1). 按账龄披露

√适用□不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

账龄	期末账面余额
1 年以内	
其中：1 年以内分项	
1 年以内	430,258,501.97
1 年以内小计	430,258,501.97
1 至 2 年	2,020,011.94
2 至 3 年	29,223.70
3 年以上	-
合计	432,307,737.61

(2). 按款项性质分类

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

款项性质	期末账面余额	期初账面余额
子公司借款	428,479,081.65	333,321,170.71
保证金	902,917.44	384,719.00
其他暂付款	2,925,738.52	2,340,121.93
合计	432,307,737.61	336,046,011.64

(3). 坏账准备计提情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元　币种：人民币

坏账准备	第一阶段	第二阶段	第三阶段	合计
	未来12个月预期信用损失	整个存续期预期信用损失(未发生信用减值)	整个存续期预期信用损失(已发生信用减值)	
2023年1月1日余额	16,840,240.33			16,840,240.33
2023年1月1日余额在本期				
--转入第二阶段				
--转入第三阶段				
--转回第二阶段				
--转回第一阶段				
本期计提	5,091,299.01			5,091,299.01
本期转回				
本期转销				
本期核销				
其他变动				
2023年6月30日余额	21,931,539.34			21,931,539.34

对本期发生损失准备变动的其他应收款账面余额显著变动的情况说明：

√适用 □不适用

账面余额	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)	
上年年末余额	336,046,011.64			336,046,011.64
上年年末余额在本期				
--转入第二阶段				
--转入第三阶段				
--转回第二阶段				
--转回第一阶段				
本期新增	96,261,725.97			96,261,725.97
本期终止确认				
其他变动				
期末余额	432,307,737.61			432,307,737.61

本期坏账准备计提金额以及评估金融工具的信用风险是否显著增加的采用依据：
□适用 √不适用

(4). 坏账准备的情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

类别	期初余额	本期变动金额				期末余额
		计提	收回或转回	转销或核销	其他变动	
账龄组合	16,840,240.33	5,091,299.01				21,931,539.34
合计	16,840,240.33	5,091,299.01				21,931,539.34

其中本期坏账准备转回或收回金额重要的：
□适用 √不适用

(5). 本期实际核销的其他应收款情况

□适用 √不适用
其他应收款核销说明：
□适用 √不适用

(6). 按欠款方归集的期末余额前五名的其他应收款情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

单位名称	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
单位 1	子公司借款	186,010,808.74	1 年以内	43.03	9,300,540.44
单位 2	子公司借款	135,015,857.77	1 年以内	31.23	6,750,792.89
单位 3	子公司借款	78,771,000.00	1 年以内	18.22	3,938,550.00
单位 4	子公司借款	15,371,581.80	1 年以内	3.56	768,579.09
单位 5	子公司借款	5,094,289.38	1 年以内	1.18	254,714.47
合计	/	420,263,537.69	/	97.22	21,013,176.89

(7). 涉及政府补助的应收款项

□适用 √不适用

(8). 因金融资产转移而终止确认的其他应收款

□适用 √不适用

(9). 转移其他应收款且继续涉入形成的资产、负债金额

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

3、 长期股权投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	期末余额			期初余额		
	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值	账面余额	减值准备	账面价值
对子公司投资	1,132,978,717.27		1,132,978,717.27	983,043,359.64		983,043,359.64
合计	1,132,978,717.27		1,132,978,717.27	983,043,359.64		983,043,359.64

(1) 对子公司投资

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增加	本期减少	期末余额	本期计提减值准备	减值准备期末余额
宁波海仕凯驱动科技有限公司	321,053,282.24	678,214.50		321,731,496.74		
J-STAR MOTION CORPORATION	274,495,371.89	151,988.49		274,647,360.38		

浙江居优智能科技有限公司	32,829,604.76	125,769.14		32,955,373.90		
JIECANG EUROPE GMBH	15,327,594.67	63,344.77		15,390,939.44		
株式会社 J-STAR	10,946,250.00	0.00		10,946,250.00		
新昌县捷昌进出口有限公司	8,894,771.25	187,092.57		9,081,863.82		
浙江仕优驱动科技有限公司	9,500,000.00	1,000,000.00		10,500,000.00		
浙江致优汽车科技有限公司	17,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		20,000,000.00		
J-STAR MOTION (SINGAPORE)PTE.LTD.	288,483,232.33	144,728,948.16		433,212,180.49		
台湾捷事达有限公司	4,513,252.50	0.00		4,513,252.50		
合计	983,043,359.64	149,935,357.63		1,132,978,717.27		

(2) 对联营、合营企业投资

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

□适用 √不适用

4、 营业收入和营业成本

(1). 营业收入和营业成本情况

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额		上期发生额	
	收入	成本	收入	成本
主营业务	899,832,784.48	678,415,152.90	877,797,708.88	753,188,496.28
其他业务	148,245.48	-	122,613.00	-
合计	899,981,029.96	678,415,152.90	877,920,321.88	753,188,496.28

(2). 合同产生的收入情况

□适用 √不适用

(3). 履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

(4). 分摊至剩余履约义务的说明

□适用 √不适用

其他说明：

不适用

5、 投资收益

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	本期发生额	上期发生额
处置理财产品取得的投资收益		837,600.16
定期存单持有期间的利息收入	13,732,666.27	15,690,494.97
合计	13,732,666.27	16,528,095.13

其他说明：
不适用

6、 其他

□适用 √不适用

十八、 补充资料

1、 当期非经常性损益明细表

√适用 □不适用

单位：元 币种：人民币

项目	金额	说明
非流动资产处置损益	77,190.66	
越权审批，或无正式批准文件，或偶发性的税收返还、减免		
计入当期损益的政府补助，但与公司正常经营业务密切相关，符合国家政策规定、按照一定标准定额或定量持续享受的政府补助除外	15,601,573.70	
计入当期损益的对非金融企业收取的资金占用费		
企业取得子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资成本小于取得投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值产生的收益		
非货币性资产交换损益		
委托他人投资或管理资产的损益		
因不可抗力因素，如遭受自然灾害而计提的各项资产减值准备		
债务重组损益		
企业重组费用，如安置职工的支出、整合费用等		
交易价格显失公允的交易产生的超过公允价值部分的损益		
同一控制下企业合并产生的子公司期初至合并日的当期净损益		
与公司正常经营业务无关的或有事项产生的损益		
除同公司正常经营业务相关的有效套期保值业务外，持有交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债产生的公允价值变动损益，以及处置交易性金融资产、衍生金融资产、交易性金融负债、衍生金融负债和其他债权投资取得的投资收益	-7,226,168.73	
单独进行减值测试的应收款项、合同资产		

减值准备转回		
对外委托贷款取得的损益		
采用公允价值模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产公允价值变动产生的损益		
根据税收、会计等法律、法规的要求对当期损益进行一次性调整对当期损益的影响		
受托经营取得的托管费收入		
除上述各项之外的其他营业外收入和支出	1,042,779.28	
其他符合非经常性损益定义的损益项目		
减：所得税影响额	-596,028.17	
少数股东权益影响额（税后）	9,359.67	
合计	10,082,043.41	

对公司根据《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》定义界定的非经常性损益项目，以及把《公开发行证券的公司信息披露解释性公告第 1 号——非经常性损益》中列举的非经常性损益项目界定为经常性损益的项目，应说明原因。

□适用 √不适用

2、 净资产收益率及每股收益

√适用 □不适用

报告期利润	加权平均净资产收益率（%）	每股收益	
		基本每股收益	稀释每股收益
归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	2.14	0.22	0.22
扣除非经常性损益后归属于公司普通股股东的净利润	1.89	0.20	0.20

3、 境内外会计准则下会计数据差异

□适用 √不适用

4、 其他

□适用 √不适用

董事长：胡仁昌

董事会批准报送日期：2023 年 8 月 23 日

修订信息

□适用 √不适用