

Annex F7.B.
(Non - Confidential version)

Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. Annual Report 2020 (EN)

Annex to OFC Application Form

2020 Annual Report of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Jiangsu Zhongli Group co.,Ltd
(Changshu Southeast Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province)

Annual Report 2020

Securities abbreviation: Zhongli Group
Securities code: 002309

April, 2021

Section Important, catalogs and Interpretation

The company's board of directors, board of supervisors, directors, supervisors, and senior management ensure that the content is true, accurate, and complete, there are no false records, misleading statements or major omissions, and the company bears the legal responsibility.

The person in charge of the company Wang Boxing, the person in charge of accounting work, Wu Hongtu, and the person in charge of financial reporting staff) Wu Hong Figure statement: to ensure that this year's report, financial report is true, accurate and complete.

All directors have attended the board meeting for reviewing this report.

Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (special general partnership) issued a qualified audit report for the company, the board of directors and the board of supervisors of the company have already given detailed explanations on relevant matters, and the company has been explained in detail, please read it carefully.

During the reporting period, the company had major defects in internal control. The board of directors and the board of supervisors have been explained in detail, please read it carefully.

If this report involves forward-looking statements such as future plans, it does not constitute a substantial commitment of the company. Promise, investors and related parties should maintain sufficient risk awareness, and should understand the plan, the difference between forecasts and promises. In the fourth quarter the company reported " case management discussion and analysis of the company's future development prospects " section describes in detail the risks that may be faced by the company's business operations. Investors pay attention to relevant content.

The company has always remained stable in terms of industry competition pattern, development trends, and business plans. The company continuously strengthen the identification and control of risk factors to ensure the company's sustained and stable development; The main risk factors that may adversely affect the financial situation, financial situation and sustained profitability, and according to the importance of their impact on the company, they are sorted as follows:

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1. Accounts receivable risk: As of the end of the reporting period, the company's PV sector accounts receivable balance was 1.875 billion yuan, accounting for **84.17% of the** balance of accounts receivable in the consolidated statement , of which the balance of receivables is 1.875 billion yuan. There is a certain risk of recycling.

2. National industrial policy risk: One of the company's main businesses, photovoltaic new energy, is vulnerable to national industrial policy. If the relevant policies change in the industries affected by the policy, it may have an uncertain impact on the industry and the company's business.

3. The risk of raw material price fluctuations: the company's main raw materials such as copper, aluminum, **PVC** , silicon wafers, etc.

The economic impact has fluctuated significantly, and the stability of the price of this part of the raw materials will affect the company's production and sales. The stability of the level of interest.

4. Exchange rate fluctuation risk: For the company's overseas business, there will be large fluctuations in the RMB exchange rate. In the future, it will have a certain impact on the company's profitability.

5. The risk of the new crown pneumonia: The outbreak of the new crown pneumonia in 2020 will have a serious impact on the global economy. Although the epidemic has been initially controlled globally, if the epidemic virus mutates and cannot be effectively controlled, it will continue to spread, which may affect the recovery of the global economy and have a full impact on the global photovoltaic industry. It is possible to delay or reduce the growth of photovoltaic market demand, which will affect the company's production and operation. The production, etc., caused a significant adverse impact.

The company plans not to distribute cash dividends, not to give bonus shares, and not to convert public reserve funds into shares.

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Paraphrase

Paraphrase	refer to	Paraphrase content
Company, the company, Zhongli Group		Refers to Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.
Zoomlion Optoelectronics		Refers to Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Materials Co., Ltd.
Guangdong Sino-German		Refers to Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd.
Liaoning Sino-German		Refers to Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd.
Talesun Solar		Refers to Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.
Ningxia Zhongsheng		Refers to Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Co., Ltd.
Changzhou Ship Cable		Refers to Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd.
Qinghai Zhongli		Refers to Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd.
Zhongli Electronics		Refers to Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.
Changshu Lixing		Refers to Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.
Shenzhen Zhongli		Refers to Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd.
YOFC Zhongli		Refers to Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd.
Cobb Optoelectronics		Refers to Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.
Zhongyi Automobile		Refers to Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Co., Ltd.
Zhongli Holdings		Refers to Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.
Zhongding Real Estate		Refers to Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.
Jiangsu New Yangtze		Refers to Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.
BAK battery		Refers to Shenzhen BAK Power Battery Co., Ltd.
China Securities Regulatory Commission		Refers to China Securities Regulatory Commission
Shenzhen Stock Exchange		Refers to Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Zhongdeng Company		Refers to China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd.
Huaying Securities		Refers to Huaying Securities Co., Ltd.
Tianheng Accounting Firm		Refers to Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)
Refinancing, fixed increase, non-public issuance of shares		Refers to the non-public issuance of shares by Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.
"company policy"		Refers to the current effective "Articles of Association of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd."

5G Refers to the fifth-generation mobile communication technology, which is an extension after 4G, and the network speed can reach 5M/S-6M/S

The special conductor stranding process and the use of special cable materials make the cable flame-retardant and flexible

Flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cables, flexible cables refer to Soft, fire-resistant and other characteristics. This type of cable can meet specific demand areas such as fire protection and fire resistance, as well as

Areas with special requirements for cable layout.

Crystalline silicon Refers to monocrystalline silicon and polycrystalline silicon. The preparation method of polycrystalline silicon is mainly to reduce SiO₂ with carbon. refer to Si is obtained by HCl reaction and then purification. The production method of single crystal silicon is usually to produce polycrystalline silicon first or w

PERC Shaped silicon is obtained from the melt by the Czochralski method or the suspension zone melting method.

HJT Refers to Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell, that is, passivated emitter and rear cell technology.

TOPCon Heterojunction battery technology (Heterojunction), deposit a layer of non-doped (this refer to Sign) hydrogenated amorphous silicon film and a layer of doped hydrogenated amorphous silicon with the opposite doping type of crystalline silicon

Photovoltaic cell The thin film has better photoelectric conversion efficiency and temperature characteristics after adopting this process measure.

Solar cell module Tunnel Oxide Passivated Contact technology is a kind of passivated contact. I.e. in the battery refer to An ultra-thin tunneling oxide layer and a thin layer of highly doped polysilicon are prepared on the back, both of which are in common

MW The same formed a passivation contact structure.

GW Refers to solar power generation units, also called solar cells, which pass through a certain substrate (such as silicon wafers, refer to Grow various thin films on glass, ceramics, stainless steel, etc.) to form semiconductor PN junctions,

This reporting period, reporting period The conversion of sunlight energy into electrical energy was invented by Bell Laboratories in 1954.

It is composed of several solar power generation units in series and parallel, and its function is to convert the power

Smaller solar power generation units can be amplified into photovoltaic devices that can be used alone, which can be used separately

It can be used to charge various types of batteries, and it can also be used in series or in parallel with multiple batteries, and used as off-grid or parallel

The power generation unit of the grid solar power supply system.

Refers to megawatts, which is a unit of power. M is megabytes, 1 megawatt is 10 to the 6th power, and 1MW is

refer to It is 1,000 kilowatts.

Refers to the power unit, 1GW=1000MW

Refers to January 1 to December 31, 2020

Section 2 Company Profile and Main Financial Indicators

1. Company Information

Stock abbreviation	Zhongli Group	Stock code	002309
The changed stock abbreviation (if any) is not applicable			
Stock exchange	Shenzhen Stock Exchange		
Chinese name of the company	Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.		
Chinese abbreviation of the company	Zhongli Group		
The foreign name of the company (if any)	Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co.,Ltd		
The company's foreign name abbreviation (if any)	ZHONGLI GROUP		
The legal representative of the company	Wang Boxing		
Registered address	Changshu Southeast Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province		
Postal code of registered address	215542		
office address	Changshu Southeast Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province		
Postal code of office address	215542		
company website	http://www.zhongli.com		
email	zhonglidm@zhongli.com		

2. Contact person and contact information

	Board secretary	Securities Affairs Representative
Name	Zhang Dongyun	Li Yanan
contact address	Southeast Economic Development Zone, Changshu City, Jiangsu Province	
telephone	0512-52571188	0512-52571188
fax	0512-52572288	0512-52572288
email	zhonglidm@zhongli.com	zhonglidm@zhongli.com

3. Information Disclosure and Place of Preparation

The name of the information disclosure media selected by the company	"Securities Times", "Securities Daily", "Shanghai Securities News"
The URL of the website designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission to publish the annual report	http://www.sse.com.cn
Place where the company's annual report is prepared	Office of the Board of Directors

Four, registration changes

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Organization Code	913205007317618904
Changes in the company's main business since its listing (such as Have)	No change
Previous changes in controlling shareholders (if any)	No change

5. Other relevant information

Accounting firm hired by the company	
Accounting firm name	Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)
Office address of accounting firm	106 Jiangdong Middle Road, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province
Signing accountant name	Luo Jing, Wang Weiqing

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

A financial consultant engaged by the company to perform continuous supervision duties during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Main accounting data and financial indicators

Does the company need to retrospectively adjust or restate the accounting data of previous years

☐ Yes ☒ No

	2020 year	2019 year	Increase or decrease this year from the previous year	
Operating income (yuan)	9,033,399,139.65	11,825,098,015.72	-23.61%	16,726,296,633.08
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies (Yuan)	-2,920,384,456.42	54,624,929.58	-5,446.25%	-287,960,313.34
Deductions attributable to shareholders of listed companies	-2,718,708,086.32	-425,798,426.06	538.50%	-272,807,045.92
Net profit from recurring gains and losses (yuan)				
Net cash flow from operating activities (Yuan)	248,661,580.56	4,140,199,126.73	-93.99%	2,724,040,950.51
Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)	-3.35	0.06	-5,683.33%	-0.33
Diluted earnings per share (yuan/share)	-3.35	0.06	-5,683.33%	-0.33
Weighted average return on equity	-40.87%	0.63%	-41.50%	-3.27%
	End of 2020	End of 2019	Increase or decrease at the end of this year compared to the end of the previous year	
Total assets (yuan)	16,244,889,146.85	21,412,147,286.16	-24.13%	25,579,993,915.73
Net assets attributable to shareholders of listed companies (Yuan)	5,625,218,627.89	8,664,201,695.33	-35.08%	8,618,696,861.96

The lower of the company's net profit before and after deduction of non-recurring gains and losses in the most recent three fiscal years is negative, and the audit report of the most recent year shows that the company's ability to

Qualitative

☐ Yes ☒ No

The lower of the net profit before and after non-recurring gains and losses is negative

☒ Yes ☐ No

project	2020 year	2019 year	Remark
Operating income (yuan)	9,033,399,139.65	11,825,098,015.72	Section 12, 5, 39, receipt of this report enter
Operating income deduction amount (yuan)	1,070,973,899.64	515,829,728.81	Rental real estate, equipment income, material sales Sales income, trade income, etc. and main business Irrelevant
Amount after deduction of operating income (yuan)	7,962,425,240.01	11,309,268,271.19	Section 12, 5, 39, receipt of this report enter

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

1. Differences in net profit and net assets in financial reports disclosed in accordance with both international accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period of the company, there was no difference between the net profit and net assets in the financial reports disclosed in accordance with the International Accounting Standards and the Chinese Accounting

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period of the company, there was no difference between the net profit and net assets in the financial reports disclosed in accordance with overseas accounting standards and in accordance with Chinese acc

8. Main financial indicators by quarter

	unit: yuan			
	the first season	Second quarter	the third quarter	Fourth quarter
Operating income	1,560,315,311.78	2,218,058,187.10	2,312,902,523.20	2,942,123,117.57
Net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies	199,945,250.02	-80,357,723.55	-66,274,509.64	-2,593,806,973.21
Deductions attributable to shareholders of listed companies				
Net profit from recurring profit and loss	-157,893,561.46	-92,954,136.70	-166,698,364.85	-2,301,162,023.31
Net cash flow from operating activities	47,744,747.43	454,087,006.95	322,534,634.27	265,071,888.21
Whether the above financial indicators or their totals are significantly different from the company's disclosed quarterly reports and semi-annual reports related financial indicators				
□ Yes √ No				

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

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

				unit: yuan
project	2020 amount	2019 amount	2018 amount	illustrate

Non-current assets disposal gains and losses (including accrued assets minus Offset part of value preparation)	-207,962,738.88	461,184,758.47	-84,709,051.03
Government subsidies included in the current profit and loss (closed to corporate business All relevant, in accordance with the national unified standard for fixed or quantitative sharing Except for government subsidies received)	63,952,070.51	79,649,645.05	99,286,477.73
Funds collected from non-financial companies included in the current profit and loss Occupancy fee		22,073,216.83	5,731,387.37
In addition to the effective hedging related to the company's normal business operations In addition to value business, holding transactional financial assets, derivative funds Financing assets, transactional financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities			
Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, and disposal	1,026,454.08	12,924,235.72	-1,041,828.79
Financial assets, derivative financial assets, transactional finance Obtaining liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments Investment income			
Receivables and contract assets that are individually tested for impairment Reversal of impairment provision		21,924,417.73	
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	58,904,536.66	-24,186,047.42	-9,350,265.28
Less: the amount of income tax impact	2,387,619.35	84,323,274.54	17,181,215.34
Amount of influence of minority shareholders' equity (after tax)		4,823,596.20	7,888,772.08
total	-201,676,370.10	480,423,355.64	-15,153,267.42

For the company's non-recurring profit and loss items defined in the "Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public-Non-recurring Profits and Losses", as well as Development Bank Securities' Corporate Information Disclosure Explanatory Announcement No. 1-Non-recurring Gains and Losses The non-recurring gains and losses listed in

Explain the reason

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company does not have non-recurring gains and losses that will be defined and listed according to the "Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public."

The project is defined as the situation of recurring gains and losses.

Section 3 Company Business Overview

1. The company's main business during the reporting period

(1) The company's main business

During the reporting period, the company's main business includes: First, the special cable business segment. The main products are 5G communication flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cables, 5G photoelectric Battery link cable series for energy storage system, fire-resistant low-smoke halogen-free flexible cable series, UL electronic cable series, data cable series, baseband coaxial cable series, broadband coaxial Cable series, railway signal cable series, railway integrated optical cable series, etc.; the second is the new energy photovoltaic module business segment, namely single crystal large-size high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and j The R&D, production and sales of modules, the construction of photovoltaic power stations and rooftop distributed power stations, and the provision of system solutions. Through independent research and development, produ Dao's business model created the "Zhongli" and "Tenghui" brands.

(2) Main products and uses

In the company's special cable business segment, 5G communication flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cables, 5G photoelectric composite cables, etc., are mainly used in the 5G communication field, and down For, ZTE, and telecom operators, etc.; battery link cable products for power storage systems, downstream are mainly used in new energy battery manufacturers and new energy vehicle manufacturers Business, high-end laboratories, scientific research and testing institutions, etc. Fire-resistant, low-smoke, halogen-free flexible cable series, UL electronic cable series products, downstream are mainly used in household appli In the field of electrical circuits; downstream of the data cable product series are mainly used in data servers, automotive electronics, industrial control equipment and other fields. Railway cables are mainly used in high-speed And inter-city rail transit; marine cables are mainly used in ships, ships, marine engineering and other fields; optical communications such as optical fiber preforms, photoelectric hybrid cables, optical fibers and optical cables Cables are mainly used in the field of broadband communication network construction.

New photovoltaic energy products mainly include the construction of single crystal high-efficiency photovoltaic cells, photovoltaic modules, photovoltaic power stations, rooftop buildings and photovoltaic distributed power st Overall solution. Monocrystalline high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and photovoltaic modules are mainly used in the field of photovoltaic new energy power generation.

(3) The company's business model

The company's manufacturing business is an operating model of independent research and development, self-production, and self-built marketing channels. The company's product production is guided by market dema The direct sales model is used to sign sales contracts with target customers, and the internal implementation of "production based on sales" has formed a complete business chain to ensure integrated services.

The company's photovoltaic power station, rooftop building photovoltaic distributed power station construction business, participates in the development and construction of the power station, and leads the project appr Grid-connected power generation will eventually deliver the power station to end customers such as power station operators.

(4) Industry situation

1. Photovoltaic industry

According to the national power industry statistics released by the National Energy Administration on March 19, 2021, from January to February, the data shows that from January to February 2021, the country's new in 15.59GW, of which the newly installed photovoltaic capacity was 3.25GW, an increase of 2.18GW compared with the same period last year. From January to February this year, the national installed capacity of power generati A year-on-year increase of 9%; of which, the installed capacity of solar power generation was 257.28 million kilowatts, a year-on-year increase of 23.20%. As the proportion of photovoltaic power generation in energy use con The energy structure has also been adjusted. It is expected that the level of marketization in the future will gradually increase, and the supporting facilities of the photovoltaic industry will be more complete. The planning goal of source power generation.

2. Communication industry

In 2020, my country's communications industry as a whole will show a steady and positive trend, and the industry will continue to move towards high quality. Smart city, industrial internet, cloud computing, New businesses such as the digital economy and new smart cities have become the number one engine of growth. The construction of new information infrastructures such as 5G has accelerated, and the innovation of industry It has played an important role in preventing and controlling the situation, serving the people's livelihood, and supporting the digital transformation of enterprises. In 2021, the "Two Sessions" will review the government work Documents such as the long-term plan also provide just enough support for the development of the communications industry to reduce the burden, and at the same time point out the path for the development of the industry. Th Against the background of the current situation, the communications industry will usher in new opportunities for development.

2. Major changes in major assets

1. Major changes in major assets

Main assets	Description of major changes
2. Main overseas assets	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	
3. Analysis of core competitiveness	
<p>During the reporting period, the company's core competitiveness did not undergo major changes, nor did it occur due to the resignation of the core management team or key technical personnel, or the upgrading of equipment. Circumstances that cause the company's core competitiveness to be severely affected.</p>	
1. Advantages of product development and innovation	
<p>Within the scope of the company's consolidated statements, there are 12 high-tech enterprises and 11 provincial-level engineering R&D centers. Through continuous technological development and experience accumulation, Goodness has formed a good reputation and credibility in the industry. During the reporting period, the company actively carried out cooperation and exchanges with universities and other research institutions to enhance research and development results.</p>	
2. Advantages of the intellectual property system	
<p>While maintaining independent research and development of technology, the company actively carries out intellectual property distribution, and has established a relatively complete intellectual property system, covering photovoltaic series products help the company's related business expansion and industrial layout. As of the end of the reporting period, the company still has 962 patents within the validity period, including inventions 209 patents; 9 invention patents, 114 utility models and 5 appearance patents have been authorized during the reporting period.</p>	
3. The advantages of growing together with the industrial chain	
<p>The company insists on taking technological innovation and product independent research and development as the entry point to cultivate and develop the market and customers, and promote and unify the upstream and downstream. While maintaining technological development and renewal, it has developed marine engineering, high-speed rail, aerospace devices, consumer electronics, medical equipment, automobiles and other application markets; The precise poverty alleviation model of "energy photovoltaic + science and technology agriculture + farmer employment"; upgrades and expands the capacity of photovoltaic production lines, continues to carry out technological innovation and power. Expanded the core customer group, and established a complete industrial chain from raw materials, equipment to terminal products, and overall solutions. The common growth of the market and customers, and the development model of growing together with the industrial chain will help the company maintain technological advancement, develop emerging application markets, and form a stable core customer group.</p>	
4. Quality and brand precipitation advantages	
<p>Through 30 years of development, the optical cable business has accumulated a number of long-term and stable major customers, and constantly develops new major customers based on market expansion, forming a major competitive advantage. Relying on strict management attitude, advanced manufacturing equipment, and stable product quality, the photovoltaic business has been recognized by customers at home and abroad. At the same time, optical cable business to improve the strategic layout of domestic and overseas markets to bring more convenient services to customers; to cooperate with well-known domestic communication operators, communication equipment manufacturers, and State-owned enterprises and foreign photovoltaic companies in overseas photovoltaic projects have established long-term strategic partnerships to expand the influence of the "Zhongli" and "Tanchui" brands and enhance their</p>	

Section 4 Discussion and Analysis of Business Situation

I. Overview

In 2020, the company's management will carry out various tasks in accordance with the business plan formulated by the board of directors. Facing the new coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, the company actively deployed. In order to prevent and control the situation, we will resume production and work in an orderly manner, seize the market, consolidate the main business, and effectively reduce operational risks. Affected by the outbreak of the epidemic, the industrial chain has suffered a long period of suspension of work and production, and raw material procurement, employees' return to work, and sales have all been affected to a certain extent. However, employees' salaries and other expenses are relatively rigid, resulting in the company's 2020 annual performance not being reflected. The company realized operating income of 9.033 billion yuan in 2020, a year-on-year decrease of 23.61%;

Realized net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies-2.92 billion yuan. During the reporting period, the company's key tasks include:

1. Actively respond to the impact of the epidemic, scientifically prevent and control, and ensure steady operation

At the beginning of 2020, the new crown epidemic broke out worldwide, causing many industries and various industrial chains around the world to be impacted to varying degrees. Facing the sudden new crown For the epidemic, the company strictly implements the government's prevention and control policies, adopts scientific prevention and control measures, and does a good job of precise prevention and control. With the gradual i "Control + production and operation" has two hands. While doing our best to prevent and control the epidemic, we will maintain the stable operation of the production and operation of the enterprise, and arrange the resumptio And the double victory of production and management.

2. Improve the quality of the balance sheet in multiple dimensions to lay a solid foundation for light packaging

During the reporting period, in order to continuously improve the quality of the company's balance sheet, the company took a three-pronged approach.

The company continued to increase the recovery of accounts receivable. During the year, the cash receivables of commercial power stations and poverty alleviation power stations reached 1.875 billion yuan. As of the end of tl The balance of accounts receivable from the station is 1.288 billion yuan, and the balance of accounts receivable from the poverty alleviation power station is 587 million yuan;

During the reporting period, on the one hand, the company sold a total of 167.77MW photovoltaic commercial power stations and other assets with poor profitability, through the sale of low-quality assets.

The stock of commercial power stations has accelerated the return of funds. On the other hand, the company has transformed and upgraded the production lines of photovoltaic production bases in Suzhou and Talesun Thailand At the same time, the production lines of the above two photovoltaic production bases are upgraded to the latest and high-efficiency technical standards. Third, rationally arrange production, strictly control the scale of invento Inventory funds are occupied, and efforts are made to promote a steady increase in the company's asset turnover rate.

3. Continue to strengthen R&D and innovation to ensure the company's technological leadership

During the reporting period, the company insisted on taking technological innovation and product research and development as the entry point, maintaining product innovation and competitiveness and gradually realizing The company's flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cable series products rank first in the subdivided industries. At the same time, the products continue to introduce new ones. During the reporting period, the company c The development of new products such as the Australian standard shielded moisture-proof control cable, and the high-temperature 105°C DC charging pile cable", and continuously expand new market areas at home and abroa The company has been cultivating PERC technology for many years, focusing on the improvement of PERC battery technology and process, and continuously improving the efficiency and quality of products. At the same tim The research and development of new battery technology has the technical reserves of HJT, TOPCON and other batteries. Relying on its own R&D advantages, the company has successively developed Large-size, double-sided, double-glass, N-type and other new photovoltaic modules have steadily improved the conversion efficiency of the company's products. As of the end of the reporting period, the company's various pa 962 items, including 209 invention patents.

4. Actively lay out the production capacity of 5G cables and large-size photovoltaic modules to enhance product market competitiveness

During the reporting period, the company closely followed market changes, promoted product iteration through technological innovation, and expanded and efficient production capacity in an orderly manner. Cable busi The production base was expanded during the reporting period and was successfully put into production; the photovoltaic business segment, Thailand's 1.2GW monocrystalline high-efficiency cell and 1.2GW high-efficiency l Production; the newly built Shandong 5GW monocrystalline high-efficiency battery and 5GW high-efficiency large-size module projects will be put into production one after another; the company plans to invest and construct The 5GW high-efficiency large-size module project will proceed as planned. Through the introduction of new technologies and the smooth implementation of a series of new construction, expansion and reconstruction projects Product efficiency has been greatly improved, quality has continued to improve, and the scale of production capacity in each link has been increased in an orderly manner.

5. Further strengthen the construction of the talent system and gather new forces for the development of the enterprise

During the reporting period, the company accelerated the introduction and cultivation of various types of talents to consolidate the talent guarantee for the development of the enterprise; Innovative platforms at all levels, such as workstations, attract industry leaders and outstanding scientific and technological talents, effectively enrich the company's talent team, and inject new strength and vitality into the com force.

2. Main business analysis

1. Overview

See "I. Overview" related content in "Discussion and Analysis of Business Conditions".

2. Income and cost

(1) Composition of operating income

					unit: yuan
	2020 year		2019 year		Year-on-year increase and decrease
	Amount	Proportion of operating income	Amount	Proportion of operating income	
Total operating income	9,033,399,139.65	100%	11,825,098,015.72	100%	-23.61%
sector					
PV industry	3,869,870,812.45	42.84%	4,764,654,748.42	40.29%	-18.78%
Communications industry	2,376,916,980.00	26.31%	2,224,394,046.35	18.81%	6.86%
other industry	2,719,153,541.09	30.10%	2,772,563,071.73	23.45%	-1.93%
Light rod fiber	67,457,806.11	0.75%	105,091,561.27	0.89%	-35.81%
Special communication equipment	0.00	0.00%	1,958,394,587.95	16.56%	-100.00%
Sub-product					
Flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cable	1,188,960,709.74	19.80%	2,088,126,181.63	17.66%	-14.33%

Metal conductor (copper wire + aluminum + Bar)	63,300,438.64	0.70%	84,472,527.79	0.71%	-25.06%
Cable material	566,453,724.86	6.27%	788,627,177.19	6.67%	-28.17%
Marine cable	466,086,170.11	5.16%	385,116,045.48	3.26%	21.02%
Optical cable and other cables	1,933,523,384.82	21.40%	1,635,240,575.74	13.83%	18.24%
Optical fiber and optical rod	67,049,816.55	0.74%	105,039,835.60	0.89%	-36.17%
Photovoltaic modules and cells	2,227,387,297.92	24.66%	3,143,190,873.11	26.58%	-29.14%
Photovoltaic power station	1,068,480,760.19	11.83%	117,062,352.67	0.99%	812.74%
Poverty Alleviation Power Station	-25,968,349.39	-0.29%	710,272,165.05	6.01%	-103.66%
PV	397,651,790.47	4.40%	425,089,758.48	3.59%	-6.45%
Power plant operation and maintenance and he	130,166,534.21	1.44%	108,374,865.03	0.92%	20.11%
Materials and rent	350,306,801.53	3.88%	276,727,073.94	2.34%	26.59%
Special communication equipment	0.00	0.00%	1,957,758,584.01	16.56%	-100.00%
Sub-region					
northeast	278,258,687.24	3.08%	284,775,328.10	2.41%	-2.29%
North China	386,901,814.03	4.28%	833,168,041.93	7.05%	-53.56%

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East China	2,149,189,831.47	23.79%	4,567,213,343.89	38.62%	-52.94%
South China	2,150,636,420.83	23.81%	1,737,093,804.42	14.69%	23.81%
Central China	492,397,641.70	5.45%	309,222,421.00	2.61%	59.24%
northwest	936,185,018.31	10.36%	943,918,087.54	7.98%	-0.82%
southwest	102,615,505.27	1.14%	200,212,552.40	1.69%	-48.75%
foreign	2,537,214,220.80	28.09%	2,949,494,436.44	24.94%	-13.98%

(2) Situation of industries, products or regions that account for more than 10% of the company’s operating income or operating profit

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

unit: yuan

	Operating income	Operating costs	Gross margin	Operating income compared with the same period of the previous year		
				Increase and decrease amount	Increase and decrease percentage	Increase and decrease percentage
sector						
PV industry	3,869,870,812.45	3,847,831,192.42	0.57%	-18.78%	-9.15%	-10.54%
Communications industry	2,376,916,980.00	2,089,605,606.87	12.09%	6.86%	8.46%	-1.30%
other industry	2,719,153,541.09	2,318,375,162.10	14.74%	-1.93%	3.59%	-4.54%
Fiber optic rod industry	67,457,806.11	95,176,081.40	-41.09%	-35.81%	-32.55%	-6.83%
Sub-product						
Flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cable	1,788,960,769.74	1,488,505,839.79	16.79%	-14.33%	-14.41%	0.08%
Metal conductor (copper wire+ Aluminum rod)	63,300,438.64	65,820,493.66	-3.98%	-25.06%	-18.55%	-8.31%
Cable material	566,453,724.86	493,273,817.26	12.92%	-28.17%	-26.08%	-2.46%
Marine cable	466,086,170.11	393,612,037.57	15.55%	21.02%	22.73%	-1.17%
Optical cables and other cables	1,933,523,384.82	1,721,326,838.68	10.97%	18.24%	26.83%	-6.03%
Optical fiber and optical rod	67,049,816.55	95,176,081.40	-41.95%	-36.17%	-32.23%	-8.25%
Photovoltaic modules and batteries piece	2,227,387,297.92	2,171,060,803.76	2.53%	-29.14%	-17.34%	-13.91%
Photovoltaic power station	1,068,480,760.19	1,185,079,708.71	-10.91%	812.74%	222.70%	202.80%
Poverty Alleviation Power Station	-25,968,349.39	132,678,624.94	-610.92%	-103.66%	-81.16%	-611.80%

PV	397,651,790.47	182,375,782.66	54.14%	-6.45%	-3.81%	-1.26%
Power plant operation and maintenance and other	130,166,534.21	91,914,249.68	29.39%	20.11%	-18.86%	33.91%
Materials and rent	350,306,801.53	330,163,764.68	5.75%	26.59%	40.51%	-9.34%
Sub-region						
North-east area	278,258,687.24	270,121,060.80	2.92%	-2.29%	16.23%	-15.46%

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North China	386,901,814.03	384,240,517.99	0.69%	-53.56%	-45.94%	-14.00%
Huadong Region	2,149,189,831.47	1,924,256,156.85	10.47%	-52.94%	-47.44%	-9.37%
South China	2,150,636,420.83	1,950,269,936.54	9.32%	23.81%	26.19%	-1.71%
Central China	492,397,641.70	456,933,622.51	7.20%	59.24%	76.01%	-8.84%
North-west region	936,185,018.31	906,624,842.00	3.16%	-0.82%	9.17%	-8.86%
Southwest Region	102,615,505.27	111,563,216.27	-8.72%	-48.75%	-35.00%	-22.99%
foreign	2,537,214,220.80	2,346,978,689.83	7.50%	-13.98%	-10.06%	-4.03%

When the statistical caliber of the company's main business data is adjusted during the reporting period, the company's main business data adjusted according to the end of the reporting period in the most recent year
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Whether the company's physical sales income is greater than the labor income

☒ Yes ☐ No

Category	project	unit	2020 year	2019 year	Year-on-year increase and decrease
	Sales volume	kilometer	192,597.58	192,494.93	0.05%
Flame-retardant and fire-resistant cable	Production	kilometer	183,987.12	201,967.24	-8.90%
	inventory	kilometer	7,544.25	16,154.71	-53.30%
	Sales volume	Ton	1,456.1	2,542.35	-42.73%
Metal conductor	Production	Ton	1,459.97	2,412	-39.47%
	inventory	Ton	19.1	15.23	25.38%
	Sales volume	Ton	69,254.59	89,604.18	-22.71%
Cable material	Production	Ton	68,164.21	90,772.91	-24.91%
	inventory	Ton	2,210.09	3,300.47	-33.04%
	Sales volume	kilometer	36,177.04	40,480.57	-10.63%
Marine cable	Production	kilometer	35,320.6	41,502.27	-14.89%
	inventory	kilometer	4,599.86	5,456.3	-15.70%
	Sales volume	Megawatt	1,332.86	1,775.16	-24.92%
Photovoltaic cells and modules	Production	Megawatt	1,372.84	1,795.49	-23.54%
	inventory	Megawatt	171.62	131.64	30.38%
	Sales volume	Megawatt	167.7	7.69	2,080.82%
Commercial photovoltaic products	Production	Megawatt	2.57	3.2	-19.69%
	inventory	Megawatt	344.5	509.63	-32.40%
	Sales volume	Megawatt	10.77	126.97	-91.52%
Poverty Alleviation Photovoltaic Power Station	Production	Megawatt	0	95.17	-100.00%
	inventory	Megawatt	8.86	19.63	-54.86%

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optical fiber	Sales volume	Million core kilometers	351	406.26	-13.60%
	Production	Million core kilometers	352.76	407.19	-13.37%
	inventory	Million core kilometers	29.03	27.27	6.45%
Light stick	Sales volume	Kilogram	0	124,747.72	-100.00%
	Production	Kilogram	22,704.12	99,497.08	-77.18%
	inventory	Kilogram	30,645.95	7,941.83	285.88%
Special communication equipment	Sales volume	tower	0	12,925	-100.00%
	Production	tower	0	10,974	-100.00%
	inventory	tower	0	0	0.00%

Explanation of the reason why the relevant data has changed by more than 30% year-on-year

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. The inventory of flame-retardant and fire-resistant cables decreased by 53.30% compared with the same period last year, mainly because the company accelerated the flow of funds and compressed the inventory of flame-ret
2. The sales volume and production volume of metal conductors decreased by 42.73% and 39.47% respectively compared with the same period of last year. The main reason is that the company was affected by the epidemic an
- Lower the production and sales of metal conductors.
3. The inventory of cable materials decreased by 33.04% compared with the same period last year, mainly because the company accelerated the flow of funds and compressed the inventory of cable materials.
4. The sales volume of commercial photovoltaic power stations increased by 2,080.82% in the same period last year, mainly due to the increase in sales of commercial power stations in the country.
5. The sales volume, production volume, and inventory of poverty alleviation photovoltaic power stations decreased by -91.52%, -100.00%, and -54.86% respectively over the same period of last year, mainly due to: poverty a
- The business basically ends;
6. The sales volume and production volume of bare rods were reduced by 100%, 77.18%, and -54.86% respectively compared with the same period of last year, and the inventory volume increased by 285.88% compared with
- Due to the dual impact of the epidemic and the downturn in the optical fiber market, the optical rods have not been sold. The self-produced optical rods are drawn for the company's own use. In order to maintain the company's
- Average output and more inventory at the end of the year.
7. The sales volume and production volume of special communication equipment decreased by 100% respectively compared with the same period of last year, mainly because the company sold the equity of Zhongli Electronic
- Scope, the company mainly produces and sells special communication equipment.

(4) The performance of the major sales contracts signed by the company as of the reporting period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(5) Composition of operating costs

Industry and product classification

		unit: yuan				
Category	project	2020 year		2019 year		Year-on-year increase and decrease
		Amount	Proportion of operating cost	Amount	Proportion of operating cost	
PV industry	Operating costs	3,847,831,192.42	46.08%	4,235,197,732.53	42.26%	-9.15%
Communications industry	Operating costs	2,089,605,606.87	25.02%	1,926,698,360.12	19.23%	8.46%
other industry	Operating costs	2,318,375,162.10	27.76%	2,238,003,282.15	22.33%	3.59%
Fiber optic rod industry	Operating costs	95,176,081.40	1.14%	141,098,401.76	1.41%	-32.55%
Operating costs of special communication equipment companies		0.00	0.00%	1,480,302,910.66	14.77%	-100.00%

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industry		unit: yuan				
product category	project	2020 year		2019 year		Year-on-year increase and decrease
		Amount	Proportion of operating cost	Amount	Proportion of operating cost	
Operating cost of flame-retardant and fire-resistant cables		1,739,062,320.71	17.82%	1,739,062,320.71	17.35%	-14.41%
Metal conductor (copper wire+ Aluminum rod)	Operating costs	65,820,493.66	0.79%	80,813,146.70	0.81%	-18.55%

Cable material	Operating costs	493,273,817.26	5.91% 667,343,119.20	6.66%	-26.08%
Marine cable	Operating costs	393,612,037.57	4.71% 320,708,591.71	3.20%	22.73%
Operating costs of optical cables and other cables		5721,326,838.68	20.61% 1,357,222,247.29	13.54%	26.83%
Optical fiber and optical cable	Operating costs	95,176,081.40	1.14% 140,432,633.07	1.40%	-32.23%
Photovoltaic modules and batteries	Operating costs	2,171,060,803.76	26.00% 2,626,379,915.70	26.21%	-17.34%
Photovoltaic power station	Operating costs	1,185,079,708.71	14.19% 367,243,687.20	3.66%	222.70%
Poverty Alleviation Project	Operating costs	132,678,624.94	1.59% 704,079,780.86	7.03%	-81.16%
PV	Operating costs	182,375,782.66	2.18% 189,594,809.15	1.89%	-3.81%
Power plant operation and maintenance and other	Operating costs	91,914,249.68	1.10% 113,279,028.66	1.13%	-18.86%
Materials and rent	Operating costs	330,163,764.68	3.95% 234,972,092.69	2.34%	40.51%
Special communication equipment	Operating costs	0.00	0.00% 1,480,169,314.28	14.77%	100.00%

illustrate

years	project	Raw materials	Hydropower and other	Depreciation expenses, wages and welfare expenses, other manufacturing expenses	
2020	flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cable	92.64%	0.31%	0.90%	4.07% 2.08%
2020	copper conductor	90.45%	1.94%	2.52%	3.10% 1.99%
2020	cable materials	90.88%	2.48%	1.86%	3.16% 1.62%
2020	marine cable	88.75%	1.06%	3.61%	5.56% 1.02%
2020	crystalline silicon solar photovoltaic products	77.12%	2.14%	8.40%	2.17% 10.17%
2020	Fiber	79.96%	2.71%	5.78%	2.99% 8.56%
2020	light stick	48.82%	6.58%	21.85%	3.53% 19.22%
2019	flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cable	95.37%	0.16%	0.88%	2.63% 0.95%
2019	copper conductor	93.62%	1.57%	1.70%	1.68% 1.43%
2019	cable materials	91.81%	2.24%	1.70%	3.02% 1.23%
2019	marine cable	87.35%	1.15%	2.67%	6.38% 2.46%
2019	crystalline silicon solar photovoltaic products	79.13%	3.01%	6.38%	3.21% 8.27%
2019	optical fiber	83.02%	2.90%	5.04%	3.90% 5.15%
2019	light stick	46.02%	8.37%	24.61%	5.66% 15.34%
	Special communication equipment in 2019	99.63%	0.04%	0.14%	0.18% 0.01%

(6) Whether the consolidation scope has changed during the reporting period

√ Yes □ No

The subject of the scope of the consolidated financial statements of this period has changed compared with the previous period. For details, please refer to the content of “8. Changes in the scope of consolidation” of “Section 1

(7) Major changes or adjustments to the company’s business, products or services during the reporting period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(8) Main sales customers and main suppliers

The company’s main sales customers

Total sales amount of the top five customers (yuan) 2,477,179,108.29

The total sales amount of the top five customers accounted for the proportion of the total annual sales 27.42%

Among the top five customer sales, the sales of related parties accounted for the total annual sales ratio example 0.00%

Profile of the company’s top 5 customers

Serial number	client’s name	Sales (yuan)	Percentage of total annual sales
---------------	---------------	--------------	----------------------------------

1	Client 1	1,249,991,735.10	13.84%
2	Client 2	530,289,557.53	5.87%
3	Client 3	312,718,186.43	3.46%
4	Client 4	192,614,531.01	2.13%
5	Customer 5	191,565,098.22	2.12%
total		2,477,179,108.29	27.42%

Other information of major customers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Company's main suppliers

Total purchase amount of the top five suppliers (yuan)	1,519,728,417.44
Proportion of the total purchase amount of the top five suppliers to the total annual purchase	31.15%
Among the top five suppliers, the purchase amount of related parties accounts for the total annual purchase amount	
Proportion	15.13%

Information of the company's top 5 suppliers

Serial number	Supplier name	Purchase amount (yuan)	Percentage of total annual purchases
1	Supplier 1	509,077,975.14	10.44%
2	Supplier 2	385,635,997.21	7.91%
3	Supplier 3	235,429,407.50	4.83%

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4	Supplier 4	229,071,722.79	4.70%
5	Supplier 5	160,513,314.80	3.29%
total		1,519,728,417.44	31.15%

Other information of major suppliers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Expenses

unit: yuan

	2020 year	2019 year	Year-on-year increase and decrease	Description of major changes
sales expense	217,524,435.16	527,813,413.36	-58.79%	The reduction in transportation costs during the reporting period is due to the The company implements the new revenue standards, and the company will directly Receiving the related transportation and customs fees in the business Listed in this book.
Management costs	625,161,284.80	585,272,565.94	6.82%	
Financial expenses	591,447,863.77	656,006,910.03	-9.84%	
R&D expenses	283,669,115.96	433,080,290.53	-34.50%	Mainly due to the decrease in R&D material costs during the reporting period

4. R&D investment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company always insisted on technological innovation and attached great importance to R&D investment. Facing the increasingly fierce market competition environment, the company was committed to the improvement of new processes, continue to increase R&D and innovation in the fields of monocrystalline high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and photovoltaic modules, 5G special cables, and marine cables, and strive to expand product application areas and continuously enhance the company's core competitiveness. The company maintains its leading position in technology and competitive advantage in the market, and enables the company to continue to develop and grow. In the future, the company will continue to increase investment in R&D to expand product application areas and continuously enhance the company's core competitiveness.

During the reporting period, 9 invention patents, 114 utility model patents and 5 appearance patents have been granted. As of the end of the reporting period, there are still 962 patents within the validity period, of which there are 209 patents.

The company's R&D investment

	2020 year	2019 year	Change ratio
Number of R&D personnel (person)	1,006	974	3.29%
Proportion of R&D personnel	15.35%	13.64%	1.71%

R&D investment amount (yuan)	283,669,115.96	433,080,290.53	-34.50%
R&D investment as a percentage of operating income	3.14%	3.66%	-0.52%
Capitalized amount of R&D investment (yuan)	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Capitalized R&D investment accounts for R&D investment proportion	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Reasons for the significant change in the proportion of total R&D investment in operating income from the previous year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Reasons for the substantial changes in the capitalization rate of R&D investment and its rationality

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Cash flow

unit: yuan			
project	2020 year	2019 year	Year-on-year increase and decrease
Subtotal of cash inflow from operating activities	13,024,660,705.59	14,724,307,646.62	-11.54%
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	12,775,999,125.03	10,584,108,519.89	20.71%
Net cash flow from operating activities	248,661,580.56	4,140,199,126.73	-93.99%
Forehead			
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	1,351,821,678.28	1,492,849,479.34	-9.45%
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities	1,274,941,366.45	903,336,460.54	41.14%
Net cash flow from investing activities	76,880,311.83	589,513,018.80	-86.96%
Forehead			
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	8,471,348,936.95	10,745,071,939.89	-21.16%
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities	9,921,239,901.09	14,564,621,253.21	-31.88%
Net cash flow from financing activities	-1,449,890,964.14	-3,819,549,313.32	40.03%
Forehead			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-1,202,061,594.93	990,099,752.59	-221.41%

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

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Due to the fact that the company realized more operating income in 2019, the company's operating income in 2020 fell by 23.61% compared to 2019. At the end of 2018, part of the receivables was in 2019. At the end of 2019, the balance of accounts receivable decreased significantly. At the same time, due to changes in operating payables such as accounts payable and inventory balances, the net cash flow from operating activities decreased significantly compared to 2019.

2. The net cash flow from investment activities decreased by 86.96% compared to 2019, mainly due to the company's recovery of the investment funds from the sale of Zhongli Electronics in 2019.

Explanation of the reason for the significant difference between the company's net cash flow generated from operating activities during the reporting period and the current year's net profit

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of intangible assets, amortization of long-term deferred expenses, asset impairment losses, credit impairment losses, losses from changes in fair value, and deferred income tax Assets, deferred income tax liabilities and other items are net profit components. These items have changed significantly during the year, which affected the net profit during the reporting period, but no cash flow occurred, which influenced cash flow from operating activities;

(2) The company has increased the recovery of accounts receivable, and operating receivables such as accounts receivable have decreased significantly;

(3) Reduce inventory and change inventory to increase operating cash inflow;

3. Analysis of non-main business

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

unit: yuan				
	Amount	Percentage of total profit	Reasons for formation	Is it sustainable
Investment income	-99,201,244.44	3.94%	is mainly from the sale of commercial power stations	

			loss
Changes in fair value gains and losses	7,433,576.86	-0.30%	Mainly 30% equity investment income
			Loss of inventory price fall in the current period
			-530,147,124.22 yuan, fixed capital
Asset impairment	-1,250,089,845.78	49.63%	Production impairment loss -482,798,128.15
			Yuan, impairment loss of construction in progress
			-233,991,421.04 yuan
Non-operating income	13,439,964.06	-0.53%	Mainly tax exemptions for overseas project companies
			Exemption and gains from disposal of fixed assets
Operating expenses	185,883,144.09	-7.38%	Mainly due to the loss of fixed assets disposal this year
			lose

4. Analysis of assets and liabilities

1. Major changes in asset composition

The company will implement the new revenue standard or the new lease standard for the first time from 2020 and adjust and implement the relevant items of the financial statement at the beginning of the year

Be applicable

	End of 2020		Early 2020		Increase or decrease in proportion	Description of major changes
	Amount	Percentage of total assets	Amount	Percentage of total assets		
		example		example		
Money funds	3,172,331,926.	19.53%	3,536,950,958.	16.52%	3.01%	
	95		97			
accounts receivable	3,430,269,266.	21.12%	5,495,001,805.	25.66%	-4.54%	
	97		68			
stock	2,240,230,535.	13.79%	3,592,906,337.	16.78%	-2.99%	
	79		08			
Investment real estate	28,072,525.64	0.17%		0.00%	0.17%	
Long-term equity investment	635,394,760.5	3.91%	602,847,345.27	2.82%	1.09%	
	3					
Fixed assets	2,910,677,546.	17.92%	3,880,173,528.	18.12%	-0.20%	
	86		34			
Construction in progress	555,333,587.6	3.42%	623,003,682.46	2.91%	0.51%	
	1					
short-term loan	4,087,073,607.	25.16%	4,415,585,187.	20.62%	4.54%	
	70		79			
Long term loan	353,052,639.4	2.17%	442,903,702.80	2.07%	0.10%	
	1					

unit: yuan

twenty two

2. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

	Current fair price		Included in equity	Withdrawal for the	Current period	Current period	Other changes	Ending number
project	Opening number	Accumulated fair value	Impairment	Forehead	Forehead	Forehead		
		Value change gains and losses						
		Value change						

unit: yuan

monetary assets			
1. Transactional finance			
Assets (excluding deposits)	46,549,000.00	1,567,200.00	19,206,600.00
Financial assets)			39,963,600.00
2. Derivative financing			
Produce	1,562,035.72	-1,562,035.72	-1,562,035.72
			0.00
4. Other equity work			
Investment	563,824,202.14	-103,740,487.28	-188,880,075.14
			438,483,714.72
Small financial assets	582,182,637.86	-103,735,323.14	-171,235,511.14
count	6	14	00
			.72
Foreign exchange forward contract			
make an appointment	0.00	2,000,052.68	2,000,052.68
			2,000,052.68
			8
Total of the above	582,182,637.86	-101,735,270.14	-169,235,458.14
	6	46	32
			.40
Financial liabilities	0.00		
			0.00
Other changes			
During the reporting period, whether the measurement attributes of the company's main assets have changed significantly			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

3. Restrictions on asset rights as of the end of the reporting period

project	Current period	Previous period
1. Assets used for borrowing, bond issuance, mortgage or pledge		
net value of fixed assets	1,551,093,536.66	1,910,035,574.04
Net intangible assets	248,817,228.47	162,947,921.10
Investment real estate	28,072,525.64	
stock	1,299,405,679.36	1,864,777,688.49
Equity	1,660,467,000.00	3,095,934,051.78
Other equity investments	387,889,100.00	
Bank acceptance draft	-	6,990,000.00
2. To pay a deposit for the issuance of bank acceptance bills	1,050,870,616.24	988,062,304.00
3. Paying a deposit for the issuance of a letter of credit	31,081,461.52	14,014,403.48
		twenty three

4. Paying a deposit for issuing a letter of guarantee	138,384,568.16	145,735,121.80
V. Margin paid for borrowing	2,826,418.68	28,154,800.00
6. Accounts receivable used for loan pledge	449,875,223.29	580,949,686.70
7. Commercial acceptance bills that have been endorsed or discounted but not terminated for confirmation	5,951,984.18	85,767,966.57
8. Financing of receivables pledged for the issuance of bank acceptance bills	17,559,318.00	11,951,373.49
IX. Margin pledged for other units' borrowings	778,776,862.30	
total	7,701,071,522.50	8,895,320,891.45

V. Analysis of investment status

1. Overall situation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Major equity investments obtained during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Significant non-equity investment in progress during the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

unit: yuan

title	investor	Is it	Investment in this report	End of report period	Funds come from	Project progress	Expected receipt	End of report period	Percentage	Disclosure date	Disclosure request
say	Mode	Fixed capital	Project investment	Period investment	Cumulative real source	Spend	beneficial	Cumulative	Degree and	Period (such as)	Period (such as)
		Investment	industry	Amount	International investment			Cash receipt	Calculate income	Have	Have
Up to date					Deadline not reached						
					beneficials reason						
					Due to green						
					Haixining						
					Climate						
					And construction						
					Approval, etc.						
					Reason to make						
					Engineering progress						
					2021						
					Degree						
					April 28						
					Influence; and day						
					Giant tide						
					Xunnet						
					Due to						
					U.S. Trade						
					Friction rise						
					Level, this item						
					Equipment						
					Purchase by						
					Zero tariff						

twenty four

increase to
10%, using
Purchase period extension
Long; at the same time
By the market
And industry
Environmental impact
Ring, fiber
Price since
2019 year
Appeared
Larger
Degree drops.
Subject to the above
Causal shadow
Sound, company
Active release
Slow construction
schedule. for
Lower recruitment
Raise funds
Investment wind
Risk, combined
In the company
Long-term
Development strategy,
The company plans to
Will project
Reach
Can be booked
Usage status
State time
extend till

2021
December 31
day.

total	-	-	-	67,564.6	539,761,	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
				50.42	078.55							

4. Financial asset investment

(1) Securities investment

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

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unit: yuan

Securities kind	Securities code	Securities say	Creation period	Capital cost	Quantity	Initial value	Fairness value	Change loss	Current purchase amount	Use of this period profit and loss	Period-end accounting value	Funds come from
Domestic and overseas stock	832280	goods	20,757,000.00	Fair price Value measure	38,396,400.00	1,567,200.00	19,206,600.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	39,963,600.00
total			20,757,000.00	-	38,396,400.00	1,567,200.00	19,206,600.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	39,963,600.00

Securities Investment Approval Board Announcement
Disclosure date May 17, 2012

Announcement of Securities Investment Approval Shareholders' Meeting
Disclosure date (if any)

(2) Investment in derivatives

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

There was no derivative investment in the company during the reporting period.

5. Use of raised funds

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Overall use of raised funds

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan

Recruitment year	Recruitment method	Fund raising lump sum	This issue has been raised	During the reporting period changes	Unused	Idle for two years
			Fundraising	Change of purpose	Fund raising	Raised above
			Total gold	Total gold	Use and go	Amount of funds
				Total gold	Forehead	Amount ratio
					Amount ratio	
					lump sum	
					Towards	
2017 year	Non-public development Stocks	308,482.18	6,332.16	214,412.41	0	152,281.74
					49.36%	174.6
						0
total	-	308,482.18	6,332.16	214,412.41	0	152,281.74
					49.36%	174.6
						0

Description of the overall use of raised funds

Funds raised by non-public issuance of shares in 2017: According to the company's fifth in 2015, sixth in 2016, eighth in 2016 and second in 2017
The resolution of the second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.
"Approval of the Issuance of Stocks" approved, the company non-publicly issued 232,670,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) with a par value of RMB 1.00 each,

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The price was RMB 13.35, and the total amount of funds raised was RMB 3,106,144,500.00. After deducting the issuance cost of RMB 21,322,670.00, the actual raised

The net amount of funds is RMB 3,084,821,830.00. The actual time for the above-mentioned raised funds to be in place is December 29, 2017, deposited in the company's special account for raised funds

Household. The funds raised by the above non-public issuance of new shares have been verified by Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (special general partnership) and issued Tianheng Yanzi (2017) No. 00164

"Verification report".

The first interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 reviewed and approved the "Regarding the use of raised funds to increase the capital of its wholly-owned subsidiary Talesun

"Proposal", agreeing that the company intends to subscribe to Suzhou Talesun Solar Technology Co.

Technology Co., Ltd. has increased its registered capital. After the capital increase is completed, Talesun Solar's registered capital will increase from RMB 2,965,056,476 to RMB 4,027,010,940,76.

It is still a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

The first interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 and the first interim meeting of the fourth board of supervisors in 2018 reviewed and approved the

The Proposal for Si Tenghui Photovoltaic to Use the Raised Funds to Replace the Self-raised Funds of the Pre-invested Fundraising Projects", agreeing to the Zhongli Group's wholly-owned subsidiary to raise funds through

As of December 31, 2017, RMB 734,968,200 was exchanged for the initial investment in the "50MW project in Macun District, Henan, 20MW project in the first phase of Anhui Dingyuan,

Self-raised funds for Anhui Dingyuan Phase II 20MW Project, Anhui Fengle 20MW Project, and Zhejiang Huzhou 60MW Project.

The first extraordinary meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 and the first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2018 reviewed and approved the

Proposal on Changing the Implementation Subject and Implementation Location of Fund-raising Projects", agreeing to implement the fund-raising project "600 tons of optical fiber preforms and 13 million core kilometers of c

The main body was changed from Changshu Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. to Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., and the implementation location was correspondingly from Tenghui Road, Cha

No. 8 was changed to No. 17, Kunlun East Road, Chengdong District, Xining City.

The fourth interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Using Part of Idle Raised Funds to Temporarily Supplement Working Capital".

"The Case", it was agreed that the company should use no more than 100 million yuan (including the amount) of idle raised funds to temporarily supplement working capital. As of May 21, 2019, the company has

Returned all the 100,000 million yuan of raised funds to the special account for raised funds, and promptly notify the company's sponsor and sponsor agent of the return of the above-mentioned raised funds.

Table person.

The fifth interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 reviewed and approved the "Regarding the company's proposed use of raised funds to increase

"Proposal on Capital", agreeing that the company intends to subscribe to Qinghai Zhongli's new

Registered capital. After the capital increase is completed, Qinghai Zhongli's registered capital will increase from 193,300,000 yuan to 821,125,000 yuan, and the company's shareholding will increase from 77.60% to

94.73%.

The ninth meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company and the ninth meeting of the fourth board of supervisors deliberated and passed the "Proposal on Changing Part of the Fund-raising Projects" and a

Changes were made to the "Henan Xiangfu District 80MW Project" and "Jiangxi Yugan 100MW Project" in the 350MW photovoltaic power plant project that was funded by the project. The original plan was to invest in these

Purpose The raised funds of RMB 535,344,900 are planned to be all invested in "Antu County 32.48MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project" and "Chengde County 33.3MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project".

Project", "43.4MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project in Minhe County" and "37.5MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project in Fengning County".

The eleventh interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 reviewed and approved the "Regarding the use of raised funds to increase the

"Proposal", agreeing that the company intends to subscribe to Suzhou Talesun Solar Technology Co.

Technology Co., Ltd. has increased its registered capital. After this capital increase is completed, Talesun Solar's registered capital will increase from RMB 4,027,010,940,76 to RMB 4,562,355,407.76.

It is still a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company.

The fourth extraordinary meeting of the company's fifth board of directors in 2020 and the third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020 reviewed and approved the

And the proposal of permanently supplementing the working capital with the surplus raised funds", agreed that the company's raised funds investment project "350MW photovoltaic power station project" should be closed and

The surplus raised funds and interest income after the closing of the project will be used to permanently supplement the working capital. As of May 12, 2020, the company has

The balance and interest income totaling RMB 282,638,800 were transferred to the company's general account for permanent supplement of working capital.

The sixth temporary meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2019 reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Using Part of Idle Raised Funds to Temporarily Supplement Liquidity",

It is agreed that the company will temporarily supplement working capital with idle raised funds not exceeding 100 million yuan (including the figure). As of May 19, 2020, the company has

The 100 million yuan raised funds were returned to the special account for raised funds, and the company's sponsor and sponsor representatives were notified of the return of the above-mentioned raised funds in a timely man

people.

The fifth temporary meeting of the company's fifth board of directors in 2020 reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Using Part of Idle Raised Funds to Temporarily Supplement Liquidity",

It is agreed that the company will use no more than 728 million yuan (including the amount) of idle raised funds to temporarily supplement working capital. As of the end of the reporting period, the company has raised RMB

The raised funds were returned to the special account for raised funds, and the company's sponsor and sponsor representatives were notified of the return of the above-mentioned raised funds in a timely manner.

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(2) The situation of the pledged projects with raised funds

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan

Has it changed	As of the end of the period	As of the end of the period	Project feasible
Fund raising	Adjusted cast	This reporting period	

Commitment to investment projects	Investment direction	Investment amount (including part change)	Investment amount (lump sum)	Investment amount (1)	This reporting period investment amount (2)	Investment progress (3)=(2)/(1)	Use status day	Expected to be achieved	Whether to reach	Expected benefits	Major changes
Commitment to investment projects											
50MW in Macun District, Henan project	no	30,933.97	30,933.97		0 27,001.49	87.29%	2017 year March 01 day	-897.28	No	no	
Anhui Dingyuan Phase I 20MW And the second phase of 20MW project	no	24,927.14	24,927.14		0 9,126.92	36.61%	2017 year 01 month 01 day	791.39	No	no	
Anhui Fengle 20MW project Item	no	13,007.67	13,007.67		0 4,842.92	37.23%	2016 Dec 01 day	1,314.02	No	no	
60MW project in Huzhou, Zhejiang Item	no	37,331.66	37,331.66		0 37,096.86	99.37%	2016 Dec 01 day		Yes	no	
Antu County 32.48MW light Poverty Alleviation Project	Yes	12,062.01	12,062.01		0 12,068.42	100.05%	2018 December 31 day	-195.7	yes	no	
Chengde County 33.3MW Poverty Alleviation Project	Yes	13,616.11	13,616.11		0 13,637.95	100.16%	2018 December 31 day	-364.28	yes	no	
Minhe County 43.4MW light Poverty Alleviation Project	Yes	16,084.93	16,084.93		0 16,103.57	100.12%	2019 year June 30 day	-129.21	yes	no	
Fengning County 37.5MW Poverty Alleviation Project	Yes	11,771.44	11,771.44		0 11,765.3	99.95%	2018 December 31 day	-178.84	yes	no	
Annual output of 600 tons, 13 million Core Kilometer Optical Fiber Project	no	98,747.25	98,747.25	6,332.16	32,768.98	33.18%	2021 December 31 day		Not applicable		
Supplementary working capital		50,000	50,000		0 50,000	100.00%			Not applicable		
Subtotal of committed investment projects		308,482.18	308,482.18	6,332.16	214,412.41	-		340.1	-	-	
Over-raised funds to invest											

without											
total	-	308,482.18	308,482.18	6,332.16	214,412.41	-	-	340.1	-	-	
1. The "50MW Project in Macun District, Henan" started construction in October 2016. If you consider before September 29, 2016											
With the investment of its own funds, the investment progress of the project is 90.06%; "Anhui Dingyuan Phase I 20MW and Phase II 20MW Project"											
Construction started in April 2016. If the amount of investment with self-owned funds before September 29, 2016 is considered, the investment of the project will be											
The "Anhui Fengle 20MW Project" started construction in May 2016. If you consider the date of September 29, 2016											
Based on the investment amount of its own funds, the investment progress of the project is 87.54%. The investment progress of the above-mentioned projects has not reached 100% mainly due to											
During the construction process, the company reasonably reduced the project construction costs and expenses.											
2. "50MW Project in Macun District, Henan", "20MW Phase I and 20MW Phase II Project in Anhui Dingyuan" and "Anhui Fengle											
The benefits realized by the 20MW Project in 2020 were -8,972,800 yuan, 7,913,900 yuan, and 13,140,200 yuan, which did not reach the expected results.											
The specific reasons are: on the one hand, due to the gradual implementation of grid-connected elimination in the early stage, on the other hand, the actual total power generation price of these pr											
Did not reach the planned schedule. The forecasted electricity price includes on-grid electricity price and new energy subsidized electricity price. "Anhui Dingyuan Phase I 20MW Project" predicts that the electricity price is 0.86 yu											
Circumstances and reasons for Henan Macun District 50MW Project, Anhui Dingyuan Phase II 20MW Project, Anhui Fengle 20MW Project" forecast electricity prices are all 0.85											
(Divided into specific projects) Yuan/degree, affected by the "531" PV New Deal and other policies, the state temporarily does not arrange the construction scale of ordinary photovoltaic power plants in 2018. The company											
Part of the electricity subsidy income has not been recognized, "Henan Macun District 50MW Project", "Anhui Dingyuan Phase I 20MW and Phase II 20MW Project"											
The actual power generation price of "Project" and "Anhui Fengle 20MW Project" are 0.38 yuan/kWh, 0.38-0.86 yuan/kWh, and 0.64 yuan/kWh respectively.											
The electricity price for power generation is generally lower than the forecast electricity price, resulting in the project not reaching the expected benefits.											

	<p>3. At the third meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company, the</p> <p>The progress of the project was affected by the climate and construction approvals in Xining, Qinghai. Moreover, due to the escalation of Sino-US trade friction, the procurement of the project Of imported equipment increased from zero tariff to 10%, and the procurement period was extended. At the same time, affected by the market and industry environment, the price of optical fiber There was a significant decline in the year. In order to reduce the investment risk of raised funds, combined with the company's mid- and long-term development strategy, the company will The time for reaching the pre-determined usable status is extended to December 31, 2021. At the same time, according to the third-party appraisal agency's As a result of the assessment, the company has made provision for impairment of RMB 233,494,213.06 for this project on December 31, 2020.</p>
The feasibility of the project is significant	not applicable
Description of changes	
The amount and purpose of over-raised funds	not applicable
And use progress	
	Be applicable
	Occurred in the previous year
Fund-raising investment projects	The first extraordinary meeting of the company's fourth board of directors in 2018 and the first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2018, reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Changing the Implementation Subject and Implementation Location of Optical Fiber Preforms and Optical Fiber Fund-raising Projects" agreed that the fund-raising projects would
Change of construction site	The main body of the "Optical fiber preform, 13 million core kilometers optical fiber project" was changed from Changshu Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. to Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., the implementation location was changed from No. 8 Tenghui Road, Changkun Industrial Park, Shajiang Town, Changshu City to Kunlun, Chengdong District, Xin Road number 17.
	Be applicable
Fund-raising investment projects	Occurred in the previous year
Implementation method adjustment	The ninth meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company and the ninth meeting of the fourth board of "Project Proposal", the board of directors agreed to the company's decision on the "Henan Xiangfu District 80MW Project" and "Henan Xiangfu District 80MW Project" among the 350MW photovoltaic

	<p>"Jiangxi Yugan 100MW Project" has been changed. The original plan to invest RMB 535,344,900 in these projects will be changed.</p> <p>Don't invest in "Antu County 32.48MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project", "Chengde County 33.3MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project", "Minhe County 43.4MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project" and "37.5MW Photovoltaic Poverty Alleviation Project in Fengning County".</p>
	Be applicable
Raised funds for investment projects	The first interim meeting of the fourth board of directors in 2018 and the first interim meeting of the fourth board of supervisors in 2018 were reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Use of Raised Funds by its wholly-owned subsidiary Talesun Solar to replace self-raised funds invested in fund-raising projects in advance", agreeing to Zhongli
Periodic investment and replacement situation	All subsidiaries of the group used non-public issuance of shares to raise funds of RMB 734,968,200 in exchange as of December 31, 2017.
	In the "50MW project in Macun District, Henan, 20MW project in the first phase of Anhui Dingyuan, 20MW project in the second phase of Anhui Dingyuan, Fengle 20MW project, Zhejiang Huzhou 60MW project" self-raised funds.
	Be applicable
	The fourth interim meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2018 reviewed and approved the "Regarding the temporary use of some idle raised funds The Proposal on Supplementing Working Capital", agreeing that the company uses no more than 100 million yuan (including the amount) of idle raised funds to temporarily supplement the flow funds. As of May 21, 2019, the company returned 100 million yuan of raised funds to the special account for raised funds.
Use idle raised funds temporarily	The company's sponsor and sponsor representatives were notified of the return of the above-mentioned raised funds in a timely manner.
Supplementary liquidity situation	The sixth temporary meeting of the fourth board of directors of the company in 2019 reviewed and approved the "The Proposal on Replenishing Working Capital", agreeing that the company uses no more than 100 million yuan (including the amount) of idle raised funds to temporarily supplement the flow funds. As of May 19, 2020, the company has returned all the above-mentioned 100 million yuan of raised funds to the special account for raised funds
	And notified the company's sponsor and sponsor representatives of the return of the above-mentioned raised funds in a timely manner.
	The fifth temporary meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company in 2020 reviewed and approved the "The Proposal for Replenishing Working Capital", it is agreed that the company shall use no more than 728 million yuan (including the amount) of idle raised funds to temporarily supplement
Fund-raising for project implementation	As of the end of the reporting period, the company has returned 57.6 million yuan of raised funds to the special account for raised funds, and returned the above-mentioned raised funds
The amount and reason of the gold balance	The company's sponsor and sponsor representatives were notified of the situation in time.
	Be applicable
	The fourth interim meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company in 2020 reviewed and approved the Proposal on Raising Funds to Permanently Supplement Working Capital", the company's fund-raising project "350MW Photovoltaic Power
	The price of the components of the photovoltaic power station has dropped significantly. On the other hand, the company strictly abides by the relevant regulations on the use of raised funds during
	Proceeding from the actual situation of the project, based on the principles of saving, reasonable and effective, the raised funds are used scientifically and prudently, combined with the photovoltaic
	The situation and changes in relevant national policies, under the premise of ensuring the quality of the project and controlling risks, the cost of all aspects of the project construction
	Strict control, supervision and management have been carried out, and the construction cost of the project has been reasonably reduced through the reasonable scheduling and optimization of vari

As of December 31, 2020, the unused principal and interest of raised funds of RMB 1.746 million were deposited in a special account for raised funds.

(3) Change of raised funds

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√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Changed item	Project after change				As of the end of the reporting period				The project has reached the pre-determined				Changed item
	Corresponding	Original investment	Change in investment	Change in investment	Cumulative investment	Capital program	Definitely usable	During the reporting period	Whether it is significant	The project's feasibility is			Whether it is significant
	Item	Connaught	Item funds	International	Investment amount	(3)=(2)/(1)	State date	Current benefits	Calculation	Variety			
Antu County	Xiangfu District, Henan												
32.48MW	80MW items		12,062.01		0 12,068.42	100.05%	December 2018						
Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	Dry 100MW						31st of the month	-195.7	yes				no
Item	Dry 100MW												
Chengde County	Xiangfu District, Henan												
33.3MW	80MW items		13,616.11		0 13,637.95	100.16%	December 2018						
Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	Dry 100MW						31st of the month	-364.28	yes				no
Item	Dry 100MW												
Minhe County	Xiangfu District, Henan												
43.4MW	80MW items		16,084.93		0 16,103.57	100.12%	2019 06						
Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	Dry 100MW						30th	-129.21	yes				no
Item	Dry 100MW												
Fengning County	Xiangfu District, Henan												
37.5MW	80MW items		11,771.44		0 11,765.3	99.95%	December 2018						
Photovoltaic Power Generation Project	Dry 100MW						31st of the month	-178.84	yes				no
Item	Dry 100MW												
total	-		53,534.49		0 53,575.24	-	-	-868.03	-				-

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Significant changes in the feasibility of the project after the change
Description of the situation not applicable

6. Major assets and equity sales

1. Sales of major assets

□ Applicable √ Not applicable
The company did not sell any major assets during the reporting period.

2. The sale of major equity

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

7. Analysis of major holding companies

√ Applicable □ Not applicable
Major subsidiaries and shareholding companies that have an impact on the company's net profit by more than 10%

Unit: ten thousand yuan

Company Name	Type of company	Main business	Registered capital	Total assets	Net assets	Operating income	operating profit	Net profit
Talesun Solar	Subsidiary	Photovoltaic power generation	456,235.58	879,460.39	264,118.6	387,930.73	-179,101.74	-224,309.71
		Product development						
		Manufacturing and sales						

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Company Name	Methods of acquiring and disposing of subsidiaries during the reporting period	Impact on production operations and performance
Zhongli Talesun (Changshu) New Energy Co., Ltd.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Nilek County Zhongli Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	transfers all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Turpan North China Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Fuhai Aifeisheng Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Changshu Shunzhuo Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
UJ EARTH LLC.	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let

Talesun Solar Enerji Anonim Sirketi	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Urdel Energy SRL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let

BUGANVILLA SOLAR PV, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
ESPINO SOLAR PV, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
LAUREL SOLAR PV, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
CAMELIA SOLAR PV, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
ABEDUL NEW ENERGY, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
ENEBRO NEW ENERGY, SL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
GARESSIO SRL	Transfer all equity	Contribute to the optimization of the company's asset allocation and complete the transformation of power plants let
Ningxia Zhongli Chunhui New Energy Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Talesun Huanfa (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. newly established		Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Zhongli Talesun (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. newly established		Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Chifeng Chihui New Energy Power Generation Technology Co., Ltd.		Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Lueyang Changxing Talesun Power Technology Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Nongguang Promotion Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
TALESUN NEW ENERGY VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
TALESUN SOLAR TECHNOLOGY(SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Talesun (Changshu) Green Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Talesun (Changshu) Photovoltaic Trading Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development

Suqian Talesun Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Suqian Talesun New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
TALESUN SOLAR FRANCE	New	Contribute to the company's investment in photovoltaic new energy business, Construction, development
Description of the main holding and shareholding companies		

8. The situation of the structured entities controlled by the company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Prospects for the company's future development

(1) Industry development trend

1. Cable industry

In 2020, my country's communications industry as a whole will show a steady and positive trend, and the industry will continue to move towards high quality. Smart city, industrial internet, cloud computing, digital New businesses such as the economy and new smart cities have become the number one engine for growth. The construction of new information infrastructure such as 5G has been accelerated, and the innovation of industry ir It has played an important role in prevention and control, serving the people's livelihood, and supporting the digital transformation of enterprises. In 2021, the two sessions will review the government work report, the outline o The development plan and other documents have also given just right support for burden reduction in the development of the communications industry, and at the same time pointed out a path for the development of the indust Against the background of the current situation, the communications industry will usher in new opportunities for development.

2. Photovoltaic new energy industry

In 2020, although the world is affected by the new crown pneumonia epidemic, the global new photovoltaic installed capacity will still reach 130GW, a year-on-year increase of 13%, maintaining a good growth momentum. At the same time, according to the data of the China Photovoltaic Industry Association, it is estimated that the global installed photovoltaic capacity will be 150-170GW in 2021, and it is expected to reach 270-330 The compound growth rate from 2021-2025 is 15-20%, which will show an explosive growth trend.

In 2020, my country's newly installed photovoltaic capacity will be 48.2GW, an increase of 60% year-on-year. As of 2020, the cumulative installed capacity of my country's photovoltaic market will be 253GW. According The PV Industry Association predicts that my country's newly installed photovoltaic capacity in 2021 is expected to be 55-65GW, and during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the average annual domestic new installed capaci

Against the background of global demand growth, my country's photovoltaic enterprises have been expanding steadily, technological innovation has been advancing, and export growth has continued to increase. The rapid growth momentum will still be maintained.

(2) The company's development plan for 2021

In 2021, the company will continue to focus on optical communications, cables and photovoltaics.

Cable segment: The company will consolidate and expand its leading advantages in the fields of flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cables, 5G communication hybrid cables, and accelerate the expansion of the cc Source automotive, new energy batteries, automotive electronics, servers, industrial control equipment, medical equipment and home appliances and other downstream markets.

Photovoltaic sector: The company will continue to improve the conversion efficiency and product quality of large-size monocrystalline high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and photovoltaic modules, optimize production ca Build production capacity of large-size single crystal high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and modules, and realize full-production operation of high-efficiency PERC cells and modules. At the same time, it will actively promote The mass production transformation of R&D results of wafers and components, through the promotion of mass production technology innovation, large-scale production and refined management, and constantly launch new pr Technology to meet the growing demand for high-efficiency solar cells and components.

(3) Risks that may be faced in the realization of the company's business objectives

The company has always remained stable in terms of industry competition pattern, development trends, and business plans. In the future, we will continue to strengthen the identification and control of risk factors to ens Continued and stable development; the company will identify the main risk factors that may adversely affect the production and operation status, financial status and sustainable profitability, and The importance of impact is sorted as follows:

1. Accounts receivable risk: As of the end of the reporting period, the company's PV sector accounts receivable balance was 2.887 billion yuan, accounting for 84.17% of the accounts receivable balance of the consolid Among them, the balance of receivables from commercial power stations and poverty alleviation power stations is 1.875 billion yuan. There is a certain risk of recycling.

Measures: Establish a risk control department for accounts receivable, strengthen the management and control of accounts receivable, and increase the collection of accounts receivable; take account receivable recovery One of the important indicators for the evaluation of each subsidiary; to establish an evaluation system in which the evaluation of accounts receivable is fully linked to the performance of relevant responsible persons.

2. National industrial policy risk: One of the company's main businesses, photovoltaic new energy, is an industry that is susceptible to national industrial policies. If relevant policies change, it may Uncertain impact on the industry and the company.

Measures: Through technological upgrading and transformation of photovoltaic cells and modules, the production capacity and efficiency will be increased, and the market competitiveness and market share of photovol The business should choose projects with better comprehensive conditions, and at the same time improve the project review system, and do a good job of relevant project review before the start of construction.

3. The risk of raw material price fluctuations: the company's main raw materials such as copper, aluminum, PVC, silicon wafers, etc. fluctuate significantly due to the impact of the macro economy, and the prices of this The stability of the company affects the stability of the company's profitability to a certain extent.

Measures: According to the sales contract price, sign the raw material purchase contract corresponding to the guarantee contract gross profit margin, adopt the price linkage mechanism, the VMI inventory management Through continuous strengthening of risk prevention and control of raw material procurement, reasonable control of inventory levels, optimization of product structure, technical improvements and other measures to avoid or r The resulting risk.

4. Exchange rate fluctuation risk: For the company's overseas business, when the RMB exchange rate fluctuates greatly, it will have a certain impact on the company's profitability.

Measures: The company actively adjusts product prices according to changes in exchange rates to ensure reasonable sales and profit margins of products; grasp foreign exchange settlement and overseas business investr Time to avoid or reduce exchange rate risk.

5. The risk of new crown pneumonia: The outbreak of new crown pneumonia in 2020 will have a serious impact on the global economy. Although the epidemic has been initially controlled globally, if the epidemic The virus has mutated, cannot be effectively controlled, and continues to spread, which may affect the recovery of the global economy and cause a full impact on the global photovoltaic industry, and may even delay or Reduce the growth of photovoltaic market demand, which will have a greater adverse impact on the company's production and operation, and the launch of new production capacity.

Measures: The company actively adjusts its own production capacity structure and invests in the construction of large-size monocrystalline high-efficiency photovoltaic cells and module projects to better meet the market The demand for efficient photovoltaic cells and components. At the same time, the company will strengthen internal management and control, enhance the ability to predict uncontrollable risks, and formulate appropriate inver Flexible sales and procurement methods, try to reduce the adverse effects of uncontrollable risks, enhance the company's profitability, and strive to achieve the company's business plan.

10. Reception of research, communication, interviews and other activities

1. Registration form for reception of research, communication, interviews and other activities during the reporting period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Main inside

Reception time Reception location Reception method Reception object type Reception object Content and provided information on the basic situation of the survey

material

Shenwan Hongyuan Group

Company limited by shares,

CITIC Securities

Co., Ltd., Dacheng

Limited fund management

See Juchao Information for details

Company, Fuanda Key net For details, please refer to Juchao Information Network

Golden Management Co., Ltd. (Www.cninfo.c (Www.cninfo.com)

Company, HSBC Jinxinji om)

Golden Management Co., Ltd.

Division, Penghua Fund Management

Management Co., Ltd., Rong

Through fund management

Co., Ltd., ICBC Rui

March 10, 2020 day

Company meeting room

Telephone communication mechanism

Trust Fund Management has

Limited company, Zhongrongji

Golden Management Co., Ltd.

Division, Shanghai Everbright Certificate

Bond asset management

Limited company, CCB

Financial Management Limited Liability

Ren company

Section 5 Important Matters

1. The company’s common stock profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserves

During the reporting period, the common stock profit distribution policy, especially the formulation, implementation or adjustment of the cash dividend policy

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. The formulation of profit distribution policies and the implementation of the profit distribution plan during the reporting period
While maintaining steady development, the company pays full attention to the reasonable opinions and demands of investors, especially small and medium investors, and strengthens the awareness of returning to shareholders. In accordance with the "Shareholder Return Plan for the Next Three Years (2018-2020)" that has been formulated, the company will implement profit distribution matters, and the third meeting of the fifth board of directors of The Eastern Conference all deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Company's Profit Distribution Plan for 2019". The company plans to not distribute cash dividends, bonus shares, and public reserves in 2019. Capital increased by capital transfer. The independent directors of the above distribution plan issued independent opinions based on the actual operating conditions of the company.

2. Adjustment of profit distribution policy

During the reporting period, the company did not make adjustments to the profit distribution policy.

Special description of cash dividend policy

Whether it meets the requirements of the company's articles of association or the requirements of the resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders:

Whether the dividend standard and ratio are clear and clear: Yes

Whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are complete: Yes

Whether independent directors have performed their duties due diligence and played their due role: Yes

Whether small and medium shareholders have sufficient opportunities to express their opinions and appeals, their legitimate rights and interests are
Yes

Is it adequately protected:

If the cash dividend policy is adjusted or changed, whether the conditions and procedures are compliant and transparent
not applicable
bright:

The company’s common stock dividend distribution plan (plan) and the capital reserve conversion plan (plan) for the past 3 years (including this reporting period)

1. The plan for profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserve in 2018:

In 2018, the company will not distribute cash dividends, no bonus shares, or transfer of capital reserves to share capital.

2. The plan for profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserves in 2019:

The company will not distribute cash dividends in 2019, nor will it give bonus shares, nor will it transfer capital reserves to share capital.

3. The plan for profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserve in 2020:

The company will not distribute cash dividends in 2020, will not give bonus shares, and will not transfer capital reserves to share capital.

The company’s cash dividends of common shares in the past three years (including this reporting period)

unit: yuan						
Dividend year		Cash dividend amount	Present in other ways	Total cash dividend		
		Consolidation of dividends			(Including other parties	
		Accounted for in the consolidated statement	The amount of gold dividends accounted for		Total cash dividend Formula) accounted for the consolidated report	
	Cash dividend amount	Attributable to listed company ordinary	Company shares repurchase in the consolidated statement		Total cash dividend Formula) accounted for the consolidated report	
	(Tax included)	Company ordinary shares	Including cash dividends belonging to a listed company		(Including other parties attributable to the above	
	Shareholder's net profit	Ratio of net profit	Amount of	Common shareholders	City company common stock	
	Run	Rate	Percentage of net profit		Shareholder's net profit	
				The ratio		

2020 year	0.00	-2,920,384,456.	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
		42					

2019 year	0.00	54,624,929.58	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
2018	0.00	-287,960,313.34	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%

The company was profitable during the reporting period and the parent company's profit available for distribution to ordinary shareholders was positive but did not propose a plan for the distribution of cash dividends on ordinary shares.

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Profit distribution and capitalization of capital reserve during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The company plans to not distribute cash dividends, no bonus shares, or capital reserve for capital increase during the year.

3. Implementation of Commitments

1. The company's actual controllers, shareholders, related parties, acquirers, and the company and other relevant parties have fulfilled their commitments during the reporting period and as of the end of the reporting period.

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Commitment	Promise party	Commitment type	Promise content	Committed time	Commitment period	Performance
Share reform commitment						
Acquisition report or equity change report						
Make a promise						
			1. Myself			
			Will not and guarantee			
			Will urge me			
			Other subsidiary companies			
			Do not engage			
			The company's production,			
			Camp has the same or			
			Similar business			
			About peer competition			
			Invest, not in the future			
			Dispute	December 2015		
			Will be newly established or closed	22 days		
			Easy, capital occupation	long		
			Buy			
			Commitment			
			Divisions have the same or			
			Similar business			
			Subsidiary, branch			
			Business			
			Organization, not in			
			Within or across the country			
			Foreign establishment, economic			
			Camp, develop any			

Business with the company

Direct competition or

Likely to compete

Business, enterprise,

Project or other

Any activity to

Avoid to the company

Production and operation

Constitute a new,

Direct or

Indirect business

compete. 2. This

Personal control

Other enterprises

Industry does not occupy the public

Company and its holdings

				Subsidiary’s capital	
				Gold, if violated	
				The commitment, will be	
				Occupy funds	
				20% of the amount	
				Company payment violation	
				About gold.	
				1. Not free or	
				Unfair	
				Piece to other orders	
				Bit or individual	
				Conveying benefits, also	
				No other	
				Way to harm the public	
				Company interests; 2,	
				To directors and high	
				About reorganization	
				Management staff	
				Thin immediate return	
Directors, executives		May 2016		Job consumption	long
		06 days		Behavioral appointment	Being fulfilled
				Beam; 3. Do not move	
				Use company assets	
				Engage in and perform	
				Responsibilities irrelevant	
				Investment and consumption	
				Activity; 4. by	
				Board of Directors or Salary	
				Remuneration and Appraisal Committee	
				Made by the staff	

				Salary system and	
				Company fills back	
				Implementation of reporting measures	
				Line condition	
				Hook; 5. company	
				To be implemented in the future	
				Equity incentive	
				Exercise conditions	
				Fill with the company	
				Return measures	
				Implementation status	
				hook up.	
				The company's stock	
				From the date of listing	
				Thirty six months	
				Within, not transferable or	
				Entrust others	
				Manage its direct	
				Or indirectly hold	
				Of the company's shares	
				Part, not by this	
				The company repurchases its	
				Directly or indirectly	
				Corresponding	
				Shares; in the above	
				After the lock-up period expires,	
Wang Boxing, Zhou Jian		November 2009		Share restriction undertaking	long
New, Chen Bohan,				In the company	Being fulfilled
		12th		promise	
Wang Weifeng				Directors and supervisors	
Commitments made at the time of initial public offering or refinancing					

		Or senior management			
		During the staff period, every			
		Yearly transferred shares			
		No more than			
		The holding			
		Of the total number of shares			
		25%; if resigning,			
		Half a year after resignation			
		Does not transfer its			
		Directly or indirectly			
		Shares held			
		Shares of the company			
		share.			
	About peer competition	There is no self			
		December 2007			
Wang Boxing	Dispute	Camp, share with others	long		Being fulfilled
		28th			
	Easy, capital occupation	Same business or for			
					40

The commitment of others to operate and

The company is the same, the same

Business-like

Form, in direct or

Indirect holding

Shareholding

During the customs period, the

Won't take part

Shares, holdings, joint

Camp, joint venture, joint venture

For or other.

2. I and this

People-controlled enterprise

Karma will try to reduce

Less and avoid with

Of a joint-stock company

Link between

Transaction, if a certain pass

Union transactions in accordance with

Optimal over shares

Company principles

Should be real

Shi, then I and

I hold

Businesses will avoid

Interfere with the stock company

Division decision-making body

The independence implemented

Make judgments, and

Strictly follow the stock

Articles of Association

And law, law

Regulations and normative documents

Piece for association

Transaction related

Pre-regulated

Fair and fair,

Publicly and publicly

Easy and assist it

Fully and practically

Necessary

Information disclosure

3. I and this

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Explain in detail the specific reasons for the incomplete performance and the following
One-step work plan

2. The company’s assets or projects have profit forecasts, and the reporting period is still in the profit forecast period, the company’s assets or projects have reached the original profit forecast
Explain the reason

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. The non-operating capital occupation of the listed company by the controlling shareholder and its related parties

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: ten thousand yuan						
Shareholders or Joint name	Number of reasons for the occurrence of occupation	New in the reporting period	Reporting period	As of the annual report	Expected repayment	Expected repayment	Expected repayment	
		Forehead	Return the total amount	Forehead	Way	Amount	Time (month share)	
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding group-2020.12.31 Limited company	In recent years, the country							
	Inner financial ring							
	Circumstance							
	Big change, fusion							
	Fund collection							
	Tight and financing							
	Constant cost							
	Ascending, level two							
	The market is also made up of							
	China-US Trade							
	Easy to fight, go to the bar							
	Rod and other reasons	37,250	257,500.01	251,300.03	43,449.98	0	Cash settlement	43,449.98 repaid
	Violent fluctuations,							
	Lead to the company							
	Controlling shareholder							
	Related party since							
	Body mobility							
	Tension, assets							
	Not as expected							
	Sales and other reasons							
	Lead to non-economy							
	Camp occupation.							
total		37,250	257,500.01	251,300.03	43,449.98	0	-	43,449.98 -
The total value at the end of the period accounts for the most recent audited net								7.72%
Ratio of assets								
Related decision-making procedures			without					

In recent years, the domestic financial environment has undergone major changes, financing channels have been tightened and financing costs have continued to rise, and the second

Due to the violent fluctuations in the Sino-US trade war, deleveraging and other reasons, the

The new major shareholders and their affiliated companies in the current period

Reasons and responsibilities for occupation of operating funds

Accountability for appointments and measures proposed by the board of directors

Description of the situation

The board of directors of the company has requested that the company's

Relevant departments of the company verify the situation with the controlling shareholder's related parties and urge them to take effective measures (including but not limited to

Through cash repayment, cash equivalents or other high-quality assets to offset debts, etc.) actively raise funds to repay the occupation as soon as possible

Funds to eliminate the impact on the company.

Failed to pay off non-operating funds as planned

Reasons for use, accountability and directors

not applicable

Will draw up a description of the measures to be taken

CPA's special review of capital occupation

Disclosure date of audit opinion

April 28, 2021

CPA's special review of capital occupation

5. Explanations of the board of directors, the board of supervisors, and independent directors (if any) on the “ non-standard audit report ” of the accounting

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. Qualified opinions issued by Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (special general partnership)

As stated in the "Basis for Formation of Qualified Opinions" in the audit report:

As stated in notes 10, 5(6) and 12, 3 of the financial statements, as of December 31, 2020, Zhongli Group held RMB 778,776,900 in bank deposits and time deposit certificates.

The shareholder Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Zhongli Holding) provided guarantees for external financing of RMB 723 million; as stated in Note X. 5 (3) of the financial statements,

As of December 31, 2020, the balance of Zhongli Group's receivable funds from Zhongli Holdings was RMB 434,499,800.

The above matters have not fulfilled the necessary examination and approval procedures, and have not disclosed information.

We were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to determine the impact of the above matters on the financial statements of Zhongli Group.

2. Reasons and basis for issuing qualified audit reports

According to Article 8 of the "Chinese Auditing Standards for Certified Public Accountants No. 1502-Publication of Non-qualified Opinions in Audit Reports", when one of the following circumstances exists, the registrat

The accountant shall express a qualified opinion: (1) After obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, the certified public accountant believes that the misstatement alone or in aggregate will have a significant impact c
Large, but not extensive; (2) The CPA cannot obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis of the audit opinion, but believes that there is no misstatement

(If any) The possible impact on the financial statements is significant, but not extensive.

As in the first part of this special note, we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the matters described in the "2. Basis for the formation of qualified opinions" in the audit report. We recognize
Because the amount and nature of these matters may have a significant impact on the financial statements, but they are not extensive, we have issued a report on Zhongli Group's 2020 financial statements.
Form reservations.

3. Explanation of the board of directors on the “non-standard audit report” of the accounting firm for the reporting period

Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (special general partnership) issued a qualified audit report on the company's financial statements based on relevant circumstances and in accordance with the principles of strictness and
The board of directors respects and understands the audit opinions issued by the accounting firm, and attaches great importance to the adverse effects of the matters involved in the audit reports with the above qualified opinion
The company's board of directors will take effective measures to eliminate the above-mentioned risk factors and safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders.

4. Explanation of the Board of Supervisors on the “non-standard audit report” of the accounting firm during the reporting period

1. The special description of the matters involved in the audit report of the company's qualified opinion is true, accurate and complete, and no false records, misleading statements or major material have been found.
Omission.
2. In 2021, the company's board of supervisors will perform its supervision rights in accordance with the law, pay attention to the progress of related matters in a timely manner, and urge the board of directors to perform its inf
The board of directors and management carefully sort out the risk issues in internal control, take effective measures to improve the quality of information disclosure and the level of internal control, and resolve reserved opinio
The adverse effects of the matters involved will effectively safeguard the interests of the company and all shareholders. At the same time, the company's board of supervisors reminded investors to rationally and correctly eval

The subsequent progress of the matter will affect the company, invest with caution and pay attention to investment risks.

V. Explanation of independent directors on the “non-standard audit report” of the accounting firm during the reporting period

1. The "Company Audit Report 2020" issued by Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership) [Tianheng Approval (2021) No. 01352] truly and objectively reflects
The company's actual financial status and operating conditions in 2020.

2. We agree to the "Special Statement of the Board of Directors of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. Regarding the Matters Involved in the Company's 2020 Qualified Opinion Audit Report", and will continue to
Note and supervise the company's board of directors and management to take corresponding measures to actively resolve the possible adverse effects
The interests of the company and all shareholders.

3. We remind investors to rationally and correctly evaluate the impact of the follow-up progress of the matters involved in the reserved opinions on the company, invest carefully and pay attention to investment risks.

6. Compared with the financial report of the previous year, the explanation of the changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and accounting met

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

On July 5, 2017, the Ministry of Finance issued the "Notice on Revising and Issuing the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14-Revenue". According to the requirements of the Ministry of Finance, the
For companies that are listed at the same time and companies that are listed overseas and adopt International Financial Reporting Standards or Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises to prepare financial statements, the
For domestic listed companies, it will take effect on January 1, 2020; for non-listed companies that implement the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, it will take effect on January 1, 2021. According to the above
The company needs to make corresponding adjustments to the relevant accounting policies originally adopted. According to the transitional provisions of the old and new standards, the company's comparable period informati
It is not expected to cause a major change in the company's revenue recognition method, and will not have a major impact on the company's current and previous net profit, total assets and net assets. The company follows
According to the notice and the regulations and requirements of the above-mentioned corporate accounting standards, the third meeting of the fifth board of directors and the third meeting of the fifth board of supervisors will t
The "Proposal on Changes in Accounting Policies" was passed.

On December 7, 2018, the Ministry of Finance issued the "Notice on Revising and Issuing the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21-Lease" (Cai Kuai [2018] No. 35) (hereinafter referred to as "New
Lease Standards"), which require companies that are listed at home and abroad at the same time as well as companies that are listed overseas and adopt International Financial Reporting Standards or Accounting Standards for
It will take effect on January 1, 2019; for other enterprises that implement the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, it will take effect on January 1, 2021. Due to the revision of the above accounting standards, the co
The relevant accounting policies used shall be adjusted accordingly. According to the transitional provisions of the old and new standards, the company's comparable period information will not be adjusted, and the implement
The company's 2020 financial status will have a significant impact. In accordance with the above-mentioned notice and the above-mentioned corporate accounting standards, the company held the fifth board of directors on A
The sixth meeting of the Fifth Board of Supervisors and the sixth meeting of the Fifth Board of Supervisors reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Changes in Accounting Policies."

VII. Explanation of the situation where the correction of major accounting errors occurred during the reporting period and needs to be retrospectively resta

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) Balance sheet

Correction of accounting errors	Processing program	Affected each comparative period report Table item name	Cumulative influence
Adjustments to the number of previous Board approval		Prepayments	-372,500,000.00
Adjustments to the number of previous Board approval		Other receivables	372,500,000.00

(2) Cash flow statement

Correction of accounting errors	Processing program	Affected each comparative period report Table item name	Cumulative influence
Adjustments to the number of previous Board approval		Purchase goods and accept payment for labor services Of cash	-372,500,000.00
Adjustments to the number of previous Board approval		Pay other related to business activities Of cash	372,500,000.00

On December 31, 2019, the company paid Ningbo Hongzi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. 372,500,000.00 yuan, and the company's 2019 financial statements used the above funds as prepaid Zi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. payment is presented. After receiving the above payment, Ningbo Hongzi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. remits it to the company Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. (the

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(Referred to as Zhongli Holdings), the money forms Zhongli Holdings' occupation of the company's funds. As of December 31, 2020, Zhongli Holdings has not returned the above-mentioned funds. For the above accounting d Wrong, after review and approval at the sixth meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company, the company made retrospective adjustments to the 2019 financial statements.

8. Compared with the financial report of the previous year, the explanation of the changes in the scope of the consolidated statement

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

The main body of the scope of consolidated financial statements for the current period has changed compared with the same period of the previous year. For details, please refer to the content of "8. Changes in the scope of cor

IX. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Currently employed accounting firm

Name of domestic accounting firm	Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)	
Remuneration of domestic accounting firm (ten thousand yuan)		160
Consecutive years of audit services of domestic accounting firms	14	
Name of CPA in domestic accounting firm	Luo Jing, Wang Weiqing	
Consecutive years of CPA audit services of domestic accounting firms	Luo Jing (5 years), Wang Weiqing (1 year)	
Name of overseas accounting firm (if any)	without	
Remuneration of overseas accounting firm (ten thousand yuan) (if any)		0
Consecutive years of audit services of overseas accounting firms (if any)	without	
The name of the certified public accountant of the overseas accounting firm (if any)	without	
Consecutive years of CPA audit services of overseas accounting firms (if any)	None	

Whether to reappoint an accounting firm in the current period

□ Yes √ No

Employment of internal control auditing accounting firms, financial consultants or sponsors

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

10. Faced with delisting after the disclosure of the annual report

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

11. Matters related to bankruptcy and reorganization

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company did not have any bankruptcy and reorganization related matters.

12. Major litigation and arbitration matters

The company had no major litigation or arbitration during the reporting period.

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There were no penalties and rectifications during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the company, its controlling shareholder and actual controller were not the person who was dishonest.

During the reporting period, the company had no equity incentive plan, employee stock ownership plan or other employee incentive measures and their implementation.

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☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period, there were no related transactions involving the acquisition or sale of assets or equity.

3. Related-party transactions for joint foreign investment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period, there was no related party transaction involving joint external investment.

4. Related credit and debt transactions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Whether there are non-operating related credit and debt transactions

☒ Yes ☐ No

Claims receivable from related parties

Related party	Reasons for the formation of the relationship	Is there a non	Opening Balance	New money in the period	Recovery	interest rate	Current interest	Ending balance
		operating funds	(Ten thousand yuan)	(ten thousand yuan)	(ten thousand yuan)	(ten thousand yuan)	(Ten thousand yuan)	(Ten thousand yuan)
		Occupy						
Jiangsu Zhongli digital information Technology is limited company	Joint venture help	Passive financial assets Yes	35,418.67	0	35,418.67	5.66%	408.53	0
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding group Limited company	Controlling shareholder Related party	Capital occupation is	37,250	257,500.01	251,300.03			43,449.98
Related creditor's rights to the company's operations		The board of directors of the company has requested the relevant department						
Impact on financial results		The door verifies the verification situation with the company's controlling shareholder related parties and urges them to take effective measures to actively raise funds and repay the occupied fu						
		To eliminate the impact on the company. As of the disclosure date of this report, there is no non-operating capital occupation by the company's controlling shareholder related parties.						

5. Other major related transactions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The company had no other significant related transactions during the reporting period.

17. Major contracts and their performance

1. The situation of custody, contracting and leasing matters

(1) Custody situation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

There was no custody in the company during the reporting period.

(2) Contracting situation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

There was no contracting situation during the reporting period of the company.

(3) Lease situation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company did not have any leases.

2. Major guarantee

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Guarantee

Unit: ten thousand yuan

The company and its subsidiaries' external guarantees (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)

Name of guarantee object	Guarantee limit		Actual date of the guarantee	Actual deposit Forehead	Type of guarantee	Guarantee period	Whether to fulfill off?	
	Related announcement number	Guarantee amount					complete	Joint guarantee
Zhongli Tenghui (Jiayuguan) Power Generation Co., Ltd.	2013.03	Month 14	March 22, 2013	36,400	Joint liability insurance certificate	Fourteen years	no	no
Hainan Minghui New Energy Limited company	2016.02	May 05	December 28, 2016	13,409.03	Joint liability insurance certificate	Five years	no	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	January 14, 2020	9,977.13	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	Yes
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	February 21, 2020	19,954.26	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	Yes
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Division	2020.01	March 27, 2020		10,000	joint and several liability guarantee for	One year	Yes	

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Technology Co., Ltd.	June 06		day		certificate		
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	April 17, 2020	6,700	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	June 23, 2020	29,957.47	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	July 27, 2020	9,990.17	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	06 August 2020	8,710	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	August 25, 2020	5,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	2020.01	31st of the month	December 30, 2019	8,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no
Turpan North China Talesun Power Generation Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	November 10, 2015	15,789.17	Joint liability insurance certificate	Ninety days	no
Fuhai Effisen Energy Development Limited company	2020.01	June 06	November 17, 2020	8,859.6	Joint liability insurance certificate	Ninety days	no
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Power Limited company	2020.01	June 06	November 17, 2020	11,947.82	Joint liability insurance certificate	Ninety days	no
Nilek County Zhongli Tenghui Power Generation Co., Ltd.	2020.01	June 06	November 17, 2020	11,947.82	Joint liability insurance certificate	Ninety days	no
The total amount of external guarantees approved during the reporting period				152,223.44	The actual issuance of external guarantees during the reporting period		
Meter (A1)					Total number of students (A2)		
External guarantee quota approved at the end of the reporting period				250,632.47	The actual external guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period		
Total (A3)					Total amount (A4)		

The company's guarantees to subsidiaries

Name of guarantee object	Guarantee limit	Actual date of the guarantee	Actual deposit	Type of guarantee	Guarantee period	Whether to fulfill off?		
	Related announcement number		Forehead		Guarantee period complete	Joint guarantee		
	Disclosure date							
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co. manage	2017.01 Month 26	23.11	02 August 2017 day	23.11	Joint liability insurance certificate	Four years	no	no
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co. manage	2018.01 Month 25	29.59	November 15, 2018 day	29.59	Joint liability insurance certificate	Three years	no	no
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd.					Joint liability insurance			

manage	2020 01 June 06	4,800	March 23, 2020 day	2,510.63	certificate	One year	no	no
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co. 2020 01 manage	June 06	10,000	May 29, 2020 day	6,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co. 2020 01 manage	June 06	3,000	09 June 2020 day	2,694.24	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no

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Changzhou Marine Cable Co. 2020 01 Ren company	31st of the month	6,000	December 18, 2019 day	5,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Changzhou Marine Cable Co. 2020 01 Ren company	June 06	1,300	March 20, 2020 day	1,200	Joint liability insurance certificate	Nine months	no	no
Changzhou Marine Cable Co. 2020 01 Ren company	June 06	4,900	April 10, 2020 day	4,900	Joint liability insurance certificate	Two years	no	no
Changzhou Marine Cable Co. 2020 01 Ren company	June 06	1,000	August 13, 2020 day	1,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics New Materials Limited company	May 05	6,000	December 27, 2016 day	374	Joint liability insurance certificate	Six years	no	no
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics New Materials Limited company	June 06	4,500	December 14, 2020 day	649	Joint liability insurance certificate	Three years	no	no
Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Materials Material limited liability company	June 06	10,000	06 January 2020 day	10,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co. 2020 01 manage	31st of the month	16,000	June 03, 2019 day	11,964.51	Joint liability insurance certificate	ten years	no	no
Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co. 2020 01 manage	June 06	5,000	June 18, 2020 day	2,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	Three years	no	no
Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co. 2020 01 manage	June 06	10,000	June 19, 2020 day	4,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	Three years	no	no
Qinghai Zhongli optical fiber Technology has Limited company	May 05	26,159	June 27, 2016 day	11,515.3	Joint liability insurance certificate	Eight years	no	no
Qinghai Zhongli optical fiber Technology has Limited company	May 05	435.54	02 August 2016 day	435.54	Joint liability insurance certificate	Four years	no	no
Qinghai Zhongli optical fiber Technology has Limited company	31st of the month	16,312.25	November 13, 2019 day	4,078.06	Joint liability insurance certificate	Eight years	no	no
Qinghai Zhongli optical fiber Technology has Limited company	June 06	3,000	October 22, 2020 day	2,835.14	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology has Limited company	June 06	1,000	April 22, 2020 day	1,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology has Limited company	June 06	1,500	05 June 2020 day	1,500	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology has Limited company	June 06	60,000	April 17, 2020 day	45,000	Joint liability insurance certificate	Sixteen months	no	no
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology has Limited company	June 06	14,060	August 28, 2020 day	13,920.44	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology has Limited company	June 06	22,000	June 16, 2020 day	15,797.14	Joint liability insurance certificate	One year	no	no

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Zhongli Talesun Solar(Thailand)CO.,Ltd	2016 02 May 05	18,194.65	September 19, 2016 day	14,948	Joint liability insurance certificate eleven years	no	no	
Zhongli Talesun Solar(Thailand)CO.,Ltd	2016 02 May 05	1,699.75	December 26, 2016 day	1,699.75	Joint liability insurance certificate Seven years	no	no	
Zhongli Talesun Solar(Thailand)CO.,Ltd	2018 01 Month 25	16,312.25	November 13, 2018 day	13,476.27	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no	
Feixi Honghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd	2016 05 May 05	10,710.87	April 22, 2016 day	10,710.87	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no	
Qihe Blu-ray Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd	2017 07 Month 26	10,307.63	04 Jul 2017 day	10,307.63	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no	
Dingyuan Haohui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd	2017 10 Month 26	11,235.05	05 December 2017 day	11,235.05	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no	
Anyang County Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd	2018 01 Month 25	5,014.84	July 20, 2018 day	5,014.84	Joint liability insurance certificate Eight years	no	no	
Guanxian Minghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd	2018 01 Month 25	13,038.59	July 20, 2018 day	13,038.59	Joint liability insurance certificate Eight years	no	no	
Yumen Zhongli Talesun New Energy Electric Power Co., Ltd.	2018 01 Month 25	18,243.23	October 15, 2018 day	18,243.23	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no	
Jiaozuo Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd	2019 11 31st of the month	16,595.56	November 19, 2019 day	16,595.56	Joint liability insurance certificate Twelve years	no	no	
Talesun Solar (Ningxia) has Limited company	2020 01 June 06	10,831.26	December 14, 2020 day	10,831.26	Joint liability insurance certificate Two years	no	no	
Approval of guarantees for subsidiaries during the reporting period				During the reporting period, the guarantees to the subsidiaries were				
Total (B1)			166,891.26	Total inter-current amount (B2)				224,335.23
Guarantees to subsidiaries approved at the end of the reporting period				Actual commitments to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period				
Total quota (B3)			359,203.17	Total guaranteed balance (B4)				274,498.18

Subsidiary guarantees to subsidiaries

Guarantee limit			Actual deposit Forehead	Type of guarantee	Guarantee period	Whether to fulfill?	
Name of guarantee object	Related amount	The actual date of the guarantee amount				complete	Joint guarantee
Disclosure date							
Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd manage	2019 11 31st of the month	16,000	June 03, 2019 day	11,964.51	Joint liability insurance certificate ten years	no	no
Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd manage	2020 01 June 06	5,000	June 18, 2020 day	2,000	Joint liability insurance certificate Three years	no	no
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics New Materials Limited company	2020 01 June 06	4,500	December 14, 2020 day	649	Joint liability insurance certificate Three years	no	no

Approval of guarantees for subsidiaries during the reporting period		During the reporting period, the guarantees to the subsidiaries were	
Total (C1)		9,500	9,956.99
Guarantees to subsidiaries approved at the end of the reporting period		Actual commitments to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period	
Total quota (C3)		25,500	14,613.51
Total guaranteed balance (C4)			
The total amount of company guarantees (that is, the total of the first three items)			
Total approved guarantee quota during the reporting period		The actual amount of guarantee during the reporting period	
(A1+B1+C1)		328,614.7	358,460.94
Total (A2+B2+C2)			
The total amount of approved guarantees at the end of the reporting period		The actual guarantee balance at the end of the reporting period	
(A3+B3+C3)		635,335.64	495,754.16
Meter (A4+B4+C4)			

The total amount of actual guarantees (ie A4+B4+C4) as a percentage of the company's net assets	88.13%
in:	
The balance of guarantees provided to shareholders, actual controllers and their related parties (D)	0
Debt provided directly or indirectly to a guaranteed object with an asset-liability ratio of more than 70%	0
Guaranteed balance (E)	
The amount of the total guarantee exceeding 50% of the net assets (F)	214,481.03
The total amount of the above three guarantees (D+E+F)	214,481.03
Detailed description of the use of compound guarantees	

(2) Violation of external guarantees

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: ten thousand yuan

Guarantee object name	With listed company divisional relationship	Guarantee amount	The nearest one Periodical audit	Guarantee type	Guarantee period	As of report period end-of-term	The nearest one Periodical audit	Expected to be lifted	Expected to be lifted Time (month share)
			Proportion			Proportion			
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding group Limited company	Related party	66,300	11.79%	Bank savings, Deposit certificate	Loan due	62,300	11.07%	Guarantee object pay debt	62,300
									As of report Disclosure date
									Guaranteed Full repayment loan.
Suzhou Lamp metallic material Limited company	Unrelated party	10,000	1.78%	Bank savings, Time deposit certificate	Loan due	10,000	1.78%	Guarantee object pay debt	10,000
									As of report Disclosure date
									Guaranteed Full repayment loan.
total		76,300	13.57%	-	-	72,300	12.85%	-	-

Hongkong Limited	II, LLC		73,013,300 yuan		73,013,300 yuan	Ten thousand yuan
Talesun Solar Germany GmbH	Grupo Ortiz	Solar modules	87,687,600 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 62,943,700 yuan	62,943,700 yuan	The payment has been recovered 5725.9 Ten thousand yuan
Zhongli Talesun Hongkong Limited	Electric City Solar LLC	Solar modules	41,520,900 yuan	Fulfilled	41,520,900 yuan	Payment has been returned 4152.09 Ten thousand yuan
Zhongli Talesun Hongkong Limited	BD SOLAR 1	Solar modules	58,287,600 yuan	Fulfilled	58,287,600 yuan	The payment has been recovered 5828.76 Ten thousand yuan
Zhongli Talesun Hong Kong Ltd	Depcom Power Inc.	Solar modules	47,081,500 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped RMB 32,988,700	RMB 32,988,700	Repayment 3298.87 Ten thousand yuan
Zhongli Talesun Hong Kong Ltd	REDEN Industries	Solar modules	43,269,300 yuan	Fulfilled	43,269,300 yuan	Repayment has been made 4326.93 Ten thousand yuan
Talesun Technology (Thailand) Limited company	China National Machinery Industry Solar modules International Cooperation Co., Ltd.	Solar modules	116,796,400 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 95,771,800 yuan	95,771,800 yuan	The payment has been refunded 9802.42 Ten thousand yuan
Talesun Solar Germany GmbH	URBASOLAR	Solar modules	43,138,200 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 24.0615 million yuan	24.0615 million yuan	The payment has been refunded 2406.15 Ten thousand yuan
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	STERLING AND Solar Modules	Solar modules	27,699,300 yuan	Being fulfilled, 27699700 yuan has been shipped		Payment has been returned 2771.11 Ten thousand yuan

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Technology Co., Ltd.	WILSON PRIVATE LIMITED-2			27,711,100 yuan		Ten thousand yuan
Zhongli Talesun Hong Kong Ltd	TPE Development, LLC	Solar modules	53,138,800 yuan	Fulfilled	53,138,800 yuan	Repayment has been made 5313.88 Ten thousand yuan
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu Huaneng Smart Energy Source supply chain technology, Limited company	Solar modules	64,524,700 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 12.604 million yuan	11.1508 million yuan	The money has been paid back 1909.23 Ten thousand yuan
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	China Electronics System Engineering Cheng Fourth Construction Co., Ltd. company	Solar modules	139,501,100 yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 7,748,300 yuan	6.8569 million yuan	The payment has been paid back 1549.99 Ten thousand yuan
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	China National Machinery Industry Solar modules International Cooperation Co., Ltd.	Solar modules	66.17 million yuan	Fulfilling and shipped 3437.50 million yuan	30,420,400 yuan	Repayment has been made 5696.09 Ten thousand yuan

Significant difference between the progress of a major contract and the contract agreement and affects more than 30% of the contract amount
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Other major contracts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable
There were no other major contracts during the reporting period.

18. Social Responsibility

1. Fulfillment of social responsibilities

During the reporting period, the company strictly followed the "Company Law", "Securities Law", "Stock Listing Rules" and other laws and regulations, departmental rules and other normative documents, and was pursuing ex At the same time, it pays attention to earnestly fulfilling its responsibilities and obligations to shareholders, employees, creditors, consumers, etc. Efforts to achieve economic and social benefits, self-development The development and social development coordinate with each other to realize the healthy and harmonious development of the company and society, and the company and employees.

1. Protection of the rights and interests of shareholders and creditors
During the reporting period, the company strictly followed relevant laws, regulations and the "Articles of Association" to disclose relevant information in a complete, accurate, timely and transparent manner, and to protect inv Maintain good communication to ensure that all shareholders have equal opportunities to obtain information. The company's general meeting of shareholders, board of directors and board of Protect the legitimate rights and interests of all shareholders.
2. Protection of employees' rights and interests
Employees are the main body of business operation and development, and are the key to the company's success. The company always puts the interests of employees first, and strives to create a safe and comfortable working e

Protect the legitimate rights and interests of employees in accordance with the law, strictly implement the "Labor Law" and other laws and regulations, and establish a complete salary and welfare system. Strengthen staff training. Provide good promotion channels for employees. At the same time, build a good corporate culture atmosphere. The company's labor union regularly carries out various cultural and sports activities to enrich the cultural life of employees, enhance employee cohesion and centripetal force.

3. Protection of the rights and interests of suppliers and customers

The company has always followed the principle of "voluntary, equality, honesty and credibility", actively constructing and developing strategic partnerships with suppliers and customers, and paying attention to communication and coordination. Through communication and coordination, we will jointly build a platform of trust and cooperation, and earnestly fulfill the company's social responsibilities to suppliers, customers, and consumers. Company contracts with suppliers and customers. The performance of the contract is good, and the rights and interests of all parties have been properly protected.

4. Environmental protection and sustainable development

The company attaches great importance to environmental protection and sustainable development. On the one hand, it strictly follows relevant environmental protection laws and regulations and corresponding standards for environmental protection. Recycling; on the other hand, as an "Energy Star" enterprise, actively promote the work of "energy saving, consumption reduction, pollution reduction, and efficiency increase" to improve the efficiency of resource utilization and contribute to building an environment-friendly society.

2. Fulfillment of social responsibility for targeted poverty alleviation

(1) Targeted poverty alleviation plan

The company actively responds to the national targeted poverty alleviation, in accordance with the requirements of industrial poverty alleviation, and combined with the actual situation of the photovoltaic business, one of the company's main businesses. Featured mode. Through the combination of photovoltaic industry and modern agriculture, and the combination of photovoltaic and poor villages, the company launched "Smart Photovoltaic + Technology Agriculture", "Poor Villages + Photovoltaic" and other models. Models such as "Family Photovoltaic Farms" have achieved the results of superimposed benefits to help targeted poverty alleviation.

(2) Summary of annual targeted poverty alleviation

In 2020, the company has not newly launched poverty alleviation projects, and only carried out deficiencies and collection of accounts receivable for the original poverty alleviation projects.

(3) Effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation

(4) Follow-up targeted poverty alleviation plan

2020 is a year of decisive victory for poverty alleviation. With the achievement of the photovoltaic poverty goal, the large-scale poverty alleviation plans led by the Energy Administration and the State Council's Poverty Alleviation Action Plan. However, local governments continue to organize and implement photovoltaic poverty alleviation projects on their own in accordance with their own actual conditions, which will be the direction of poverty alleviation this year. Purpose resources and advantages, strive to develop a new margin on the basis of the original project.

3. Situation related to environmental protection

Whether the listed company and its subsidiaries belong to the key pollutant discharge units announced by the environmental protection department

√ Yes □ No

Company or subsidiary Division name	Main pollutants And characteristics of pollution	Discharge outlet distribution Emission concentration	Pollution of execution Emission standards	Approved emissions Total	Actual emissions condition
	The name of the thing	Condition			
Qinghai Zhongli Chlorine, chlorination Fiber technology is limited hydrogen company	2 chimney emissions	South side of the factory qualified Next to the air system	Integrated emission standard "Level 1" (GB16297-1996)	Chlorine: 6t/a; Chlorine gas <6t/a; Hydrogen chloride: 45t/a <45t/a	Not exceeded

Construction and operation of pollution prevention facilities

In the daily production and operation of Qinghai Zhongli, we strictly abide by the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China. Applicable laws and regulations. Actively responding to the national "energy saving and emission reduction" policy, the company has 3 sets of waste gas treatment facilities, including 2 sets of dry waste gas treatment facilities and 1 set of wet waste gas treatment facilities.

The wet waste gas treatment facility is to collect the waste gas generated during the deposition and sintering process of the optical fiber preform through the gas gathering system, and then pass it through the cooling tower and dust removal treatment, packing absorption cleaning tower absorption cleaning treatment, wet electric mist eliminator for dust removal and defogging treatment, and the treated flue gas reaches the "Comprehensive Emission Standard" (GB16297-1996), it will be discharged through a 50-meter high exhaust cylinder. Dry waste gas treatment facilities are produced during the process of depositing and sintering optical fiber preform. After the exhaust gas is collected by the gas collection system, it is sequentially passed through the bag filter for dust removal, quenching tower cooling, packing washing tower absorption and neutralization, and the treated flue gas reaches the "Comprehensive Emission Standard" (GB16297-1996).

In order to better treat the exhaust gas generated by the project, in 2018, the first phase of the wet waste gas treatment facility was technically modified and changed to a dry waste gas treatment facility with better treatment effect. Passed the reply of the Environmental Protection Branch of Dongchuan Industrial Park, Xining Environmental Protection Bureau, on the technical transformation of waste gas treatment facilities of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Dongchuan Sub-bureau [2018] No. 3; In July 2018, experts were organized to inspect and accept the technical renovation project, and obtained the waste gas treatment facility of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. Environmental protection acceptance report on the completion of technological transformation projects.

All professional facilities and equipment are operating normally, and exhaust emissions are up to standard.

1. In July 2014, the Qinghai Provincial Environmental Protection Department approved the environmental impact of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd.'s annual output of 400 tons of optical fiber preforms and Reply to the report, Qing Huan An [2014] No. 378.
2. In December 2016, it was approved by Xining Environmental Protection Bureau about the construction of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. with an annual output of 400 tons of optical fiber preforms and Letter of opinions on environmental protection acceptance for project completion, Ning Huan Yan [2016] No. 106.
3. In September 2017, it was approved by Xining Environmental Protection Bureau on Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. with an annual output of 400 tons of optical fiber preforms and 13 million core kilowatt Letter of Environmental Protection Acceptance Opinions on Completion of Construction Projects, Ning Huan Yan [2017] No. 37.
4. In February 2018, the Xining Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau approved the environmental impact report of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. with an annual output of 600 tons of optical fiber Ninghuan Construction Management [2018] No. 11.

In April 2016, Qinghai Zhongli formulated the "Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. Emergency Plan for Emergent Environmental Incidents", which passed the expert review in May 2016 and was approved in In July 2007, the record was completed at Dongchuan Industrial Park Branch of Xining Environmental Protection Bureau (record number 6301022016004L).

The company regularly conducts actual combat drills in accordance with the emergency plan formulated by the company to improve its emergency response capabilities. According to the requirements of the three-year revision

The company's "Emergency Plan for Environmental Incidents", "Environmental Risk Assessment Report", and "Emergency Material Investigation Report" were revised in 2016. In October 2019, a special event was organized

Approved by the domestic review, and completed the record in Xining Environmental Emergency Management Center in October 2019 (record number 630121-2019-036).

Qinghai Zhongli regularly asks qualified third-party testing agencies to test the exhaust emission standards. From March 9th to March 13th, 2020, Qinghai Environmental Energy Testing Technology Co., Ltd. The company's exhaust emission standards were tested, and a test report was issued on March 25, and the test results were all qualified; from June 9, 2020 to June 12, 2020, Qinghai Environmental Energy Testing Technology Co., Ltd. conducted a test on the company's waste emission standards. A test report was issued on June 18 and the test results were all qualified; on August 18 and September 25, 2020 Qinghai Environmental Energy Testing Technology Co., Ltd. tested the company's exhaust emission standards, and issued a test report on September 28, and the test results were all qualified; December 15, 2020 From January to December 22, Qinghai Environmental Energy Testing Technology Co., Ltd. tested the company's exhaust emission standards. On December 28, a test report was issued, and the test results were all qualified.

without

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. On January 7, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the First Extraordinary Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao.com. The Proposal on the Annual Futures Hedging Business, the Proposal on the Subsidiary to Carry out the Foreign Exchange Hedging Business in 2020, and the Proposal on the Application for Comprehensive Grant from Banks "Proposal on Credit Line", "Proposal on Providing Daily Operation Guarantees for Subsidiaries", "Proposal on Estimated Financing Guarantee Lines for Companies and Subsidiaries", Shareholding companies provide external guarantees and estimate the amount of financing guarantees and related transactions in 2020. "Proposal on the proposal to convene the first extraordinary general meeting of shareholder

2. On February 28, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on Resolutions of the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao.com, and reviewed and approved the Proposal on Annual Provision for Asset Depreciation and Reversal."

3. On March 10, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Third Interim Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao Information.

Proposal on Meeting the Conditions of Non-public Issuance of Stocks, "Proposal on the Company's 2020 Non-public Issuance of Stocks Program", "Proposal on the Company's 2020 Non-public Issuance of Stocks"

"Proposal on the Feasibility Analysis Report on the Use of Funds Raised by the Company's Non-public Issuance of Stocks in 2020", "Report on the Use of Funds Raised in the Previous

"Proposal on the Company's Non-public Issuance of Shares in 2020", "Proposal on the Company's 2020 Non-Public Issuance of Stocks Diluting and Periodic

The General Assembly authorized the Board of Directors to handle the resolutions related to this non-public issuance of stocks, the Proposal on Amending the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, and the Proposal on

"Proposal on the Rules of Procedure of the General Meeting of Shareholders", "Proposal on Amending the Rules of Procedure of the General Meeting of Shareholders", "Proposal on Amending the "Work System of Independe

"Proposal on the "Proposal on the Management System for the Provision of Financial Assistance to the Outside World"", "Proposal on Amending the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Cumulative Voting System o

"Proposal on Amendment to the "Major Transaction Decision-Making System", "Proposal on Amending the "Outbound Investment Management System", "About Amending the

Proposal on Raising Funds Management System", "Proposal on Amending "Articles of Association", "Proposal on Amending "External Guarantee Management System", "About Amending

Information Disclosure Management System>"; "Proposal on Amending Other Systems"; "Proposal on By-election of Independent Directors of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors,"

The Proposal of the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2020.

4. On March 31, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Fourth Interim Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao Information.

Proposal on closing the investment project and permanently supplementing the working capital with the surplus raised funds" and "Proposal on Proposal to Convene the Third Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in

5. On April 30, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on Resolutions of the Third Meeting of the Fifth Board of Directors" on www.cninfo.com.cn, and reviewed and approved the "2019 General Manager Work Re

Report"; "2019 Work Report of the Board of Directors"; "Proposal on the 2019 Financial Statement Report"; "Proposal on the Company's 2019 Profit Distribution Plan";

Proposal on the Special Report on the Deposit and Use of Raised Funds in 2019"; the "2019 Internal Control Self-evaluation Report" (including the "Internal Control Rules Implementation Self-assessment Report"

Check Table); "Annual Report and Summary for 2019"; "Proposal on the Implementation of Routine Related Party Transactions in 2019 and Estimated Routine Related Party Transactions in 2020"; "Customs

The Proposal on the Remuneration of the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 2019"; "The Proposal on the Remuneration Plan of the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 202

"The Proposal on Changing Accounting Policies"; "The Proposal on the Provision and Setback of Asset Impairment Reserves and Confirmation of Changes in the Fair Value of Other Equity Instrument Investments in 2019";

"Proposal on the Extension of Investment Projects with Partial Raised Funds"; "Proposal on the Report on the Use of the Previous Funds Raised"; "Full text and formalities of the first quarter report of 2020"

"Proposal of the text"; "Proposal on the proposal to convene the 2019 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders."

6. On May 21, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Fifth Interim Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao.com on May 21, 2020.

Proposal on Temporary Supplement of Working Capital with Idle Raised Funds."

7. On May 28, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Sixth Interim Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao Information.

The company signed the "Proposal on the Acquisition and Compensation Agreement of Enterprise Houses on State-owned Land in Changzhou" and "Proposal on Proposal to Convene the Fourth Extraordinary General Meetin

8. On June 10, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Seventh Extraordinary Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao Information.

The Proposal of the Company's 2020 Non-public Issuance of Stocks Preliminary Plan"; "The Proposal on Revising the Feasibility Analysis Report on the Use of Funds Raised by the Company's Non-public Issuance of Stocks

"The Proposal on Revising the Company's 2020 Non-public Issuance of Stock Diluting Spot Return and Compensation Measures and Related Subject Commitments."

9. On August 21, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Fourth Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors" on www.cninfo.com

The Proposal on the Report and its Summary, the Proposal on the Special Report on the Storage and Use of Raised Funds in the 2020 Semi-annual Period, the 2020 Semi-annual Financial Report,

"Proposal on Purchasing Directors and Supervisors' High Liability Insurance"; "Proposal on Increasing the Scope of Business and Amending the Articles of Association"; "Proposal on Proposal to Convene the Fifth Interim In

Proposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

10. On December 9, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Eighth Interim Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao.com, and reviewed and approved the "

The Proposal of the Company's Accounting Firm in 2020"; and the Proposal on Proposal to Convene the Sixth Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2020.

11. On December 26, 2020, the company disclosed the "Announcement on the Resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary Meeting of the Fifth Session of the Board of Directors in 2020" on Juchao.com, and reviewed and approve

Proposal on Non-public Issuance of A Shares in 2020 and Withdrawal of Application Documents."

Twenty. Major matters of the company's subsidiaries

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section 6 Changes in Shares and Shareholders

1. Share changes

1. Changes in shares

Unit: share									
	Before this change		Increase or decrease of this change (+, -)					After this change	
	quantity	Proportion	Issue new shares	Bonus shares	Provident fund transfer share	other	Subtotal	quantity	Proportion
1. Shares subject to sales restrictions	175,764,904	20.16%	0	0	0	-2,254,400	-2,254,400	173,510,504	19.90%
1. State shareholding	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. State-owned legal person holdings	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Other domestic shares	175,764,904	20.16%	0	0	0	-2,254,400	-2,254,400	173,510,504	19.90%
Of which: domestic legal person holdings	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%

Domestic natural person holdings	167,645,034	20.16%	0	0	0	-2,254,400	-2,254,400	173,510,564	19.90%
4. Foreign holdings	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Including: foreign legal person holdings	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Foreign natural person holdings	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. Unrestricted shares	696,022,164	79.84%	0	0	0	2,254,400	2,254,400	698,276,564	80.10%
1. RMB ordinary shares	696,022,164	79.84%	0	0	0	2,254,400	2,254,400	698,276,564	80.10%
2. Domestically listed foreign shares	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Foreign shares listed overseas	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
4. Other	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
3. Total number of shares	871,787,068	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	871,787,068	100.00%

Reasons for changes in shares

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

According to the China Securities Regulatory Commission's "Listed Company's Shares of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers and Their Change Management Rules" and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange's "Listed Company's Share Management Rules", and according to the relevant provisions of the "Guidelines for the Company's Shares and Their Changes in the Company's Shares Held by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management", as of the end of the reporting period, see

Approval of share changes

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Transfer of share changes

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Implementation progress of share repurchase

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Progress in the implementation of the centralized bidding method to reduce the shareholding of the repurchase

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The impact of share changes on financial indicators such as basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share, net assets per share attributable to the company's common shareholders, etc. in the most recent year and the n

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other content that the company deems necessary or required by the securities regulatory agency to disclose

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Changes in restricted shares

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: share

Shareholder name	Increase of restricted shares during the reporting period		Decrease of restricted shares during the reporting period		Number of restricted shares at the end of the reporting period	Reasons for the change
	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the period	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the period	Number of restricted shares at the end of the period		
Wang Boxing	167,645,503	0	0	167,645,503	executives lock shares	Lock stocks in accordance with executives Provisions to lift restrictions on sales.
Wang Weifeng	5,400,000	0	0	5,400,000	executives lock shares	Lock stocks in accordance with executives Provisions to lift restrictions on sales.
Chen Bohan	131,250	0	0	131,250	executives lock shares	Lock stocks in accordance with executives Provisions to lift restrictions on sales.
Zhou Jianxin	333,751	0	0	333,751	executives lock shares	Lock stocks in accordance with executives Provisions to lift restrictions on sales.
Gong Yin	1,043,400	0	1,043,400	0	Executive resignation is locked on March 8, 2020	
Hu Changqing	333,750	0	333,750	0	Locked in executive resignation	February 23, 2020 day
Shen Xunxiang	838,000	0	838,000	0	Locked in executive resignation	February 23, 2020 day

Cheng Xian	28,000	0	28,000	0 Locked in executive resignation day	February 23, 2020
Jan Zugen	11,250	0	11,250	0 Executive resignation is locked on March 8, 2020	
total	175,764,904	0	2,254,400	173,510,504	- -

2. Securities issuance and listing

1. Securities issuance (excluding preferred shares) during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Description of changes in the company's total shares and shareholder structure, as well as changes in the company's assets and liabilities structure

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Existing internal employee shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Shareholders and actual controllers

1. Number of shareholders and shareholding of the company

Unit: share

Ordinary at the end of the reporting period	Annual report disclosure date		Voting rights at the end of the reporting period		Annual report disclosure date	
	Vote at the end of the previous month		Resumed preferred stocks		Vote at the end of the previous month	
27,643	Normal at the end of the previous month		0		0	
Total number of shareholders	Total number of shareholders		East total (if any) (see		Total number of shareholders (if any)	
			See note 8)		(See note 8)	

Shareholding of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares or the top 10 shareholders

Shareholder name	Nature of shareholding	Shareholding ratio	End of reporting period		During the reporting period		Pledge or freeze situation	Share status	quantity
			Number of shares	Condition of sale	Increase or decrease	Condition of sale			
Wang Boxing	Domestic natural person	25.64%	223,527,337	0	167,645,503	55,881,834	Pledge		219,719,700
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Mission Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state legal person	5.01%	48,942,000	0	0	48,942,000			0
Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Limited company	Domestic non-state legal person	8.02%	43,780,203	-34,871,482	0	43,780,203			3
China Development Bank Financial Co., Ltd. Ren company	State-owned legal person	4.21%	36,679,116	0	0	36,679,116			6
Changshu Development Investment Limited company	State-owned legal person	3.09%	26,966,292	0	0	26,966,292			2
Huaan Future Assets-Zheshang Bank-Chang'an Trust-Changan Trust	other	2.92%	25,471,875	-3,500,000	0	25,471,875			5
- Zhongli Investment Single fund trust									
Changan International Trust Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd.-Long	other	2.66%	23,195,400	-4,519,950	0	23,195,400			0
An Trust-Morning Star (Zhongli									

Group) Fixed increase of single capital				
Golden trust				
Shanghai Tongyi Investment Management				
Management Co., Ltd.-Pass		17,435,74	17,435,74	17,435,74
other	2.00%		0	
Yiqilin No. 2 Private Placement Certificate		1	1	1
Securities Investment Fund				
Shanghai Tongyi Investment Management				
Management Co., Ltd.-Pass		17,435,74	17,435,74	17,435,74
other	2.00%		0	
Yihaichuan No. 15 Private Equity		1	1	1
Securities Investment Funds				
China-Italy Asset Management-Investment Promotion				
Bank-Zhongyi Asset				
-China Merchants Bank-Xing		13,483,39	-6,741,50	13,483,39
other	1.55%		0	
Iron capital fixed increase selection		2	0	2
67 Asset Management Property				
Taste				
Strategic investors or general legal persons due to allotment of new shares				
Become the top 10 shareholders (if any) (see without				
See note 3)				
The above-mentioned shareholder relationship or concerted action				
bright				
The above shareholders involve entrusted/entrusted voting rights,				
Explanation of abstentions				

Shareholding status of the top 10 shareholders with unrestricted sales conditions			
Shareholder name	Number of unrestricted shares held at the end of the reporting period	Types of shares	
		Types of shares	quantity
Wang Boxing	55,881,834 RMB ordinary shares		55,881,834
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	48,942,000 RMB ordinary shares		48,942,000
Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	43,780,203 RMB ordinary shares		43,780,203
China Development Bank Financial Co., Ltd.	36,679,116 RMB ordinary shares		36,679,116
Changshu Development Investment Co., Ltd.	26,966,292 RMB ordinary shares		26,966,292
Huaan Mirae Asset-Zheshang Bank-Changan Xin			
Trust-Changan Trust-Zhongli Dingzeng has a single investment	25,471,875 RMB ordinary shares		25,471,875
Fund trust			
Changan International Trust Co., Ltd.-Changan			
Trust-Morningstar (Zhongli Group) will increase its single capital	23,195,400 RMB ordinary shares		23,195,400
Golden trust			
Shanghai Tongyi Investment Management Co., Ltd.-Tongyi	17,435,741 RMB ordinary shares		17,435,741

Kirin No. 2 Private Equity Securities Investment Fund			
Shanghai Tongyi Investment Management Co., Ltd.-Tongyi			
Haichuan No. 15 Private Securities Investment Fund	17,435,741 RMB ordinary shares		17,435,741
Sino-Italian Asset Management-China Merchants Bank-Sino-Italian Assets-			
China Merchants Bank-Xingtie Capital Fixed Increased Selection No. 67	13,483,392 RMB ordinary shares		13,483,392
Asset management products			
Among the top 10 shareholders of unrestricted tradable shares,			

Wang Boxing holds 94.71% of the equity of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. and is a concerted person. The company is unknown And the top 10 unrestricted shareholders of tradable shares and the top 10
Whether there is an associated relationship among the above-mentioned other shareholders, and it is also unknown whether the above-mentioned shareholders belong to the "SI Connected relationship or concerted action between two shareholders
Persons acting in concert as stipulated in the Measures for the Administration of Disclosure of Information on Changes in Shareholding. illustrate

The top 10 common shareholders participate in the margin trading and securities lending industry without
Service description (if any) (see Note 4)

Whether the company's top 10 ordinary shareholders and top 10 ordinary shareholders with unrestricted shares have engaged in agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period
☐ Yes ☒ No

The company's top 10 ordinary shareholders and the top 10 ordinary shareholders with unrestricted shares did not engage in agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period.

2. The company's controlling shareholder

Nature of controlling shareholder: natural person holding
Type of controlling shareholder: natural person

Name of controlling shareholder	Country of Citizenship	Whether to obtain the right of abode in other countries or regions
Wang Boxing	China	no
Main occupations and positions	The current chairman of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., chairman and general manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd.	
	Manager, Chairman of Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	
	Chairman of the company, director of Shanghai Kangsu Metal Materials Co., Ltd., deputy of Juntong Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	
	Chairman, Chairman and General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	

During the reporting period, other domestic and overseas listed companies without
Company's equity

Changes in controlling shareholders during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The controlling shareholder of the company remained unchanged during the reporting period.

3. The actual controller of the company and those acting in concert

Nature of actual controller: domestic natural person
Type of actual controller: natural person

Name of actual controller	Relationship with actual controller	Country of Citizenship	Whether to obtain residence in other countries or regions Stay right
Wang Boxing	Myself	China	no
Wang Weifeng	Act in concert (including agreements, relatives, and China		no

	One control)		
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	Act in concert (including agreements, relatives, and the same Domestic non-state legal person One control)	no	
Duilong Deqing Neutral Venture Capital Management Limited company	Act in concert (including agreements, relatives, and the same Domestic non-state legal person One control)	no	
Main occupations and positions	Wang Boxing: current chairman of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., chairman and general manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd. Chairman of Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd., Chairman of Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., Shanghai Kang Director of Super Metal Materials Co., Ltd., Vice Chairman of Juntong Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. Chairman and general manager of the company.		
	Wang Weifeng: Currently Director and General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., Chairman of Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Director of Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Materials Co., Ltd., Chairman of Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd., Liaoning Zhongde Cable Chairman of the Company, Director of Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd., Chairman of Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd., Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Chairman of the company limited.		
In the past 10 years, the domestic and overseas companies that have controlled City company situation	without		
Change of actual controller during the reporting period			
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable			
The actual controller of the company did not change during the reporting period.			

Block diagram of the property rights and control relationship between the company and the actual controller

The actual controller controls the company through trust or other asset management methods

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Controlling shareholders, actual controllers, restructuring parties and other commitment subjects share restrictions on reductions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section 7 Preference Shares Relevant Situation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period, there were no preferred shares in the company.

Section 8 Relevant Situation of Convertible Corporate Bonds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

During the reporting period, the company did not have convertible corporate bonds.

Section 9 Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Employees

1. Changes in the shareholding of directors, supervisors and senior executives

Name	Position	status	gender	age	Start of term date	Term of office date	Overweight this period				End-of-period holdings
							Beginning of the period Number (shares)	Changes in this period Number (share)	Other changes Number (share)	End-of-period holdings Number (shares)	
Chairman Wang Boxing	is incumbent	male		65	year 2013 September 13 day	2022 August 11 day	223,527,337	0	0	0	223,527,337
Wang Weifeng	Long, general manager	Incumbent	male	41	2019 year August 12 day	2022 August 11 day	7,200,000	0	0	0	7,200,000
Director Chen Bohan	Incumbent	male		57	Year 2014 April 18 day	2022 August 11 day	310,000	0	0	0	310,000
Zhou Jianxin	Director	Incumbent	male	55	year 2013 September 13 day	2022 August 11 day	850,001	0	0	0	850,001
Independent director Jiang Wuzhen	Incumbent	male		49	2021 February 25 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Guo Changbing	independent director	Incumbent		57	2020 year March 25 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Chi Liang	Independent director	Incumbent	male	37	2019 year August 12 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Chen Kun	director	Incumbent	male	74	year 2013 September 13 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Director Ma Xiaohong	Incumbent	Female		67	year 2013 September 13 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Li Wenjia	Director of the Supervisory Board Seat	Incumbent	male	52	year 2013 September 13 day	2022 August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
Peng Hui'e	employee supervisor	Incumbent	female	39	2019 year 2022		0	0	0	0	0

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Zong Jue	Supervisor	Incumbent	Female	44	August 12 day	August 11 day	0	0	0	0	0
					2019 year August 12 day	2022 August 11 day					

				2019 year	2022						
Sun Jianyu is currently the deputy general manager				42	July 26 day	July 25 day	0	0	0	0	0
				2018	2022						
Wu Hongtu is currently the Chief Financial Officer				44	January 24 day	July 25 day	0	0	0	0	0
				2021	2022						
Zhang Dongyun	Board Secretary	Incumbent	male	45	02 May 05 day	July 25 day	0	0	0	0	0
	Book										
				2019 year	2020 year						
Li Danyun's independent director resigns			Female	59	August 12 day	March 25 day	0	0	0	0	0
				2019 year	2021						
Liu Danping's independent director resigns			Female	64	August 12 day	February 25 day	0	0	0	0	0
				2019 year	2021						
Zhu Yan	Board Secretary	Leave office	Female	39	July 26 day	02 May 05 day	0	0	0	0	0
	Book										
total							231,887.3	0	0	231,887.3	
							38			38	

2. Changes in company directors, supervisors and senior management

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Name	Position held	type	date	reason
Li Danyun	Independent director	Leave office	March 25, 2020 day	Voluntary resignation
Liu Danping	Independent director	Leave office	February 25, 2021 day	Voluntary resignation
Zhu Yan	Board secretary	Dismissal	February 05, 2021 day	Job changes
Guo Changbing	Independent director	Hire	March 25, 2020 day	Hire
Jiang Wuzhen	Independent director	Hire	February 25, 2021 day	Hire

Zhang Dongyun	Board secretary	Hire	February 05, 2021 day	Hire
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3. Positions

The company's current directors, supervisors, and senior management personnel, professional background, main work experience and current main responsibilities in the company

Wang Boxing: Male, born in October 1956, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, senior economist. Former chairman and general manager of Changshu Zhongli Cable Co., Ltd., Chairman and General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Cable Co., Ltd., Chairman and General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Optoelectronics Group Co., Ltd., Director of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd. Chang and general manager. The current chairman of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., chairman and general manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Chairman of the Company, Chairman of Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., Director of Shanghai Kangsu Metal Materials Co., Ltd., Deputy of Juntong Investment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Chairman, Chairman and General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.

Wang Weifeng: Male, born in April 1980, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, bachelor degree, senior economist. Served as the general manager of Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. Assistant Manager, Deputy General Manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd., Deputy General Manager of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd., General Manager of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Zhongli General Manager of Lee Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd., General Manager of Jiangsu Talesun Power Technology Co., Ltd. The current director and general manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., Suzhou Chairman of Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Director of Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Materials Co., Ltd., Chairman of Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd., Liaoning Zhongde Cable Chairman of the Company, Director of Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Director of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd. Chang, Chairman of Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd., and Chairman of Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Co., Ltd.

Chen Bohan: Male, born in December 1964, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, master degree. Former Deputy General Manager of Zhongli Cable Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.

Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd., Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., General Manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd. Incumbent Jiangsu Zl Director of Group Co., Ltd., Director of Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Director of Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd., Director of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd.

Zhou Jianxin: Male, born in November 1966, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, college degree, senior economist. Former Secretary of Zhanghu Village Branch, Tangshi Town, Changshu City, Assistant to the general manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Optoelectronics Group Co., Ltd., and deputy general manager of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd. The current director of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., Suzhou Director of Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Material Co., Ltd., Director of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Zhongli Branch Director of Technology Co., Ltd.

Ma Xiaohong: female, born in January 1954, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, college degree, senior accountant. Served as the Financial Accounting and Finance Deputy Department of Changshu Bedding Factory Chief, Chief of Finance, Assistant to Plant Manager and Chief of Finance, Deputy Plant Manager and Chief of Finance, Deputy General Manager of Changshu Branch of Shanghai Huayuan Enterprise Development Co., Ltd., Independent director of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd., independent director of Changshu Jinlong Machinery Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Xinrui Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd. Director and deputy general manager. He is currently the director of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., and the director and general manager of Jiangsu Xinrui Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

Chen Kun: Male, born in March 1947, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, bachelor degree, researcher-level senior engineer. Served as scientific research technology in Shanghai Electric Cable Research Institute Deputy Director of the Office, Deputy Director of the Chief Engineer Office, Director of the Science and Technology Department, Director of the Information Center, Deputy Director and Director of the Science and Technology Director of the Property Office, Independent Director of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd. He is currently a director of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. and an independent director of Jiusheng Electric Co., Ltd.

Jiang Wuzhen: Male, born in May 1972, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, PhD in Law School of Renmin University of China. Former lecturer, associate professor, Hunan University Law School, Associate Professor and Professor of Law at Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics. The current professor, doctoral supervisor, dean of South China University of Technology Law School, independent director of Jiang Independent director of Erkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Guo Changbing: Male, born in September 1964, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, graduated from Jinling Institute of Technology, bachelor degree, certified public accountant, registered asset appraisal Teacher, senior economist. Former department manager of Jiangsu Accounting Firm, business assistant of Hong Kong Zhao Weihai and Pan Zhancong Accounting Firm, deputy general manager of Jiangsu Equity Exchange, General Manager of Shanghai Branch of China Financial Consulting Company, Investment Director of Nanjing Fengsheng Industry Holding Group Co., Ltd. The current investment director of Shanghai Shengyuan Group.

Chi Liang: Male, born in February 1984, Chinese nationality, no right of abode, PhD. Served as a patent expert in the communications and computer industry of Suiter Swantz Pcllc, and Shanghai Bei Standard Representative of Ernest Co., Ltd. He is currently independent director of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. and lecturer of Zhejiang University of Science and Technology.

Li Wenjia: Male, born in March 1969, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, bachelor degree, intermediate accountant. Served as Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Materials Co., Ltd. The financial manager of the company and the financial manager of Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. Current supervisor of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. and supervisor of Liaoning Zhongde Cab He is the supervisor of Duilong Deqing Zhongli Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd., and the financial director of Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd.

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Peng Hui'e: Female, born in February 1982, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, bachelor degree. Former Human Resource Center Manager of Zhongli Technology Group Co., Ltd. Assistant, deputy manager and manager of the President's Office. He is currently the employee supervisor of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd., and the administrative purchasing director of Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Techn Zong Jue: Female, born in December 1977, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, college degree. Served as Marketing Manager and Material Control Department of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. Manager, Supply Chain Service Manager. He is currently a supervisor and supply chain director of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Sun Jianyu: Male, born in October 1979, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad. Master's degree in mechanical engineering from Southeast University Manager, Head of Technology Department of Nianfeng Cable (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Tianhai Kebao (Hebi) Automotive Wire Co., Ltd., Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technolo Assistant General Manager, Deputy General Manager, General Manager of Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd., General Manager of Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd. Incumbent Jiangsu Zhonglijji Deputy General Manager of the Group Co., Ltd.

Wu Hongtu: Male, born in December 1977, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, bachelor degree, intermediate accountant. Served as Jiangsu Zhongli Wire and Cable Co., Ltd. Cost accounting, financial supervisor of Jiangsu Zhongyi Automotive New Material Technology Co., Ltd., financial manager of Shenzhen Zhongli Technology Co., Ltd., and deputy general manager of Guangdong Zhongde C Li, Deputy Chief Financial Officer of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. He is currently the Chief Financial Officer of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Zhang Dongyun: Male, born in December 1976, Chinese nationality, no right of abode abroad, Master of Finance from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. Served in Tianyi Securities Co., Ltd., Centaline Securities Co., Ltd., Haitong Securities Co., Ltd., China International Capital Corporation, Jiangsu Amkor Intelligent Transmission Engineering Technology Co., Ltd. He is currently the secretary of the board of directors of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Serving in shareholder units
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Serving in other units
☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of other unit	In other units	Term start date	Term end date	In other units
		Position held			Receive remuneration allowance
Ma Xiaohong	Jiangsu Xinrui Accounting Firm Co., Ltd.	Managing Director	01 January 2020 day		Yes
Chen Kun	Jiusheng Electric Co., Ltd.	Independent director	July 18, 2018 day	July 17, 2021 day	Yes
Jiang Wuzhen	South China University of Technology Law School	Professor, PhD supervisor Dean	01 November 2017 day		Yes
Jiang Wuzhen	Hunan Erkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	Independent director	November 14, 2019 day	November 13, 2022 day	Yes
Chi Liang	Zhejiang Institute of Technology	lecturer	01 December 2016		Yes

day

01 October 2016

no

Guo Changbing Shanghai Shengyuan Group Chief Investment Officer

day

In other units

without

Description of job status

The penalties of the current directors, supervisors and senior executives of the company during the reporting period and the securities regulatory agencies in the past three years

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. The chairman of the company, Mr. Wang Boxing, was criticized twice by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on November 7, 2018 and July 23, 2019;

2. The director of the company, Mr. Chen Bohan, was criticized twice by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on November 7, 2018 and July 23, 2019;

3. The general manager of the company, Mr. Wang Weifeng, was criticized by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on July 23, 2019;

4. Mr. Wu Hongtu, the chief financial officer of the company, was criticized by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange on July 23, 2019.

4. Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

Decision-making procedures, basis for determination, and actual payment of directors, supervisors, and senior executives' remuneration

1. The decision-making procedures for the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior executives:

On April 29, 2020, the third meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management of the Company in 2019", In the "Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 2020", independent directors expressed their independent opinions on the above-mentioned proposal.

On April 27, 2021, the sixth meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the Remuneration of the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 2020", In the "Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 2021", independent directors expressed their independent opinions on the above-mentioned proposals.

2. The basis for determining the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management:

According to the company's relevant management system, combined with the actual situation of the company's business scale, performance and performance.

Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior executives during the reporting period of the company

Unit: ten thousand yuan

Name	Job title	gender	age	Employment status	Taxes received from the company and to the company?	
					Total former remuneration	Party gets paid
Wang Boxing	Chairman of the board	male	65	Incumbent	88.92	No
Wang Weifeng	Vice Chairman, General Manager	male	41	Incumbent	78.53	No
Chen Bohan	director	male	57	Incumbent	78.92	No
Zhou Jianxin	director	male	55	incumbent	73.07	No
Liu Danping	Independent director	male	64	Outgoing	9.6	No
Guo Changbing	Independent director	male	57	Incumbent	7.6	No
Chi Liang	Independent director	male	37	Incumbent	9.6	No
Chen Kun	director	male	74	Incumbent	0	No
Ma Xiaohong	director	Female	67	Incumbent	0	No
Li Wenjia	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	male	52	Incumbent	28.41	No
Peng Hui'e	Employee supervisor	Female	39	Incumbent	51.86	No
Zong Jue	Supervisor	Female	44	Incumbent	30.06	No
Sun Jianyu	Deputy General Manager	male	42	Incumbent	84.22	No
Wu Hongtu	financial director	male	44	Incumbent	46.21	No
Zhu Yan	Board secretary	Female	39	Outgoing	23.56	No
Li Danyun	Independent director	Female	59	Outgoing	2.4	No
total	-	-	-	-	612.96	-

Company directors and senior executives' equity incentives granted during the reporting period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Five, the company's employees

1. Number of employees, professional composition and education level

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Number of employees in the parent company (person)	667
Number of employees in major subsidiaries (persons)	5,887
Total number of employees (person)	6,554
Total number of employees receiving salaries in the current period (person)	6,554
The number of retired employees whose parent company and major subsidiaries need to bear expenses (persons)	0
Professional composition	
Professional composition category	Number of professional composition (persons)
Production staff	4,176
salesperson	435
Technical staff	1,006
Financial officer	167
administration staff	770
total	6,554
education level	
Education level category	Quantity (person)
Postgraduate and above	104
bachelor degree	943
College degree	1,332
High school and below	4,175
total	6,554

2. Salary policy

The company provides employees with an motivating dynamic functional grade salary system. The salary of employees consists of basic salary, performance salary, project bonus, output salary, overtime salary, Multi-level salary structure including year-end benefit wages and welfare allowances. By reasonably determining the salary structure and establishing a long-term incentive plan, the employees' career planning and the compar The development plan of the company is organically combined, and strive to create a mechanism and environment that attracts talents, retains talents, and encourages talents to stand out, and attracts and encourages outstandin Long-term service. Continue to improve the company's working and living environment, enhance employees' sense of identity and satisfaction with the company, provide employees with more and more promotion platforms, Work enthusiasm and work enthusiasm to achieve the common development of the company and employees.

3. Training plan

The company attaches great importance to the training and development of employees. On the basis of collecting, sorting and analyzing the training needs of various departments, combined with the company's development st Establish a complete set of employee training system in multiple dimensions, multiple levels, and multiple aspects, including new employee training, product technical training, quality management training, safety production t Use management training, professional skills training, etc., covering a wide range and comprehensive coverage. The company is committed to improving the overall quality of the company's employee team and assisting the ci The success of the achievement and the realization of the personal value of employees.

4. Situation of labor outsourcing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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1. The basic status of corporate governance

The company follows the "Company Law", "Securities Law", "Governance Guidelines for Listed Companies", "Shenzhen Stock Exchange Stock Listing Rules", "Shenzhen Stock Exchange" "Guidelines for Standardized Operation of Companies in the City" and other relevant national laws and regulations, continuously improve the corporate governance structure of the company, improve corporate management and Zhidi carried out corporate governance activities and actively carried out investor relations management to further improve the level of corporate governance and promote the company's standardized operation. As of the end of The actual situation of corporate governance meets the requirements of the regulatory documents related to the governance of listed companies issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. The details are as follows

(1) About shareholders and general meetings

The company convenes in strict accordance with the "Company Law", "Securities Law" and other laws and regulations, as well as the company's "Articles of Association" and "Rules of Procedure of Shareholders' Meeting Convene a general meeting of shareholders. During the reporting period, the company convened 7 shareholder meetings. The convening and convening of the company's Under the premise, both the on-site voting and online voting are provided for participation in the conference. When considering major issues affecting the rights and interests of small and medium investors, all small and mediti Counting votes to provide convenience for shareholders and timely public disclosure. In the process of convening the general meeting of shareholders, the company fully protects shareholders' right to speak, and actively and c Ask to ensure that all shareholders exercise their rights equally. It effectively safeguards investors' rights and demands to participate in the company's operation and management, and effectively protects shareholders, especial East's legitimate rights and interests.

(2) Regarding controlling shareholders and listed companies

The company strictly regulates the behavior of controlling shareholders in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as the "Governance Guidelines for Listed Companies" and the provisions of the "Articles of Association". Maintain independence from controlling shareholders, actual controllers and their related parties in terms of business, assets, finance, personnel, and institutions. The company's controlling shareholder conducts norms and exe And bear corresponding obligations, the company's major decisions are made by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the law, and it has not surpassed the company's shareholders' meeting to directly or indirectly inte The company's controlling shareholder and actual controller did not directly or indirectly interfere with the company's decision-making and business activities beyond the company's general meeting of shareholders. The comp The company's board of directors, board of supervisors and other internal institutions operate independently, and major decisions are made by the general meeting of shareholders and the board of directors in accordance with t

(3) About directors and the board of directors

The company's board of directors is composed of nine directors, including 3 independent directors. The number and composition of the board of directors are in compliance with relevant laws, regulations and the "Article During the reporting period, all directors of the company performed their duties in strict accordance with relevant laws and regulations, the "Articles of Association" and the "Rules of Procedures of the Board of Directors" and Attend the board of directors and the general meeting of shareholders on time, carefully review various proposals, and ensure that the board of directors operates in a standardized and efficient manner and makes prudent and s Professional expertise in law, industry technology, etc., provide advice and suggestions for the formulation and decision-making of the company's development strategy, and perform duties independently, and express independ See, to ensure the interests of the company and small and medium shareholders. The convening and convening of the board of directors shall be conducted in strict accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Articles of As The four special committees of planning, nomination and remuneration appraisal perform their duties normally and provide scientific and professional advice for the decision-making of the board of directors.

(4) About the supervisors and the board of supervisors

The company's board of supervisors is composed of three supervisors, of which one is an employee representative supervisor. The number and composition of the company's board of supervisors comply with the requirer The company's board of supervisors convened a board of supervisors in strict accordance with the "Articles of Association" and the "Rules of Procedure of the Board of Supervisors" and other relevant regulations. In daily wo Responsibilities, attending meetings on time, in a responsible attitude to all shareholders, independently and effectively exercise supervision and inspection functions, through attending board meetings and regular inspections The company operates in accordance with the law and financial situation, exercises the right to supervise and inspect the legality of the company's finances and directors and senior The legitimate rights and interests of the company and shareholders.

(5) About stakeholders

The company fully respects and safeguards the legal rights of stakeholders, treats suppliers and customers with integrity, earnestly trains every employee, and strengthens communication and exchanges between all parties

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Achieve coordination and balance with the interests of society, shareholders, suppliers, customers, employees, etc., promote environmental protection, actively participate in social welfare and charity, and jointly promote The company continues to develop steadily.

(6) About performance evaluation and incentive and restraint mechanism

The company has established and improved fair and transparent performance evaluation standards and incentive and restraint mechanisms for directors, supervisors and senior managers. Based on a fair, open and just mec According to business classification and personnel stratification, design and form a performance incentive plan that is classified and stratified and linked with the company's business performance. Performance bonus system d Effective management ideas, hoping to inspire employees to take the initiative to pay attention to business results, and then share organizational benefits; guide the core business management to actively focus on process manag Control risk. The company comprehensively considers the relationship between the total salary of management positions and the collection of accounts receivable, net profit, technology lines and safety indicators, and accordir Differences, set up different bonus structures and floating ratios.

(7) About information disclosure and investor relationship management

The company strictly complies with the requirements of relevant laws and regulations and the "Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure of Listed Companies" and other systems. During the reporting period, ti Fully fulfill the obligation of information disclosure, disclose information in a timely and fair manner, and ensure that the disclosed information is true, accurate, and complete, and there are no false records, misleading statem Omission. On the premise of strictly fulfilling the obligation of disclosure, the company attaches great importance to the management of investor relations, and has established the "Investor Relations Management System" and The company publicizes the company's residence, contact number, fax, e-mail address and other information on the official website and www.cninfo.com, so that investors can communicate with the company through the abov Make full use of the investor hotline (0512-52578638), the Shenzhen Stock Exchange "Easy Interactive" platform, field research, and investor mailbox (zhonglidm@zhongli.com) And other channels and methods, actively interact with investors, listen to investors' voices, patiently answer investors' questions, enhance investors' understanding and recognition of the company, and invest

Reasonable opinions and suggestions from investors are passed to the company's management in a timely manner to build a bridge between investors and the company. The company has dedicated personnel to maintain the ab Ensure the smooth flow of service channels and timely and effective communication.

As of the end of the reporting period, the company has established and improved an internal control system covering the company's main production and business activities, but there were situations in which it could not t Lead to major defects in internal control. In the follow-up, the company will actively rectify and take further measures to strengthen the implementation and management of the internal control system, and organize business p For the study and training of securities laws and regulations, the operation and management of related matters shall be carried out in strict accordance with the regulatory rules and the company system, and the level of the com

Whether there are significant differences between the actual status of corporate governance and the regulatory documents on listed company governance issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission
☒ Yes ☐ No

The actual situation of the company's governance is significantly different from the regulatory documents on the governance of listed companies issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the specific circum The company has established an internal control system based on actual conditions. However, some control links are not in place, and some business management systems are missing. Internal supervision has A situation of negligence. During the reporting period, the company encountered non-operating use of company funds by related parties and illegal guarantees. The company needs to improve its internal control system in a tin Inspection and supervision of all aspects of the company's internal control.

2. The company's independence from the controlling shareholder in terms of business, personnel, assets, institutions, finances, etc.

The company strictly abides by the "Company Law", "Securities Law" and other relevant laws, regulations and the "Articles of Association" to regulate operations, and the controlling shareholders, actual controllers and Other companies under its control are independent and separate in terms of business, personnel, assets, institutions, finances, etc., and have independent and complete business systems and market-oriented independence. Ability to operate.

(1) Business independence

The company has an independent supply, production and sales system, has the ability to directly face the market and independently operate, and has the ability to independently make production and operation decisions. Circumstances that need to rely on controlling shareholders for production and business activities. There is no horizontal competition between the company and the controlling shareholder, and the controlling shareholder does The situation.

(2) Personnel independence

The company is independent of the controlling shareholder in terms of labor relations, personnel and salary management. Senior executives such as general manager, deputy general manager, chief financial officer and s None of the management personnel hold positions other than directors and supervisors in the controlling shareholders, actual controllers and other enterprises controlled by them,

Employees and other enterprises under their control; the company's directors, supervisors, general managers and other senior Any unit, department or person who violated the relevant provisions of the "Articles of Association" to interfere with the company's personnel appointment and removal.

(3) Asset independence

The property rights relationship between the company and the actual controller is clear; the company has a complete system and supporting facilities required for production and operation, and the property rights of vario Clear, clear ownership, and independent of controlling shareholders, actual controllers and their related parties. The company does not rely on the controlling shareholder's assets for production and operation. But report During the period, there were related parties occupying the company's funds.

(4) Institutional independence

The company has established an organizational structure suitable for the company's development needs, and has set up functional departments that meet its own characteristics and needs. Each department is based on the Operate under the leadership of the company's management, and there is no institutional conflation with the controlling shareholder, actual controller and other companies under its control, and no such thing as the controlling Any affiliation.

(5) Financial independence

The company has established an independent financial department, equipped with full-time financial personnel, and established a complete accounting system; able to make independent financial decisions and have stand Financial accounting system and financial management system for subsidiaries. The company has an independent bank account and pays taxes independently according to law. There is no sharing or mixing of bank accounts w The tax situation. However, during the reporting period, related parties occupied the company's funds.

3. The situation of horizontal competition

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Relevant information about the annual general meeting and extraordinary general meeting held during the reporting period

1. The general meeting of shareholders during the reporting period

Sessions	Meeting type	Investor participation ratio	Date	Disclosure date	Disclosure Index
The first temporary in 2020	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	99.2%	January 22, 2020	January 23, 2020	www.cninfo.com
General meeting of shareholders					
The second interim in 2020					

General meeting of shareholders	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	35.50%	March 25, 2020	March 26, 2020	www.cninfo.com
The third provisional in 2020	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	37.88%	April 15, 2020	April 16, 2020	www.cninfo.com
General meeting of shareholders					
2019 Annual Shareholders' Meeting	Annual general meeting	36.60%	May 20, 2020	May 21, 2020	www.cninfo.com
Can					
The fourth provisional in 2020	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	35.52%	June 15, 2020	June 16, 2020	www.cninfo.com
General meeting of shareholders					
The fifth provisional in 2020	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	39.54%	September 07, 2020	September 08, 2020	www.cninfo.com
General meeting of shareholders					
The sixth provisional in 2020	Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	35.51%	December 24, 2020	December 25, 2020	www.cninfo.com
General meeting of shareholders					

2. Preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored request to convene an extraordinary general meeting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

V. The performance of duties by independent directors during the reporting period

1. The attendance of independent directors at the board of directors and general meeting of shareholders

Independent directors attending the board of directors and shareholders meeting						
Independent director's name	Participate in this report period	Participate in person	Participate by communication	Appointment of director	Number of absences to the Board of Directors	Whether twice in a row Did not personally attend
	Number of meetings	Number of meetings	Number of meetings	Number of meetings	number	Board meeting frequency
Liu Danping	12	1	11	0	0 No	7
Chi Liang	12	2	10	0	0 No	7
Guo Changbing	9	2	7	0	0 No	5
Li Danyun	3	0	3	0	0 No	2

Explanation of not attending the board of directors in person for two consecutive times

2. Circumstances in which independent directors raised objections to the company's related matters

Whether independent directors raise objections to the company's related matters

☐ Yes ☒ No

During the reporting period, independent directors raised no objections to the company's related matters.

3. Other instructions for independent directors to perform their duties

Whether the independent director's suggestions on the company have been adopted

☒ Yes ☐ No

Independent directors' explanations on whether the company's recommendations were adopted or not adopted

During the period of serving as independent directors, independent directors of the company strictly follow the "Company Law", "Guiding Opinions on the Establishment of Independent Directors in Listed Companies", "The "Guidelines for the Conduct of Directors of Listed Companies on the Stock Exchange's Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Board" and the "Articles of Association" and other relevant provisions of laws and regulations. Attitudes, earnestly and diligently perform the duties of independent directors, actively participate in the company's board of directors and shareholder meetings, conduct serious research on the company's major issues, and for major matters such as external guarantees and related transactions, the company is urged to perform its information disclosure obligations in strict accordance with relevant laws and regulations to ensure that the company's It is accurate and complete to protect the legitimate rights and interests of small and medium shareholders from harm. The independent directors of the company learn about the company's operations in a timely manner by participating in the company's board of directors and shareholder meetings, and combined with his knowledge in management, finance, and the company's main business-related professional Reasonable suggestions were put forward by the company based on its own actual conditions.

6. The performance of duties by special committees under the board of directors during the reporting period

The company's board of directors has four special committees, namely the audit committee, the strategy committee, the remuneration and appraisal committee, and the nomination committee. During the reporting period The special committees of the meeting are based on the "Listed Company Governance Guidelines", the "Articles of Association" and the company's "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Audit Committee of the Board

Fan the corporate governance structure, conduct research on professional matters, and put forward relevant suggestions and opinions for the decision-making reference of the board of directors.

1. The performance of the audit committee

During the reporting period, the company's audit committee held four meetings to review the implementation of the company's internal control system, and reviewed all the company's important accounting policies. Regularly understand the company's financial status and operating conditions, supervise and guide the internal audit department to conduct regular and irregular inspections and evaluations of the company's financial management. The staff will work on the following matters: (1) Communicate and exchange with the accounting firm on the preparation of the annual audit report; (2) communicate with the company's audit department on the company's internal control system; (3) review the quarterly work report and annual work plan submitted by the company's internal audit department; (4) review the work of the internal audit department. Conduct evaluations and make renewal recommendations to the board of directors. The committee has carefully reviewed the company's internal control system and believes that the company's internal control system has been improved. The requirements of relevant laws and regulations. However, the company's internal control system has not been effectively implemented, which led to the occurrence of related parties' capital occupation during the company's reporting period.

2. The performance of the remuneration and appraisal committee

During the reporting period, the company's remuneration and appraisal committee held a meeting to review the remuneration of the company's directors, supervisors and senior management in 2019. It is believed that the determination of its remuneration standards and total annual remuneration are in line with the company's relevant remuneration management system. At the same time, the Salary and Appraisal Committee reviewed the "Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management in 2020" was reviewed.

3. The performance of the strategy committee

During the reporting period, the company's strategy committee held a meeting to deliberate on the company's non-public issuance of A shares. According to the company's actual development status, research and make suggestions on the company's long-term development strategic planning and major strategic investments.

4. The performance of the nomination committee

During the reporting period, the company's nomination committee held a meeting to carefully review the company's election of directors and appointment of senior management personnel.

7. Work of the Board of Supervisors

The board of supervisors discovered whether the company is at risk during the supervision activities during the reporting period

☐ Yes ☒ No

The Board of Supervisors has no objection to the supervision matters during the reporting period.

8. Evaluation and motivation of senior management personnel

In order to standardize the performance management process, the company strengthens the management of the company's target plan and business indicators, and strictly implements the organizational performance appraisal mechanism. The performance appraisal mechanism includes quarterly appraisal and annual appraisal. It is initiated and organized by the company's administrative and appraisal department. All performance appraisal results are objective and fair, which is the basic premise, which is applied to the salary management of the assessee. Based on the principle of advocating high performance, the company vigorously develops talent incentive plans, and has formulated a two-pronged approach of reasonable incentives greatly improves the work efficiency of all employees and provides a strong back-up guarantee for the company's business development. During the reporting period, the company encourages and restrains the mechanism, improve the performance appraisal method of senior management personnel, and effectively enhance the awareness of senior management personnel to perform their duties.

9. Internal control evaluation report

1. Details of major deficiencies in internal control discovered during the reporting period

☒ Yes ☐ No

Details of major deficiencies in internal control discovered during the reporting period

1. The identification and rectification of internal control deficiencies in financial reports

According to the identification of major deficiencies in the internal control of the financial report, on the base date of the internal control evaluation report, the company found two major financial reports with major deficiencies.

Defect description: (1) After the company's self-inspection and verification with the controlling shareholder's related party Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd., the company has a controlling shareholder's related party capital occupation of funds for business purposes, as of the end of the reporting period, the cumulative amount of non-operating capital occupation by the controlling shareholders' related parties was RMB 2,947,500.

As of the disclosure date of this report, there is no non-operating capital occupation by the company's controlling shareholder-related parties. (2) After the company's self-inspection, the company's subsidiaries use bank deposits and the pledge of time deposit certificates provided guarantees for the external financing of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. As of the end of the reporting period, the guarantee balance was RMB 723 million.

On the disclosure day of the report, the financing loans of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. have been fully repaid.

Rectification situation: After the company's self-inspection, the company requires the controlling shareholder's related parties to return the occupied funds and release the guarantee as soon as possible to make up And through the following measures to actively rectify and prevent the occurrence of similar incidents, and safeguard the interests of the company and the majority of investors:

- ① Actively urge the controlling shareholder's related parties to return the occupied funds and release the guarantee on time, so as to effectively safeguard the interests of the company and the majority of investors.
- ② Improve the internal control system, strengthen the management of subsidiaries, and strictly follow the company's related party fund exchange system to prevent non-operating capital occupation and violation o The guarantee situation happened again.
- ③ Strengthen the role of the audit committee of the company's board of directors, establish a system for reviewing large amounts of funds, The payment of funds is reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- ④ Organize the company's management and the company's actual controller to study the relevant laws and regulations of the Securities Law, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, and the Shenzhen Stock The responsibility of controlling shareholders and the awareness of law-abiding compliance.

2. The identification and rectification of internal control deficiencies in non-financial reports

According to the above-mentioned standards for the determination of internal control deficiencies in non-financial reporting, the company did not have major deficiencies or major deficiencies in internal control

2. Internal control self-evaluation report

Disclosure date of the full text of the internal control evaluation report

Full-text Disclosure Index of Internal Control Evaluation Report Information Network

The total assets of the units included in the evaluation scope account for the combined company	100.00%
Proportion of total financial statement assets	
The operating income of the units included in the evaluation scope accounted for the combined company	100.00%
Percentage of financial statement operating income	

category	Defect identification standard	
	financial report	Non-financial report
Qualitative standards	1. Signs of major deficiencies in financial reports include:	
	① The control environment is invalid;	
	② Corruption of company directors, supervisors and senior management. If the possibility of the defect is high, it will be serious behavior;	
	③ It has been found and repeated work efficiency or effectiveness, or severely increase effectiveness	
	Major deficiencies to management have not been added when they occur, or seriously deviate from the expected goal	
	To correct	
	It is a major defect.	
	④ The external audit found that there were major errors in the reported financial statements, or the possibility of the defect is high, it will be obvious	
	Report, but the internal control failed to find the	
	Significantly reduce work efficiency or effectiveness, or significantly increase efficiency	
Quantitative standards	Misstatement	
	The uncertainty of the results, or make it significantly deviate from the expected goal	
	⑤ The audit committee and the audit department's	
	Mark as a major defect.	
	The supervision of internal control of financial reports and financial reports is likely to occur, it will decrease	
	⑥ Information of major errors in the announced financial reports, or increase the inaccuracy of the effect	
	Correction of line errors; ⑦ Others that may affect report quality	
	Qualitative or deviating from the expected goal is a general lack of	
	Defects in the correct judgment of the user.	
	trap.	
2. Signs of major deficiencies in financial reports include:		
	① Failure to select and apply accounting policies in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards	

Policy;	② No anti-dancing is established	
	Fraud procedures and control measures;	
	③ No accounting treatment for unconventional or special transactions	
	Establish the corresponding control mechanism or not implement and have no relevant	
	Appropriate compensatory control;	
	④ There are single or multiple defects in the financial reporting process,	
	Although it did not meet the criteria for identifying major defects, it affected	
	The true and accurate target of the financial report. 3. One	
	General defects refer to the above major defects and important defects	
	Other control deficiencies.	
Quantitative standards	1. Major defect: potential misstatement of total profit is greater than or equal to	
	5% of total profit; potential misstatement of total operating income is large	
	Equal to 2% of operating income; potential misstatement of total assets	
	Greater than or equal to 1% of total assets.	
	More than 50 million yuan; important defect: direct property	
	The amount of direct property loss is in RMB	
	Greater than or equal to 1% of total assets.	
	More than 50 million yuan; important defect: direct property	
	The amount of direct property loss is in RMB	
	Greater than or equal to 1% of total assets.	
2. Important defects: the amount of misstatement in the financial statements is between RMB 500,000 and RMB 5,000,000		

Between defects and general defects.	Ten thousand yuan (including 50 million yuan); general defects: straight
3. General defect: potential misstatement of total profit is greater than or equal to	The amount of property losses received is RMB 30 million
3% of total profit; potential misstatement of total operating income (including 50 million yuan) or less.	
Equal to 0.5% of operating income; potential error in total assets	
Report greater than or equal to 0.5% of total assets.	
Number of major defects in financial reports (a)	2
Number of major deficiencies in non-financial reports (a)	0
Number of important defects in financial reports (a)	0
Number of important defects in non-financial reports (a)	0

X. Internal control audit report or attestation report

not applicable

Section 11 Relevant Situation of Corporate Bonds

Whether the company has publicly issued and listed on the stock exchange, and is not due on the date of approval of the annual report or has not been fully redeemed at the due date

no

Section XII Financial Report

1. Audit report

Audit opinion type	Reservations
Audit report signing date	April 27, 2021
Audit institution name	Tianheng Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)
Audit report number	Tianheng Review (2021) No. 01352
CPA name	Luo Jing, Wang Weiqing
	Audit report text
	Audit Report
	Tianheng Review (2021) No. 1352

All shareholders of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.:

1. Reservations

We audited the financial statements of Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Zhongli Group), including the merger on December 31, 2020 and the assets of the parent company Statement of liabilities, 2020 consolidated and parent company income statement, consolidated and parent company cash flow statement, consolidated and parent company owner’s equity change statement, and attached financ Note.

We believe that, with the exception of the possible impact of the matters described in the “basis for the formation of qualified opinions”, the attached financial statements shall comply with the corporate accounting stand The rules are prepared to fairly reflect the merger of Zhongli Group on December 31, 2020 and the financial status of the parent company as well as the merger in 2020 and the operating results and cash of the parent company flow.

2. Formation of the basis for reservations

We performed our audit in accordance with the Chinese Certified Public Accountants’ Auditing Standards. The “Certified Accountant’s Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements” section of the audit report fur Explains our responsibilities under these guidelines. In accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants, we are independent of Zhongli Group and have fulfilled other aspects of profe responsibility. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

As stated in Notes X, 5(6) and XII, 3 of the financial statements, as of December 31, 2020, Zhongli Group has used bank deposits and time deposit certificates of RMB 778,776,900 for Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Zhongli Holding) provided guarantee for external financing of RMB 723 million; as stated in Note X. 5 (3) of the financial statements, the deadline On December 31, 2020, the balance of Zhongli Holdings’ receivable funds from Zhongli Holdings was RMB 434,499,800.

The above matters have not fulfilled the necessary examination and approval procedures, and have not disclosed information.

We were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to determine the impact of the above matters on the financial statements of Zhongli Group.

3. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are the matters that we believe are the most important for the audit of the financial statements of the current period based on professional judgment. These matters should be dealt with in the overall fin The audit and the formation of audit opinions are the background, and we do not express independent opinions on these matters.

(1) Provision for bad debts of accounts receivable

1. Item description

As stated in Note 5, 4 "Notes Receivable", Note 5, 5 "Accounts Receivable", Note 5, 8 (1) "Other Receivables" of Zhongli Group's consolidated financial statements, the reporting period

The original value of the final bills receivable, accounts receivable and other receivables were 59,965,300 yuan, 4,690,033,500 yuan, and 852,706,300 yuan, respectively. The bad debt provision was 2.5195 million yuan,

1259.7642 million yuan and 209.3874 million yuan. As Zhongli Group's original value of receivables and the amount of provision for bad debts at the end of 2020 are significant, the management is determining the bad debts The provision of account reserves involves significant accounting estimates and judgments. Therefore, we regard the provision of bad debts of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.

2. Audit response

Regarding the provision for bad debts of accounts receivable, the main audit procedures we implemented include:

(1) Evaluate and test the rationality and operational effectiveness of the internal control design related to the management of accounts receivable and bad debt provision of Zhongli Group;

(2) Understand and evaluate the bad debt provision policy of accounts receivable, and analyze the accuracy of the expected credit losses of accounts receivable. For accounts receivable with bad debts accrued in combine Review the management's basis for the division of the portfolio, evaluate its forecast of future economic conditions and the reasonableness of the estimated expected credit loss rate for different portfolios, and pay attention to t Key information such as overdue status, post-period collection of overdue receivables, and the amount of bad debts actually occurred in history. On this basis, and select samples to test the accounts receivable The accuracy of combination classification and aging division, and the accuracy of reviewing the amount of expected credit losses;

(3) Obtain the aging analysis table of accounts receivable compiled by the management of Zhongli Group, and select samples to test the accuracy of aging;

(4) The accounts receivable with single-item provision for bad debts were selected, and their recoverability was tested. When assessing the recoverability of accounts receivable, the relevant supporting evidence was che Data, including customer credit history, mortgage or pledge status, guarantee measures provided, customer's financial statements, default or delayed payment records, and actual repayment after the period, And review its rationality;

(5) Analyze the aging of the accounts receivable and the customer's reputation, and implement the accounts receivable letter certification procedures and check the payment status after the inspection period, and re-evalu The reasonableness of provision.

(2) Withdrawal of reserves for falling prices of inventories of photovoltaic power stations

1. Item description

As stated in Note V. 9 "Inventory" of Zhongli Group's consolidated financial statements, Zhongli Group's inventory balance at the end of the reporting period was RMB 2,845,724,200.

The construction-related development costs and the balance of the completed products (hereinafter referred to as the inventory of photovoltaic power plants) are RMB 1,985,267,100. As of December 31, 2020, PV power plant The provision for falling prices of inventories of 510,818,200 yuan has been withdrawn, which is an increase of 309,246,800 yuan from the provision for falling prices of photovoltaic power plants on December 31, 2019, and 12.28% of the total amount, such inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The management of Zhongli Group determines the realizable value of each photovoltaic power plant project on the balan Net value, the process of determining the net realizable value of photovoltaic power plant inventory involves significant management judgments and estimates.

Due to the importance of the provision of inventory depreciation of photovoltaic power stations to Zhongli Group's profit, and the process of determining the net realizable value of photovoltaic power Based on large judgments and estimates, we therefore regard the provision of the Zhongli Group's solar power plant inventory depreciation reserve as a key audit matter.

2. Audit response

Regarding the provision for inventory fall in price of Zhongli Group's photovoltaic power plants, the main audit procedures we have implemented include:

(1) Understand the key internal controls related to the provision of inventory depreciation of photovoltaic power plants, evaluate the design of these controls, determine whether they are implemented, and test related into Operational effectiveness of departmental control;

(2) We conduct on-the-spot observation of photovoltaic power station inventory, obtain and review key documents such as approval documents, planning documents, and grid connection agreements related to the develop Ask the management about the development progress of the PV power station inventory project and the grid-connected operation status of the completed PV power station;

(3) Obtain the company's PV power plant inventory depreciation calculation table, evaluate the appropriateness of the valuation method adopted by the management, and compare the key estimates and calculations used Assumptions, including key estimates and assumptions such as expected rate of return, estimated power generation, etc., are compared with the information available in the market;

(4) By checking and rechecking the data entered when calculating the present value of the expected future cash flow in the falling price test model and the relevant formulas, evaluate the calculation of the falling price re Accuracy of results;

(5) Carry out sensitivity analysis on the expected rate of return and other key assumptions adopted by the management, and evaluate how changes in key assumptions (single or combined) will lead to different Conclusion, and then evaluate whether there are signs of management bias in the selection of key assumptions by management;

(6) Evaluate whether the relevant disclosures of the provision for falling price of inventories of Zhongli Group's photovoltaic power plants in the financial statements meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards f

(3) Provision for impairment of fixed assets and construction in progress

1. Item description

As stated in notes 5 and 16 to the financial statements and notes 5 and 17, at the end of the reporting period, Zhongli Group made provision for impairment of fixed assets of RMB 482,824,300 and impairment of constru 233.9914 million yuan was prepared. The management believes that the relevant fixed assets have signs of impairment, and the book value of the fixed assets may not be able to use the future cash generated by the assets Flow or dispose of assets to recover them all. In 2020, some subsidiaries of Zhongli Group are in a state of loss, meager profit or suspension of production, and the fixed assets of these subsidiaries have signs of impairment elephant. In accordance with the asset use plan, the management chose to use the fair value minus the disposal cost and the current value method of the expected future cash flow of the asset or asset group to implement the fix Determine the asset impairment test. The key assumptions involved in estimating the recoverable amount include the judgment of the asset group, the forecast of the fair value and the disposal cost; in the use of future cash flo

The key assumptions involved in the present value method include future revenue growth rate, gross profit margin, expense rate and discount rate, so we identify them as key audit matters.

2. Audit response

- (1) To understand, evaluate and test the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal control related to the impairment of fixed assets and intangible assets, including the adoption of key assumptions and im
- Review and approval of the accrued amount.
- (2) Obtain the impairment test tables of fixed assets and construction in progress compiled by the management, and select samples to check the accuracy of the impairment test calculations.
- (3) On-site survey of production equipment and implementation of monitoring procedures, interviews with relevant technical personnel to understand the use of non-proprietary technologies, and to understand whether n
- Problems such as long-term idleness and backward technology, as well as the efficiency of asset utilization.
- (4) Evaluate the appropriateness of the impairment test method.
- (5) Test the basic data on which the management impairment test is based, and evaluate the rationality of the key assumptions and judgments used in the management impairment test.

Four, other information

The management of Zhongli Group (hereinafter referred to as the "management") is responsible for other information. Other information includes the information covered in the 2020 annual report of Zhongli Group, but including financial statements and our audit report.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover other information, and we do not issue any form of verification conclusions on other information.

Combined with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read other information. In this process, consider whether the other information is related to the consolidated financial statements c

There were major inconsistencies or major misstatements in the situation learned during the audit.

Based on the work we have performed, if we determine that there is a material misstatement of other information, we should report that fact. As mentioned above "the basis for the formation of reservations"

As stated in the section, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the above qualified opinions. Therefore, we cannot determine whether other information related to this matter exists.

In a major misstatement.

5. Responsibilities of management and governance for financial statements

The management is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the corporate accounting standards to achieve fair reflection, and design, implement and maintain necessary internal controls to ensur

There are no major misstatements due to fraud or errors in the financial statements.

When preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing Zhongli Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters related to going concern (if applicable), and applying the c

Business assumptions, unless management plans to liquidate Zhongli Group, terminate operations or have no other realistic options.

The management is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process of Zhongli Group.

6. The responsibility of the certified public accountant for the audit of financial statements

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether there are no major misstatements due to fraud or errors in the overall financial statements, and to issue an audit report that includes audit opinions.

tell. Reasonable assurance is a high-level assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit performed in accordance with the auditing standards will always be found when a major misstatement exists. Misreporting may be due

If it is reasonably expected that the misstatement, individually or collectively, may affect the financial statement users' economic decisions based on the financial statements, the misstatement is generally considered

Considerable.

In the process of performing audit work in accordance with audit standards, we use professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. At the same time, we also perform the following tasks:

(1) Identify and evaluate the risk of material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud or errors, design and implement audit procedures to deal with these risks, and obtain adequate,

Appropriate audit evidence serves as the basis for the audit opinion. Since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omission, misrepresentation or overriding internal control,

The risk of failing to detect a major misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of failing to detect a major misstatement due to errors.

(2) Understand the internal control related to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures, but the purpose is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

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

(4) Draw conclusions on the appropriateness of management's use of going concern assumptions. At the same time, based on the obtained audit evidence, it may lead to

Force to reach a conclusion whether there are significant uncertainties in matters or circumstances that give rise to major doubts. If we conclude that there is significant uncertainty, the auditing standards require me

In the audit report, we remind report users to pay attention to the relevant disclosures in the financial statements; if the disclosure is not sufficient, we should issue a non-unqualified opinion. Our conclusion base

Information available as of the audit report date. However, future events or circumstances may cause Zhongli Group to be unable to continue operations.

(5) Evaluate the overall presentation (including disclosure), structure and content of the financial statements, and evaluate whether the financial statements fairly reflect relevant transactions and events.

(6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of entities or business activities of Zhongli Group to express an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are negative

Responsible for guiding, supervising and performing group audits, and assuming full responsibility for the audit opinions.

We communicate with the management on the planned audit scope, timing and major audit findings, including communicating what we have identified in the audit to be worthy of attention

Deficiencies in internal control.

We also provide a statement to the governance that we have complied with the professional ethics requirements related to independence, and communicate with the governance that may be reasonably believed to affect o

Relations and other matters, as well as related preventive measures (if applicable).

From the matters communicated with the governance layer, we determine which matters are the most important to the audit of the financial statements of the current period, and thus constitute key audit matters. We are i

These matters are described in the report, unless laws and regulations prohibit public disclosure of these matters, or in rare cases, if it is reasonably expected that the communication of certain matters in the audit report will cau

The negative consequences outweigh the benefits in terms of public interest, and we determined that this matter should not be communicated in the audit report.

2. Financial statements

The unit of the statement in the financial notes is: Yuan

1. Consolidated balance sheet

Prepared by: Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

unit: yuan

project	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current assets:		
Money funds	3,172,331,926.95	3,536,950,958.97
Settlement provisions		
Borrowed funds		
Transactional financial assets	39,963,600.00	39,958,435.72
Derivative financial assets	2,000,052.68	
bill receivable	57,445,866.38	55,486,546.06
accounts receivable	3,430,269,266.97	5,495,001,805.68
Receivables financing	78,474,893.39	102,511,358.85
Prepayments	1,012,797,622.15	652,017,544.29
Premiums receivable		
Reinsurance accounts receivable		
Reinsurance contract reserves receivable		

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Other receivables	643,318,917.14	1,023,609,357.96
Of which: interest receivable	70,779.30	
Dividend receivable		
Buy financial assets under resale agreements		
stock	2,240,230,535.79	3,592,906,337.08
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		
Non-current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	312,034,513.72	379,545,152.83
Total current assets	10,988,867,195.17	14,877,987,497.44
Non-current assets:		
Issuing loans and advances		
Debt investment		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables	18,000,000.00	33,000,000.00
Long-term equity investment	635,394,760.53	602,847,345.27
Investment in other equity instruments	387,889,100.00	499,058,000.00
Other non-current financial assets	50,594,614.72	43,266,202.14
Investment real estate	28,072,525.64	
Fixed assets	2,910,677,546.86	3,880,173,528.34
Construction in progress	555,333,587.61	623,003,682.46

Productive biological assets		
oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use asset		
Intangible assets	335,129,445.19	388,026,195.52
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term prepaid expenses	44,653,966.82	26,029,915.83
Deferred tax assets	24,456,773.01	409,470,764.94
Other non-current assets	265,819,631.30	29,384,154.22
Total non-current assets	5,256,021,951.68	6,534,159,788.72
total assets	16,244,889,146.85	21,412,147,286.16
Current liabilities:		
short-term loan	4,087,073,607.70	4,415,585,187.79

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Borrowing from the central bank		
Borrowed funds		
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Bills payable	1,369,207,449.51	1,607,558,415.98
accounts payable	2,402,766,081.11	2,750,110,530.00
Advance receipt		418,453,682.79
Contract liabilities	411,627,333.14	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		
Deposits and deposits		
Agent trading securities		
Securities underwriting agent		
Employee compensation payable	101,724,265.27	121,654,138.01
Taxes payable	71,587,585.62	65,294,458.74
Other payables	515,766,984.68	484,995,267.27
Of which: interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Fees and commissions		
Reinsurance accounts payable		
Held for sale liabilities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year	262,917,831.21	1,177,059,985.97
Other current liabilities	62,914,027.11	34,787,732.15
Total current liabilities	9,285,585,165.35	11,075,499,398.70
Non-current liabilities:		
Insurance contract reserve		
Long term loan	353,052,639.41	442,903,702.80
Bonds payable		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Lease liability		
Long-term payables	875,533,336.46	1,104,747,266.42

Long-term employee compensation payable

Estimated liabilities

Deferred income	105,255,373.23	119,437,392.92
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Deferred income tax liabilities		1,620,361.82
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	1,333,841,349.10	1,668,708,723.96
Total Liabilities	10,619,426,514.45	12,744,208,122.66
Owners' equity:		
Equity	871,787,068.00	871,787,068.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Capital reserve	6,134,458,370.89	6,134,458,370.89
Less: treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-351,370,518.07	-232,771,907.05
Special reserves		
Surplus reserve	216,351,763.17	216,351,763.17
general risk preparation		
undistributed profit	-1,246,008,056.10	1,674,376,400.32
Total owner's equity attributable to the parent company	5,625,218,627.89	8,664,201,695.33
Minority shareholders' equity	244,004.51	3,737,468.17
Total owner's equity	5,625,462,632.40	8,667,939,163.50
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	16,244,889,146.85	21,412,147,286.16

Legal representative: Wang Boxing

Person in charge of accounting work: Wu Hongtu

Person in charge of accounting department: Wu Hongtu

2. Balance sheet of the parent company

unit: yuan

project	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current assets:		
Money funds	767,920,460.99	710,843,153.96
Transactional financial assets	39,963,600.00	39,958,435.72
Derivative financial assets		
bill receivable	16,249,367.74	52,523,465.11
accounts receivable	949,518,048.06	1,118,190,425.02
Receivables financing		30,563,417.43
Prepayments	503,939,890.41	140,935,896.51
Other receivables	1,466,435,733.28	1,431,638,481.04

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Of which: interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
stock	62,298,017.27	180,588,754.99
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		
Non-current assets due within one year		
Other current assets	11,338,598.70	11,629,159.36
Total current assets	3,817,663,716.45	3,716,871,189.14
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	7,431,711,458.20	7,338,494,300.41
Investment in other equity instruments	387,889,100.00	499,058,000.00
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	204,078,988.20	222,079,775.04
Construction in progress	10,056,963.15	
Productive biological assets		
oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use asset		
Intangible assets	18,260,029.58	18,362,420.70
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term prepaid expenses	2,387,350.38	4,042,887.12
Deferred tax assets		86,947,224.98
Other non-current assets	1,213,800.00	4,148,279.92
Total non-current assets	8,055,597,689.51	8,173,132,888.17
total assets	11,873,261,405.96	11,890,004,077.31
Current liabilities:		
short-term loan	2,549,288,662.62	2,549,000,000.00
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Bills payable	89,148,448.14	70,000,000.00

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accounts payable	744,453,453.75	718,681,968.07
Advance receipt		52,560,062.63
Contract liabilities	183,090,652.08	
Employee compensation payable	21,321,703.44	26,748,921.45
Taxes payable	3,564,752.16	3,739,802.44
Other payables	181,287,010.78	92,468,425.92
Of which: interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Held for sale liabilities		
Non-current liabilities due within one year		

Other current liabilities	23,784,439.78	
Total current liabilities	3,795,939,122.75	3,513,199,180.51
Non-current liabilities:		
Long term loan		
Bonds payable		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Lease liability		
Long-term payables		
Long-term employee compensation payable		
Estimated liabilities		
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities		
Total Liabilities	3,795,939,122.75	3,513,199,180.51
Owners' equity:		
Equity	871,787,068.00	871,787,068.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Capital reserve	6,150,161,790.39	6,150,161,790.39
Less: treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-413,573,341.82	-302,404,441.82

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Special reserves		
Surplus reserve	216,351,763.17	216,351,763.17
undistributed profit	1,252,595,003.47	1,440,908,717.06
Total owner's equity	8,077,322,283.21	8,376,804,896.80
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	11,873,261,405.96	11,890,004,077.31

3. Consolidated income statement

unit: yuan

project	2020 year	2019 year
I. Total operating income	9,033,399,139.65	11,825,098,015.72
Including: operating income	9,033,399,139.65	11,825,098,015.72
Interest income		
Premiums earned		
Fee and commission income		
2. Total operating cost	10,113,599,519.86	12,288,882,180.04
Of which: Operating costs	8,350,988,042.79	10,021,300,687.22
Interest expense		
Handling fees and commission expenses		
Surrender money		
Net payouts		

Net	Withdrawal of insurance liability contract reserves		
	dividend payment policy		
	Reinsurance costs		
	Taxes and surcharges	44,808,777.38	65,408,312.96
	sales expense	217,524,435.16	527,813,413.36
	Management costs	625,161,284.80	585,272,565.94
	R&D expenses	283,669,115.96	433,080,290.53
	Financial expenses	591,447,863.77	656,006,910.03
	Including: interest expense	570,875,441.04	724,725,994.79
	Interest income	29,881,005.83	49,907,602.10
	Add: other income	65,952,070.51	75,649,645.05
	Investment income (losses are filled with "-")	-99,201,244.44	479,750,373.36
List)			

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	Of which: for associates and joint ventures	36,515,417.13	14,713,095.90
Investment income			
	Finance measured at amortized cost		
Asset derecognition income			
	Exchange gains (losses are listed with "-")		
	Net exposure hedging gains (losses are marked with "-")		
Number)			
	Gains from changes in fair value (losses	7,433,576.86	23,726,647.86
"-" to fill in)			
	Credit impairment loss (the loss is filled with "-")	-43,838,018.26	317,455,425.43
List)			
	Asset impairment loss (Loss is filled with "-")	-1,250,089,845.78	-187,788,882.99
List)			
	Asset disposal gains (losses are filled with "-")	53,591,174.96	
List)			
3. Operating profit (losses are listed with "-")		-2,346,352,666.36	245,009,044.39
	Plus: non-operating income	13,439,964.06	10,494,220.81
	Less: non-operating expenses	185,883,144.09	39,455,547.66
4. Total profit (total loss is listed with "-")		-2,518,795,846.39	216,047,717.54
	Deduct: income tax expense	405,201,906.94	95,089,407.72
5. Net profit (net loss is listed with "-")		-2,923,997,753.33	120,958,309.82
	(1) Classification by business continuity		
	1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss with "-")	-2,923,997,753.33	120,958,309.82
Number)			
	2. Termination of net profit (net loss with "-")		
Number)			
	(2) Classification by ownership		
	1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-2,920,384,456.42	54,624,929.58
	2. Minority shareholder gains and losses	-3,613,296.91	66,333,380.24
6. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		-118,557,585.72	-29,270,459.87
	Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	-118,598,611.02	-29,214,676.81
Net after tax			

(1) Other comprehensive categories that cannot be reclassified into profit and loss		
Combined income	-111,168,900.00	-81,550,700.00
1. Remeasure changes in defined benefit plans		
Momentum		
2. Others that cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		

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His comprehensive income		
3. Fair value of investment in other equity instruments		
Value change	-111,168,900.00	-81,550,700.00
4. The fair value of the company's own credit risk		
Value change		
5. Other		
(2) Reclassification into other comprehensives of profit and loss		
income	-7,429,711.02	52,336,023.19
1. Others that can be transferred to profit and loss under the equity method		
Comprehensive income		
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments		
move		
3. Reclassification of financial assets included in others		
Amount of comprehensive income		
4. Other debt investment credit impairment standards		
Prepare		
5. Cash flow hedge reserve	1,700,044.78	
6. Translation differences of foreign currency financial statements	-9,129,755.80	52,336,023.19
7. Other		
Other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	41,025.30	-55,783.06
Net after tax		
7. Total comprehensive income	-3,042,555,339.05	91,687,849.95
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company		
lump sum	-3,038,983,067.44	25,410,252.77
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	-3,572,271.61	66,277,597.18
8. Earnings per share:		
(1) Basic earnings per share	-3.35	0.06
(2) Diluted earnings per share	-3.35	0.06

In the case of a business combination under the same control in the current period, the net profit realized by the combined party before the merger was RMB 0.00, and the net profit realized by the combined party in the previous period was RMB 0.00.

Legal representative: Wang Boxing Person in charge of accounting work: Wu Hongtu Person in charge of accounting department: Wu Hongtu

4. Income statement of the parent company

unit: yuan

project	2020 year	2019 year
I. Operating income	2,354,854,731.92	2,257,918,430.61
Less: operating costs	2,097,489,680.49	1,918,410,978.25

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Taxes and surcharges	6,424,004.63	5,209,920.35
sales expense	72,846,469.05	81,513,880.79
Management costs	90,867,993.63	106,541,518.73
R&D expenses	88,285,771.28	124,139,562.25
Financial expenses	118,097,917.12	178,989,189.20
Including: interest expense	175,533,220.75	231,477,324.58
Interest income	59,750,941.22	78,631,930.86
Add: other income	4,963,004.15	3,069,266.00
Investment income (losses are filled with "-")	35,980,379.52	617,623,521.52
List)		
Of which: for associates and joint ventures	36,515,417.13	57,085,065.72
Industry investment income		
Finance measured at amortized cost		
Asset derecognition gains (losses are filled with "-")		
List)		
Net exposure hedging gains (losses based on		
"-" to fill in)		
Gains from changes in fair value (losses	5,164.28	12,924,235.72
"-" to fill in)		
Credit impairment loss (losses are marked with "-")	-16,607,977.14	6,078,746.74
Fill in)		
Asset impairment loss (losses are marked with "-")		
Fill in)		
Asset disposal gains (losses are marked with "-")		
Fill in)		
2. Operating profit (losses are listed with "-")	-94,816,533.47	482,809,151.02
Plus: non-operating income	380,504.85	1,105,315.96
Less: non-operating expenses	6,930,459.99	4,086,176.66
3. Total profit (total loss is filled with "-")	-101,366,488.61	479,828,290.32
List)		
Deduct: income tax expense	86,947,224.98	66,219,609.50
4. Net profit (net loss is listed with "-")	-188,313,713.59	413,608,680.82
(1) Net profit from continuing operations (net loss		
Fill in with "-")	-188,313,713.59	413,608,680.82
(2) Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss		
Fill in with "-")		
5. Net after-tax other comprehensive income	-111,168,900.00	-81,550,700.00

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(1) Others that cannot be reclassified into profit and loss	-111,168,900.00	-81,550,700.00
Comprehensive income		
1. Remeasure the defined benefit plan		
Change		
2. Cannot be transferred to profit or loss under the equity method		
Other comprehensive income		
3. Fair investment in other equity instruments	-111,168,900.00	-81,550,700.00
Value change		
4. The company's own credit risk is fair		

Value change		
5. Other		
(2) Other comprehensive reclassification into profit and loss		
Combined income		
1. Others that can be converted to profit and loss under the equity method		
His comprehensive income		
2. Fair value of other debt investments		
change		
3. Reclassification of financial assets is included in its		
The amount of his comprehensive income		
4. Credit impairment of other debt investments		
Prepare		
5. Cash flow hedge reserve		
6. Translation differences of foreign currency financial statements		
7. Other		
6. Total comprehensive income	-299,482,613.59	332,057,980.82
7. Earnings per share:		
(1) Basic earnings per share		
(2) Diluted earnings per share		

5. Consolidated cash flow statement

		unit: yuan
project	2020 year	2019 year
1. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of labor services	10,155,886,077.84	14,335,530,920.50
Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits		
Forehead		

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Net increase in borrowings from the central bank		
Net increase in borrowing funds from other financial institutions		
Forehead		
Cash received from the original insurance contract premium		
Net cash received from reinsurance business		
Net increase in insurance deposits and investment funds		
Cash for interest, handling fee and commission		
Net increase in borrowed funds		
Net increase in repurchase business funds		
Net cash received from agent buying and selling of securities		
Tax Refund	127,632,712.07	179,864,415.26
Receive other cash related to operating activities	2,741,141,915.68	208,912,310.86
Subtotal of cash inflow from operating activities	13,024,660,705.59	14,724,307,646.62
Cash paid for purchasing goods and receiving labor services	7,990,017,463.78	8,295,574,785.73
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		
Net increase in deposits with central banks and interbanks		
Forehead		
Cash paid for the original insurance contract		
Net increase in borrowed funds		

Cash paid for interest, handling fee and commission		
Cash to pay policy dividends		
Cash paid to and for employees	732,415,226.19	870,684,004.87
gold		
Various taxes paid	174,245,884.92	235,079,533.30
Pay other cash related to operating activities	3,879,320,550.14	1,182,770,195.99
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	12,775,999,125.03	10,584,108,519.89
Net cash flow from operating activities	248,661,580.56	4,140,199,126.73
2. Cash flow from investment activities:		
Cash received from investment		
Cash received from investment income	5,562,809.95	12,348,490.74
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and others	227,927,782.31	7,055,878.63
Net cash recovered from long-term assets		
Received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units	184,799,285.33	630,945,109.97
Net cash		
Other cash received relating to investing activities	933,531,800.69	842,500,000.00

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Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	1,351,821,678.28	1,492,849,479.34
Purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and others	712,901,969.28	613,336,460.54
Cash paid for long-term assets		
Cash Investment		
Net increase in pledged loans		
Obtain payment from subsidiaries and other business units		10,000,000.00
Net cash		
Other cash paid relating to investing activities	562,039,397.17	280,000,000.00
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities	1,274,941,366.45	903,336,460.54
Net cash flows from investing activities	76,880,311.83	589,513,018.80
3. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Absorb cash received from investment	101,115.00	371,236.25
Including: Subsidiary absorbs minority shareholders' investment	101,115.00	371,236.25
Cash received		
Obtain the cash received from the loan	7,441,936,503.91	8,143,209,922.69
Receive other cash related to financing activities	1,029,311,318.04	2,601,490,780.95
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	8,471,348,936.95	10,745,071,939.89
Cash paid for debt repayment	8,525,380,357.84	10,016,906,046.78
Distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments	432,156,004.62	821,228,667.88
Of cash		
Including: paid by subsidiary to minority shareholders		
Dividends, profits		
Pay other cash related to financing activities	963,703,538.63	3,726,486,538.55
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities	9,921,239,901.09	14,564,621,253.21
Net cash flow from financing activities	-1,449,890,964.14	-3,819,549,313.32
4. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Influence	-77,712,523.18	79,936,920.38
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-1,202,061,594.93	990,099,752.59
Plus: the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,360,984,329.69	1,370,884,577.10
6. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,158,922,734.76	2,360,984,329.69

6. Cash flow statement of the parent company

unit: yuan

project	2020 year	2019 year
1. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of labor services	2,327,097,917.35	2,385,633,370.36
Tax Refund	7,976,300.23	28,450,980.25
Receive other cash related to operating activities	2,558,046,561.83	563,895,694.24
Subtotal of cash inflow from operating activities	4,893,120,779.41	2,977,980,044.85
Cash paid for purchasing goods and receiving labor services	1,939,646,758.37	1,149,039,285.61
Cash paid to and for employees	105,933,286.28	114,849,885.47
gold		
Various taxes paid	21,365,891.39	14,918,899.86
Pay other cash related to operating activities	2,684,888,767.90	1,178,163,607.68
Subtotal of cash outflows from operating activities	4,751,834,703.94	2,456,971,678.62
Net cash flow from operating activities	141,286,075.47	521,008,366.23
2. Cash flow from investment activities:		
Cash received from investment	464,962.39	671,000,000.00
Cash received from investment income	3,968,001.87	412,669,507.50
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and others	169,558.39	37,273.70
Net cash recovered from long-term assets		
Received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units		
Net cash		
Other cash received relating to investing activities	4,090,461,415.63	4,851,577,406.50
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	4,095,063,938.28	5,935,284,187.70
Purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and others	20,095,968.25	17,088,519.95
Cash paid for long-term assets		
Cash Investment	61,669,742.53	93,450,000.00
Obtain payment from subsidiaries and other business units		
Net cash		
Other cash paid relating to investing activities	4,265,909,823.02	4,421,196,898.80
Subtotal of cash outflows from investing activities	4,347,675,533.80	4,531,735,418.75
Net cash flows from investing activities	-252,611,595.52	1,403,548,768.95
3. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Absorb cash received from investment		
Obtain the cash received from the loan	4,618,000,000.00	4,191,000,000.00
Receive other cash related to financing activities	329,000,000.00	1,222,000,000.00
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	4,947,000,000.00	5,413,000,000.00
Cash paid for debt repayment	4,621,000,000.00	4,972,486,864.40
Distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments	139,677,329.95	205,445,609.90
Of cash		

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Pay other cash related to financing activities	43,620,000.00	1,671,903,205.00
Subtotal of cash outflows from financing activities	4,804,297,329.95	6,849,835,679.30
Net cash flow from financing activities	142,702,670.05	-1,436,835,679.30
4. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents Influence	-4,498,496.35	-2,953,276.14
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	26,878,653.65	484,768,179.74
Plus: the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	606,914,707.56	122,146,527.82
6. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	633,793,361.21	606,914,707.56

7. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

Current Amount

unit: yuan

2020 year														
project	Equity attributable to equity holders										all shareholder rights and interests count	Right Yhe		
	Equity	Other equity instruments			capital Provident	Minus: library Deposit	other comprehensive income	Special item reserve	surplus Provident	generally risk Prepare			Undivided Distribution Run	Other subtotals
		priority share	Sustainable debt	other										
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	871.7				6,134,		-232,7		216,35		1,674,	8,664,		8,667,
Forehead	87,06				458,37		71,907		1,763.		376,40	201,69	468.17	939,16
	8.00				0.89		.05		17		0.32	5.33		3.50
Add: Accounting Policy														
Policy change												0.00		
Early stage														
Error correction												0.00		
same														
Business cooperation under control and												0.00		
other												0.00		
2. The balance at the beginning of the year	871.7				6,134,		-232,7		216,35		1,674,	8,664,		8,667,
Forehead	87,06				458,37		71,907		1,763.		376,40	201,69	468.17	939,16
	8.00				0.89		.05		17		0.32	5.33		3.50
3. Changes in this period							-118,5				-2,920,	-3,038,		-3,042,
Movement amount (reduced by							98,611				384,45	983,06	-3,493,	476,53
"-" to fill in)							.02				6.42	7.44	463.66	1.10
(1) Comprehensive income							-118,5				-2,920,	-3,038,		-3,042,
lump sum							98,611				384,45	983,06	-3,572,	555,33
							.02				6.42	7.44	271.61	9.05

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(2) Owner's investment		78,807	78,807
Incoming and reducing capital	0.00	.95	.95
1. Owner input			
Common stock of	0.00		
2. Other equity workers			
With owner input	0.00		
capital			
3. Share-based payment			

Into the owner's equity	0.00		
Amount of			
		78,807	78,807
4. other	0.00	.95	.95
(3) Profit distribution	0.00		
1. Withdraw surplus			
product	0.00		
2. Extract the general wind			
Risk preparation	0.00		
3. To the owner (or			
Shareholders) distribution	0.00		
4. other	0.00		
(4) Ownership	0.00		
Internal carry-over			
1. Capital reserve transfer			
Increase capital (or shares	0.00		
Book)			
2. Surplus reserve transfer			
Increase capital (or shares	0.00		
Book)			
3. Surplus reserve			
Make up for losses	0.00		
4. Defined benefit plan			
Carryover of planned changes	0.00		
retained earnings			
5. Other comprehensive income			
Benefit carried forward	0.00		
beneficial			
6. other	0.00		
(5) Special reserves	0.00		
1. Current withdrawal	0.00		
		100	

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2. Used in this period	0.00							
(6) Other	0.00							
Fourth, the balance at the end of the period	871.7	6,134,	-351,3	216,35	-1,246,	5,625,	244,00	5,625,
Forehead	87,06	458,37	70,518	1,763.	008,05	218,62	4.51	462,63
	8.00	0.89	.07	17	6.10	7.89		2.40
Amount of the previous period								
							unit: yuan	

2019 year

Equity attributable to equity holders									
project	Other equity instruments				generally Undivided			owner	
	Equity	priority	Sustainable	other	capital	Minus: library	other	Minority shares	Equity
	share	debt	other		Provident	Deposit	income	East equity	count
1. At the end of the previous year	871.7				6,134,	26,671	144,13	1,441,	8,947,5
Balance	87,06				458,37	,073.1	4,111.	646,23	696,86
	8.00				0.89	8	42	8.47	1,96
Add: Accounting						-230,2	22,618	227,70	20,094
Policy change						28,303	,936.1	3,947.	,580.6
						.42	8	84	0
Early stage									

Error correction						0.00		
same								
Business cooperation under control and						0.00		
other						0.00		
2. Beginning of the current year	871.7	6,134,	-203,5	166,75	1,669,	8,638,	328,814	8,967,6
Balance	87,06	458,37	57,230	3,047.	350,18	791,44	,593.89	06,036.
	8.00	0.89	.twenty four	60	6.31	2.56		45
3. Increase and decrease in this period								
Change amount (minus			-29,21	49,598		25,410	-325,07	-299,66
Fill in with "-"			4,676.	,715.5	5,026,	, 252.7	7,125.7	6,872.9
List)			81	7	214.01	7	2	5
(1) Comprehensive income			-29,21		54,624	25,410	66,277,	91,687,
Total benefit			4,676.		,929.5	, 252.7	597.18	849.95
			81		8	7		
(2) Owner							-391,35	-391,35
Investment and capital reduction						0.00	4,722.9	4,722.9
Book							0	0
1. Owner input						0.00		
Common stock of								
								101

2. Other equity workers								
With owner input						0.00		
capital								
3. Share-based payment								
Into the owner's equity						0.00		
Amount of							-391,35	-391,35
4. other						0.00	4,722.9	4,722.9
							0	0
(3) Profit points			41,360	-41,36				
match			,868.0	0,868.	0.00			
			8	08				
1. Withdraw surplus			41,360	-41,36				
product			,868.0	0,868.	0.00			
			8	08				
2. Extract the general wind						0.00		
Risk preparation								
3. To owner								
(Or shareholders)						0.00		
distribute								
4. other						0.00		
(4) Owner								
Internal transfer of equity						0.00		
1. Capital reserve transfer								
Increase capital (or shares						0.00		
Book)								
2. Surplus reserve transfer								
Increase capital (or shares						0.00		
Book)								
3. Surplus reserve								
Make up for losses						0.00		
4. Defined benefit plan								

Carryover of planned changes retained earnings	0.00
5. Other comprehensive income	
Benefit carried forward beneficial	0.00
6. other	0.00
(5) Special reserve	
Prepare	0.00

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1. Current withdrawal	0.00
2. Used in this period	0.00
(6) Other	8,237, -8,237, 0.00
	847.49 847.49
Fourth, the end of the current period	871.7 6,134, -232,7 216,35 1,674, 8,664, 8,667,9
Balance	87,06 458,37 71,907 1,763. 376,40 201,69 3,737,4 39,163.
	8.00 0.89 .05 17 0.32 5.33 68.17 50

8. Statement of changes in owner's equity of the parent company

Current Amount

unit: yuan

2020 year									
project	Equity	Other equity instruments	Capital	Corporate	Investment	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus	Unassigned
		Preferred stock perpetual bond other	product	share	Combined income	Prepare	product	profit	other
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	871,78		6,150,16		-302,404		216,351,	1,440,9	
Forehead	7,068.0		1,790.39		,441.82		763.17	08,717.	
	0							06	
Add: Accounting Policy									
Policy change									
Early stage									
Error correction									
other									
2. The balance at the beginning of the year	871,78		6,150,16		-302,404		216,351,	1,440,9	
Forehead	7,068.0		1,790.39		,441.82		763.17	08,717.	
	0							06	
3. Changes in this period									
Movement amount (reduced by					-111,168			-188,31	
"-" to fill in)					,900.00			3,713.5	
								9	
(1) Comprehensive income					-111,168			-188,31	
lump sum					,900.00			3,713.5	
								9	
(2) Owner's investment									
Incoming and reducing capital									
1. Owner input									
Common stock of									
2. Other equity workers									
With owner input									
capital									

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[illegible]

	priority share	Sustainable debt	other	product	share	Combined income	product	Run	Total benefit
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	871,78			6,150,1		5,335,6	144,134	790,949,8	7,962,368,4
Forehead	7,068.			61,790.		20.00	,111.42	51.29	41.10
	00			39					
						-226,18			
Add: Accounting Policy						9,361.8	22,618,	203,570,4	

Policy change	2	936.18	25.64		
Early stage					
Error correction					
other					
871,78	6,150.1	-220,85			
2. The balance at the beginning of the year			166,753	994,520.2	7,962,368.4
7,068.	61,790.	3,741.8			
Forehead			,047.60	76.93	41.10
00	39	2			
3. Changes in this period					
Movement amount (reduced by		-81,550,	49,598,	446,388.4	414,436.45
"-" to fill in)		700.00	715.57	40.13	5.70
(1) Comprehensive income		-81,550,		413,608.6	332,057.98
lump sum		700.00		80.82	0.82
(2) Owner's investment					
Incoming and reducing capital					
1. Owner input					
Common stock of					
2. Other equity workers					
With owner input					
capital					
3. Share-based payment					
Into the owner's equity					
Amount of					
4. other					
(3) Profit distribution			41,360,	-41,360.8	
			868.08	68.08	
1. Withdraw surplus			41,360,	-41,360.8	
product			868.08	68.08	
2. To the owner (or					
Shareholders) distribution					
3. other					
(4) Ownership					
Internal carry-over					

1. Capital reserve transfer
Increase capital (or shares
Book)
2. Surplus reserve transfer
Increase capital (or shares
Book)
3. Surplus reserve
Make up for losses
4. Defined benefit plan
Carryover of planned changes
retained earnings
5. Other comprehensive income
Benefit carried forward
beneficial
6. other
(5) Special reserves
1. Current withdrawal
2. Used in this period

The company's main products include flame-retardant and fire-resistant flexible cables, copper conductors, cable materials, etc., which belong to the cable industry. Main subsidiary-Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd. The products are crystalline silicon solar cells, battery modules and solar power stations, which belong to the solar photovoltaic industry.

Production and sales: wires, cables, optical cables and accessories, PVC power cable materials, power plugs, electronic connectors, electrical machinery and equipment, non-ferrous metal wire drawing, communication terminal equipment, mobile communication terminal equipment; sales: optical fiber and optical fiber preform; service of related products. Operating the export business of the company's self-produced product. Operating the import business of raw and auxiliary materials, instruments and meters, machinery and equipment, spare parts and technology required for the production and scientific research of the enterprise (except for exported commodities and technologies); operating imported materials processing and "three to one supplement" business; research and development of new environmental protection materials, communication network equipment (Projects subject to approval in accordance with the law can only be carried out after approval by relevant departments) General projects: sales of metal ore; sales of coal and products; non-metal ore and products; sales of other minerals and products. Product sales (except for items subject to approval according to law, carry out business activities independently according to the business license)

The company's unified social credit code: 913205007317618904.

3. Company registration place and actual business place

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Company registration and actual business place: Changshu Southeast Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province.

4. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the current period were approved and reported at the sixth meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company on April 27, 2021.

5. Changes in the scope of consolidated statements

At the end of 2019, the company included a total of 223 subsidiaries in the scope of consolidated statements, and 211 subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation in 2020. For details, please refer to Note 9 "Rights in Other Intangible Assets" and Note 10 "Disclosure of benefits".

Fourth, the basis for the preparation of financial statements

1. Compilation basis

The company is based on continuous operations, based on actual transactions and events, in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises-Basic Standards" and specific accounting standards promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, application guidelines, explanations and other relevant regulations are confirmed and measured, and financial statements are prepared on this basis.

2. Continuing operations

The company has evaluated the ability to continue operations for at least 12 months since the end of the reporting period. The management of the company believes that the company can be continued to operate in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the company prepares the 2020 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 on the basis of continuing operations.

5. Important accounting policies and accounting estimates

Reminders on specific accounting policies and accounting estimates:

According to the characteristics of actual production and operation and the provisions of relevant corporate accounting standards, the company conducts transactions and events such as revenue recognition, bad debt provision, impairment of non-current assets, etc. This item has formulated a number of specific accounting policies and accounting estimates. For details, please refer to the description of "12. Accounts Receivable", "24. Fixed Assets" and "39. Income" in Note 5 of this Note.

1. Statement of compliance with corporate accounting standards

The financial statements prepared by the company comply with the requirements of corporate accounting standards, and truly and completely reflect the company's financial status, operating results, cash flow and other relevant information.

2. Accounting period

A fiscal year starts from January 1 to December 31 of the Gregorian calendar.

3. Business cycle

The company uses 12 months as a business cycle, and uses it as the standard for dividing the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

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4. Functional currency for bookkeeping

Renminbi is the standard currency for bookkeeping.

5. Accounting treatment methods for business combinations under the same control and not under the same control

(1) Business combination under the same control

The parties involved in the merger are ultimately controlled by the same party or the same multiple parties before and after the merger and the control is not temporary, which is a business combination under the same control. The assets and liabilities acquired by the parties in a business combination shall be the assets and liabilities of the combined party (including the goodwill formed by the ultimate controlling party's acquisition of the combined party). Based on the book value in the financial statements, relevant accounting treatments are carried out. The book value of the net assets obtained by the merging party and the book value of the combined consideration paid (or issued) shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (equity premium). The difference between the total face value) shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (equity premium). If the capital reserve (equity premium) is not sufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. The merger date is the date on which control of the merged party is actually obtained.

In a business combination under the same control realized step by step through multiple transactions, the long-term equity investment held by the merging party before obtaining control of the merged party is not discontinued. Relevant gains and losses, other comprehensive income and other ownership rights have been recognized between the date of the right and the date when the merging party and the merged party are both in the final control of the same party. Changes in profit, respectively, offset the initial retained earnings or current gains and losses during the comparative reporting period.

(2) Business combination not under common control

If the parties involved in the merger are not ultimately controlled by the same party or the same multiple parties before and after the merger, it is a business combination not under the same control. Consolidation costs are the sum of the assets paid to obtain control of the acquiree, the liabilities incurred or assumed, and the fair value of the equity securities issued on the purchase date. The difference between the fair value and its book value is included in the current profit and loss. The purchase date refers to the date on which the purchaser actually obtains control of the purchased party.

The purchaser allocates the combined costs on the purchase date, and confirms the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired party. Merge into the consolidated financial statements. The difference between the capital and the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the merger is recognized as goodwill; the merger cost is less than the acquiree's identifiable share in the merger. The difference in the fair value of net assets is included in the current profit and loss.

For a business combination not under the same control realized step by step through multiple transactions, the equity of the purchased party held before the purchase date shall be based on the fair value of the equity on the purchase date. Re-measurement, the difference between the fair value and its book value is included in the current investment income; the equity of the acquiree held before the purchase date involves other comprehensive income and other owner's equity changes, the related other comprehensive income and other owner's equity changes shall be converted into investment income of the current period on the purchase date. Except for other comprehensive income arising from changes in net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans.

6. Preparation method of consolidated financial statements

The scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control, including the company and its subsidiaries (referring to entities controlled by the company, including enterprise divisions, branches, and the divisible part of the investment unit, and the structured entity controlled by the enterprise, etc.). The operating results and financial status of the subsidiary from the control start date to the control end date are included in the consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiary acquired by the company through a business combination under the same control shall be deemed as the ultimate controlling party of the company when preparing the consolidated financial statements. It is included in the scope of consolidation when it is controlled, and the opening figures of the consolidated financial statements and the comparative statements of the previous period are adjusted accordingly.

For subsidiaries acquired by the company through a business combination not under the same control, when preparing the consolidated financial statements for the current period, use the identifiable assets and liabilities at the purchase date. Adjust the financial statements of the subsidiaries based on the fair value of the debt, and incorporate the consolidated subsidiaries into the consolidation scope from the date of purchase.

When the accounting period or accounting policy adopted by the subsidiary is inconsistent with the company's, make necessary adjustments to the company's financial statements. All major transactions, balances, and unrealized gains and losses between enterprises within the scope of consolidation are offset when preparing consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses incurred in internal transactions shall not be offset if there is evidence that the losses are related to asset impairment losses.

The equity and profit and loss attributable to the minority shareholders of the subsidiary are separately listed under the shareholders' equity item in the consolidated balance sheet and the net profit item in the consolidated income statement. If the current loss shared by the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' share of the subsidiary's equity at the beginning of the period, the balance shall be offset against the reduction of minority shareholders' equity.

If the control of the original subsidiary is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity shall be calculated according to its fair value on the date of loss of control.

Line re-measurement. The sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, minus the original shareholding ratio calculated by the original subsidiary, will continue to be calculated. The difference between the calculated shares of net assets shall be included in the investment income of the current period of loss of control, and goodwill shall be offset at the same time. Other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary shall be converted to current investment income when control is lost, due to the investee's re-measurement of the defined benefit plan's net liabilities or changes in net assets. Except for other comprehensive income generated.

If the equity investment in a subsidiary is disposed of in steps through multiple transactions until it loses control, it is necessary to consider whether each transaction constitutes a package transaction, and dispose of the investment. The terms, conditions, and economic impact of each transaction of the right investment are in compliance with one or more of the following conditions, indicating that multiple transactions should be treated as a package of transactions.

Reasons: (1) These transactions were concluded at the same time or taking into account the influence of each other; (2) These transactions as a whole can achieve a complete commercial result; (3) The occurrence of a transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction; (4) A transaction alone is not economical, but it is economical when considered together with other transactions. If it is not a package transaction, each transaction shall be accounted for in accordance with the foregoing; if each transaction is a package transaction, each transaction shall be treated as one item. The transaction of disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control shall be accounted for; however, before the loss of control, each disposal price corresponds to the disposal of the investment. The balance of the asset share is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and transferred to the current profit and loss of the loss of control when the control is lost.

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

Joint venture arrangements are divided into joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operation refers to a joint arrangement in which the joint venture party enjoys the related assets of the arrangement and assumes the A joint venture refers to a joint arrangement in which the joint venture party only has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The joint venture party in a joint operation shall confirm the following items related to its share of interests in the joint operation, and conduct accounting processing in accordance with the relevant enterprise accountir

Reasons: (1) Recognizing the assets held individually and the assets held jointly by their shares; (2) Recognizing the liabilities individually assumed and by their shares

Jointly assumed liabilities; (3) Recognizing the income from the sale of its share of the joint operating output; (4) Recognizing the joint operating's share of the output from the sale of its share

The income generated; (5) Recognize the expenses incurred separately and the expenses incurred in joint operations based on their share.

The joint venture invests or sells assets, etc. to the joint operation (except if the assets constitute a business). Before the assets, etc. are sold by the joint operation to a third party, it shall only

Confirm the part of the profit and loss arising from the transaction that is attributable to other participants in the joint operation. The assets invested or sold are in compliance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enter

In the event of asset impairment losses specified in "Production Impairment" etc., the joint venture shall confirm the losses in full.

The joint venture party purchases assets, etc. from a joint operation (except if the assets constitute a business). Before selling the assets, etc. to a third party, it shall only confirm that the transaction is due to

The portion of the resulting profit and loss attributable to other participants in the joint operation. The purchased assets are in compliance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 8-Asset Impairment" and

In the event of loss of production impairment, the joint venture shall recognize the part of the loss according to its share.

For participants in a joint operation that do not enjoy joint control, if they enjoy the assets of the joint operation and bear the liabilities related to the joint operation, they shall proceed in accordance with the aforementioned pr

Accounting treatment.

8. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash refers to cash in stock and deposits that can be used for payment at any time. Cash equivalents refer to short-term holdings, strong liquidity, and easy conversion into known amounts of cash, value Investment with little risk of change.

9. Foreign currency business and foreign currency report conversion

(1) Accounting treatment of foreign currency transactions

When a foreign currency transaction occurs, the spot exchange rate on the transaction date will be used to convert the foreign currency amount into RMB.

On the balance sheet date, monetary items in foreign currencies are converted into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

If the accounting method should be capitalized, it shall be included in the current profit and loss. For foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost, the spot exchange rate on the transaction date is still used

Rate conversion.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

The assets and liabilities items in the balance sheet of overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The shareholders' equity items except for the undistributed profit items,

Other items are converted at the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence. The income and expense items in the income statement of overseas operations are converted at the annual average exchange rate. The foreign exch

The conversion difference of the currency statement shall be listed in other comprehensive income.

10. Financial instruments

(1) Classification of financial instruments

① According to the business model of the financial assets under management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, the company divides financial assets into the following three categories

A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

B. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income.

C. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profits and losses.

The company only reclassifies all related financial assets affected when it changes the business model of financial assets.

②Financial liabilities are divided into the following three categories:

A. Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss.

B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

C. Other financial liabilities

(2) Confirmation basis for financial instruments

①Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The company's financial assets that meet the following conditions at the same time are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A. The business model for managing the financial assets is to collect contractual cash flow as the goal.

B. The contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

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

If the company's financial assets meet the following conditions at the same time, they are classified as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income:

A. The business model for managing the financial asset is aimed at both collecting contractual cash flow and selling the financial asset.

B. The contract terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flow generated on a specific date is only the payment of the principal and the interest based on the outstanding principal amount.

At the time of initial recognition, the company may designate non-trading equity instrument investments as financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income.

Report as investment in other equity instruments, and recognize dividend income when the conditions are met (the designation cannot be revoked once it is made). The designated equity instrument investment does not belong to the following circumstances: the purpose of obtaining the financial asset is mainly for the near-term sale; at the time of initial confirmation, it is part of the collectively managed identifiable financial asset instrument portfolio, and has objective evidence shows that there is an actual short-term profit model in the near future; it is a derivative (derivatives that meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract and are designated as effective hedging instrument except).

③ Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss

The company divides financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income.

The category is financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profits and losses.

If the company's contingent consideration constitutes a financial asset in a business combination not under the same control, the financial asset is classified as measured at fair value and its changes are included in Financial assets in current profit and loss.

At the time of initial recognition, if accounting mismatches can be eliminated or significantly reduced, financial assets can be designated as those that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss. Financial assets (Once the designation is made, it cannot be revoked).

If a hybrid contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, and its main contract does not belong to the above financial assets, the company can designate it as a whole at fair value.

The amount of financial instruments whose changes are included in the current profit and loss. Except in the following cases:

A. Embedding derivatives will not significantly change the cash flow of the hybrid contract.

B. When determining whether a similar mixed contract needs to be split for the first time, almost no analysis is needed to make it clear that the embedded derivatives contained in it should not be split. Embedded loan The early repayment right of the loan allows the holder to repay the loan in advance at an amount close to the amortized cost, and the early repayment right does not need to be split.

④ Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss

This category includes transactional financial liabilities (including derivatives that are financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated as fair value measurement and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss.

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In a business combination not under the same control, if the contingent consideration recognized by the company as the purchaser forms a financial liability, the financial liability shall be measured at fair value and the changes are included in the current profit and loss for accounting treatment.

At the time of initial recognition, in order to provide more relevant accounting information, the company designates financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions as being measured at fair value and the changes are included in the current profit and loss (the designation cannot be revoked once it is made):

A. It can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.

B. According to the enterprise risk management or investment strategy stated in the formal written documents, the financial liability portfolio or the financial assets and financial liability group should be assessed on the basis of jointly conduct management and performance evaluation, and report to key management personnel on this basis within the company.

⑤ Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Except for the following items, the company classifies financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:

A. Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss.

B. The transfer of financial assets does not meet the conditions for termination of confirmation or continues to be involved in financial liabilities formed by the transferred financial assets.

C. Financial guarantee contracts that do not fall into the first two categories of this article, and loan commitments that do not fall into the category A of this article to borrow at a lower-than-market interest rate.

(3) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The company's financial assets or financial liabilities are initially recognized and measured at fair value. For financial assets and financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss, the changes are included in the current profit and loss. For financial liabilities, related transaction costs are directly included in the current profit and loss; for other types of financial assets or financial liabilities, related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount.

Fair value is usually the transaction price of related financial assets or financial liabilities. If there is a difference between the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability and the transaction price, the difference is included in the current profit and loss. List the situation for processing:

At the time of initial recognition, the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability is based on the quoted price of the same asset or liability in an active market or based on only observable market data. Determined according to the valuation technology, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss.

At the time of initial recognition, if the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability is determined by other means, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price shall be deferred. After confirmation, the deferred difference is recognized as a gain or loss in the corresponding accounting period according to the degree of change of a certain factor in the corresponding accounting period. The factor should be the factors that participants will consider when pricing the financial instrument, including time.

(4) Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

After initial recognition, different types of financial assets are measured at amortized cost, at fair value, and their changes are included in other comprehensive income or at fair value.

The amount and its changes are included in the current profit and loss for subsequent measurement.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is determined based on the initially recognized amount of the financial asset or financial liability after the following adjustments:

① Deduct the repaid principal.

② Add or subtract the accumulated amortization amount formed by amortizing the difference between the initial confirmation amount and the amount on the maturity date using the actual interest rate method.

③ Deduct the accumulated loss provision (only applicable to financial assets).

Except for financial assets, the gains or losses arising from financial liabilities that are measured at amortized cost and that are not part of any hedging relationship are included in the current account at the time of derecognition. Period gains and losses, or when amortized according to the actual interest rate method, are included in the relevant period gains and losses.

When the company initially recognizes financial liabilities and designates them to be measured at fair value in accordance with the standards and their changes are included in the current profit and loss, the company's

The change in the fair value of the financial liability caused by the risk change is included in other comprehensive income, and other changes in the fair value are included in the current profit and loss. But if the accounting treatment of the financial liability is inconsistent with the accounting treatment of the financial asset, the change in the fair value of the financial liability (including the amount affected by the change in the enterprise's own credit risk) shall be included in the current profit and loss.

(5) Derecognition of financial instruments

① If a financial asset meets one of the following conditions, its confirmation shall be terminated:

A. The contractual right to receive the cash flow of the financial asset terminates.

B. The financial asset has been transferred, and the transfer meets the requirements of the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 23-Transfer of Financial Assets" on the derecognition of financial assets.

The term "derecognition of financial assets or financial liabilities" as mentioned in the standards refers to the transfer of previously recognized financial assets or financial liabilities from its balance sheet by an enterprise.

② Terms of derecognition of financial liabilities

If the current obligation of the financial liability (or part of it) has been discharged, the recognition of the financial liability (or this part of the financial liability) shall be terminated. Between the company and the lender, if an agreement is signed between the two parties to replace the original financial liability by assuming the new financial liability, and the contractual terms of the new financial liability are substantially different from the original financial liabilities, and a new financial liability is recognized at the same time.

If a substantial modification is made to the contract terms of the original financial liability (or part of it), the confirmation of the original financial liability shall be terminated, and at the same time, a confirmation shall be made for the new financial liabilities.

If a financial liability (or part of it) is derecognized, the difference between its book value and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred out or liabilities assumed)

The difference is included in the current profit and loss. If the amount of changes in the fair value of financial liabilities caused by changes in the enterprise's own credit risk was originally included in other comprehensive income, when the liability is derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings.

If the company repurchases part of the financial liabilities, it shall be based on the proportion of the fair value of the continued recognition part and the derecognized part to the overall fair value on the repurchase date. Allocate the book value of the financial liability as a whole. The book value allocated to the derecognized part and the consideration paid (including the non-cash assets transferred out or the negative value of the debt) shall be included in the current profits and losses.

(6) Confirmation basis and measurement method of financial asset transfer

When the transfer of financial assets occurs, the company evaluates the degree of risks and rewards in retaining the ownership of financial assets, and handles the following situations respectively:

① If almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of financial assets are transferred, the confirmation of the financial assets shall be terminated, and the rights and obligations generated or retained during the transfer shall be separately recognized as assets or liabilities.

② If almost all the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial asset are retained, the financial asset will continue to be confirmed.

③ Neither transfer nor retention of almost all risks and rewards in the ownership of financial assets (that is, in other circumstances except for ① and ② of this article), it shall be determined whether it retains control of financial assets, it shall be dealt with in the following situations:

A. If control of the financial asset is not retained, the recognition of the financial asset shall be terminated, and the rights and obligations arising or reserved during the transfer shall be separately recognized as assets or liabilities.

B. If the control of the financial asset is retained, the relevant financial asset shall be continuously confirmed according to the extent of its continued involvement in the transferred financial asset, and relevant confirmation shall be made. The degree of continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets refers to the degree of risk or rewards that the company undertakes to change the value of the transferred financial assets.

When judging whether the transfer of financial assets meets the above-mentioned conditions for derecognition of financial assets, the principle of substance over form is adopted. The company divides the transfer of financial assets into overall transfer and partial transfer of financial assets:

① If the overall transfer of financial assets meets the conditions for termination of confirmation, the difference between the following two amounts shall be included in the current profit and loss:

A. The book value of the transferred financial assets on the date of derecognition.

B. The consideration received due to the transfer of financial assets and the amount of the corresponding derecognition part of the cumulative amount of fair value changes originally directly included in other comprehensive income. And the transferred financial assets are the sum of financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income).

② If the financial assets are partially transferred and the transferred part meets the conditions for termination of confirmation, the book value of the financial assets before the transfer shall be included in the part of terminated. And the continued confirmation part (in this case, the retained service assets shall be regarded as part of the continued confirmation of the financial assets), according to the respective relative public value, the fair value is allocated, and the difference between the following two amounts is included in the current profit and loss:

A. The book value of the derecognized part on the date of derecognition.

B. The consideration received for the derecognized part is the amount of the corresponding derecognized part in the accumulated amount of fair value changes originally included in other comprehensive income (including the sum of financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income).

If the transfer of financial assets does not meet the conditions for termination of recognition, the financial assets shall continue to be recognized, and the received consideration shall be recognized as a financial liability.

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

For financial assets or financial liabilities in an active market, the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities shall be determined based on the quotation in the active market; the quotation in the active market is obtained from stock exchanges, dealers, brokers, industry groups, pricing agencies or regulatory agencies, etc., obtain quotations of relevant assets or liabilities, and can represent actual and economic transactions.

Initially acquired or derived financial assets or financial liabilities assumed shall be based on market transaction prices as the basis for determining their fair value.

For financial assets or financial liabilities that do not have an active market, valuation techniques are used to determine their fair value. In the valuation, the company adopts the applicable and consistent input values, and prioritize the use of relevant observable input values as much as possible. When the relevant observable input value cannot be obtained or is not practicable, use the unobservable input value.

(8) Provision for impairment of financial instruments (excluding accounts receivable)

① The company uses expected credit losses as the basis for financial assets measured at amortized cost, debts measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income

For instrument investment, financial guarantee contracts, etc., provision for impairment is made and credit impairment losses are confirmed. Expected credit loss refers to the credit of financial instruments weighed by the risk

Use the weighted average of the loss. Credit loss refers to all the contractual cash flows receivable according to the contract and all expected receipts that are discounted by the company at the original actual interest rate.

The difference between the cash flows, and the present value of the total cash shortage.

②When one or more events that have an adverse effect on the expected future cash flow of a financial asset occur, the financial asset becomes a financial asset with credit impairment

Produce. Evidence of credit impairment of financial assets includes the following observable information:

A. The issuer or debtor has major financial difficulties;

B. The debtor breaches the contract, such as defaulting or overdue payment of interest or principal;

C. The creditor, out of economic or contractual considerations related to the debtor's financial difficulties, gives the debtor a concession that the debtor would not make under any other circumstances;

D. The debtor is likely to go bankrupt or carry out other financial reorganizations;

E. The financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor cause the disappearance of the active market for the financial asset;

F. A financial asset is purchased or originated at a steep discount, and the discount reflects the fact that credit losses have occurred.

The credit impairment of financial assets may be caused by a combination of multiple events, and may not be caused by a separately identifiable event.

③For purchased or sourced financial assets that have been credit-impaired, only the cumulative expected credit loss for the entire duration after the initial recognition will be calculated on the balance sheet date.

Changes in accounting are recognized as loss reserves. On each balance sheet date, the amount of changes in expected credit losses during the entire duration shall be included in the current profits and losses as impairment loss. Even if the expected credit loss for the entire duration determined on the balance sheet date is less than the amount of expected credit loss reflected in the estimated cash flow at the time of initial recognition, it will be expected. Favorable changes in long-term credit losses are recognized as impairment gains.

④ Except for the provision of financial instrument loss in this article ③, the company assesses the credit risk of related financial instruments on each balance sheet date from the initial confirmation. Whether there has been a significant increase since then, and the loss reserves shall be measured according to the following circumstances, and the expected credit losses shall be confirmed and their changes:

A. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial confirmation, the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss during the entire duration of the financial instrument. The amount is measured its loss reserve. Regardless of whether the company's assessment of credit losses is based on a single financial instrument or a combination of financial instruments, the resulting increase in loss reserve. The amount should be included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

B. If the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation, the financial instrument's expected credit loss in the next 12 months. The amount of the loss reserve is measured, regardless of whether the company assesses the credit loss based on a single financial instrument or a combination of financial instruments, and the resulting increase or reversal of the amount should be included in the current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain.

Expected credit loss in the next 12 months refers to the expected duration of the financial instrument within 12 months after the balance sheet date (if the expected duration of the financial instrument is less than 12 months). The expected credit loss caused by the possible default event of financial instruments is a part of the expected credit loss of the entire duration.

When making relevant assessments, the company considers all reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information. To ensure that the credit risk has become apparent since the initial confirmation. A significant increase means that the entire duration of expected credit loss is recognized. In some cases, it is considered on a portfolio basis to evaluate whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

(9) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are listed separately in the balance sheet without offsetting each other. However, if the following conditions are met at the same time, the net amount after offsetting each other is listed in the balance sheet:

①The company has the legal right to offset the confirmed amount, and this legal right is currently enforceable;

②The company plans to settle on a net basis, or realize the financial assets and liquidate the financial liabilities at the same time.

If the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation, and it is in the first stage, the company measures the loss provision according to the amount of expected credit losses in the next 12 months;

If the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred, it is in the second stage, and the company is in accordance with the expected credit loss for the entire duration.

The amount of loss provision is measured at the amount of time; if the account receivable has been credit-impaired since the initial recognition, it is in the third stage, and the company calculates the expected credit loss based on the expected cash flows. Quantity loss preparation.

For the accounts receivable with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date, the company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, according to the future 12 months expected credit loss within a month measures the loss provision.

Except for receivables for which credit risk is assessed individually, the company divides other receivables into a number of combinations based on credit risk characteristics, and calculates expectations on the basis of the expected credit loss.

(1) Accounts receivable with single item provision for bad debts

Reasons for single provision for bad debts	If there is evidence that a single account receivable has a greater credit risk, the account receivable is provisioned separately.
The method of accruing bad debt provision	Perform an impairment test separately, based on the contractual cash flow that should be received and the expected cash received. The present value of the difference between flows is provided for bad debts.

(2) Accounts receivable with provision for bad debts based on portfolio

Except for the accounts receivable with provision for bad debts on a single item, the accounts receivable are grouped according to the similarity and correlation of credit risk characteristics. These credit risks usually reflect the debtor's ability to repay all due amounts in accordance with the contractual terms of these assets is related to the calculation of the future cash flow of the assets under inspection. The basis for determining each combination of receivables is as follows:

Combination name	Determine the basis of the combination	Method of measuring estimated credit loss
Aging portfolio	This portfolio uses the aging of the accounts receivable	Refer to historical credit loss experience, combine the current situation and the future experience
	Credit risk characteristics	Forecast of economic conditions, compile the aging of accounts receivable and expected credit loss rate
		Compare the table to calculate the expected credit loss.
Combination of related parties within the scope of this portfolio	This portfolio includes receivables within the scope of this portfolio	Refer to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and future economic conditions
	Affiliated company payments	The forecast of the situation, through the default risk exposure and the next 12 months or the entire deposit
		Renew the expected credit loss rate and calculate the expected credit loss. This type of payment
Combination of State Grid Electricity Fees and Subsidies	This portfolio includes electricity receivables from the National Grid	Refer to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and future economic conditions
	Fees and electricity subsidies	The forecast of the situation, through the default risk exposure and the next 12 months or the entire deposit
		Renew the expected credit loss rate and calculate the expected credit loss. This type of payment
Bank Acceptance Draft Portfolio	This portfolio includes credit risk receivables	Refer to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and future economic conditions
	Small bank acceptance draft	The forecast of the situation, through the default risk exposure and the next 12 months or the entire deposit
		Renew the expected credit loss rate and calculate the expected credit loss. This type of payment
Commercial Acceptance Draft Portfolio	This portfolio includes commercial acceptance drafts	Refer to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and future economic conditions
		Forecast of economic conditions, compile the aging of accounts receivable and expected credit loss rate
		Compare the table to calculate the expected credit loss. Accounts of commercial acceptance bills receivable
		The starting point of aging is traced back to the starting date of the aging of the corresponding accounts receivable.

For accounts receivable classified as aging portfolio, the company refers to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, to prepare accounts receivable aging and the expected credit loss rate for the entire duration to calculate the expected credit loss. The expected credit loss rate of the aging portfolio determined by the company on the above basis is as follows:

Aging	Expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable (%)
Within six months	2

Six months to one year	5
One to two years	10
Two to three years	30
Three to four years	50
More than four years	100

13. Receivables financing

The contractual cash flow characteristics are consistent with the basic lending arrangements, and the company's business model for managing such financial assets is both to collect contractual cash flow as the goal and to provide financing. Sales of bills and accounts receivable targeted by the company are classified as financing receivables, which are measured at fair value and their changes are included in other comprehensive income. Accounts receivable interest income, impairment losses and exchange differences recognized in financing using the effective interest rate method are recognized as current gains and losses, and the remaining changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income. At the time of recognition, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in the current profit and loss.

14. Other receivables

The determination method and accounting treatment method of the expected credit loss of other receivables

15. Inventory

(1) The company's inventory includes raw materials, low-value consumables, products in progress, finished products, photovoltaic power station development products, photovoltaic power station development costs, etc.

(2) The weighted average method is adopted when the raw materials and finished products are issued. The low-value consumables are amortized by the one-off write-off method when they are used.

Products are calculated according to the individual pricing method.

(3) The basis for determining the net realizable value of inventories and the method of accruing inventory depreciation reserves

The net realizable value of the inventory is determined by the estimated selling price of the inventory minus the estimated costs that will occur at the time of completion, the estimated selling expenses and relevant taxes.

At the end of the period, the inventory depreciation reserve is made based on the difference between the cost of a single inventory and the net realizable value, and is included in the current profit and loss; the previous

If it disappears, the written-down amount shall be restored and transferred back within the amount of the original inventory depreciation reserve that has been withdrawn, and the transferred amount shall be included in the current

For inventory with a lower unit price, provision for inventory fall in value shall be made according to the inventory category.

(4) The company's inventory inventory adopts the perpetual inventory system.

16. Contract assets

Contract assets refer to the right of the company to receive consideration after transferring goods or services to customers, and this right depends on factors other than the passage of time. Book

The company's unconditional (that is, only dependent on the passage of time) right to collect consideration from customers are presented separately as receivables.

The determination method and accounting treatment method of contract assets expected credit loss, and Note V. 12 The determination method and accounting treatment method of expected credit loss of accounts receivable

The law is consistent.

17. Contract cost

(1) The cost of obtaining the contract

The incremental cost incurred by the company to obtain the contract (that is, the cost that would not be incurred without obtaining the contract) is expected to be recovered, recognized as an asset, and used

Asset-related goods or service income is recognized on the same basis for sales, and is included in the current profit and loss. If the asset amortization period does not exceed one year, it shall be included in the current

Period profit and loss. Other expenses incurred by the company in order to obtain the contract shall be included in the current profit and loss when incurred, except for those clearly borne by the customer.

(2) The cost of fulfilling the contract

The cost incurred by the company for the performance of the contract is recognized as an asset if it does not fall within the scope of accounting standards for business enterprises other than the revenue standards and measurement

Production: ①The cost is directly related to a current or expected contract; ②The cost increases the company's future resources for fulfilling the performance obligations; ③The cost is expected

Can be recovered. The confirmed asset is amortized on the same basis as the income from the goods or services related to the asset and included in the current profit and loss.

(3) Impairment of contract costs

If the book value of the contract cost is higher than the difference between the following two items, an impairment provision shall be made and recognized as an asset impairment loss: ① Due to the transfer of goods or

The remaining consideration that can be obtained during the period; ②The estimated cost that will be incurred for the transfer of the relevant commodity.

If the factors of impairment in the previous period change afterwards, so that the difference of ① minus ② in the preceding paragraph is higher than the book value of the contract cost, the original provision for asset impairment

It is included in the current profit and loss, but the book value of the contract cost after the reversal shall not exceed the book value of the asset on the reversal date under the assumption that no impairment provision is made.

18. Holding assets for sale

The company classifies non-current assets or disposal groups that meet the following conditions into the held-for-sale category:

(1) According to the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions, they can be sold immediately under the current conditions;

(2) The sale is very likely to happen, that is, the company has made a resolution on a sale plan and obtained a confirmed purchase commitment, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. Have

If the relevant regulations require that the company's relevant authority or regulatory authority approve the sale before it can be sold, the approval must have been obtained.

When the initial measurement or remeasurement of the non-current asset or disposal group held for sale on the balance sheet date, its book value is higher than the fair value minus the selling expenses

If the net amount is net, the book value shall be written down to the net amount of fair value minus selling expenses. The written down amount shall be recognized as asset impairment loss and shall be included in the current p

There is provision for impairment of assets for sale.

19. Debt investment

20. Other debt investments

21. Long-term receivables

22. Long-term equity investment

(1) Judgment criteria for significant influence and joint control

① The company comprehensively considers whether it has a significant impact on the investee based on the following circumstances: whether there is a representative on the investee's board of directors or similar authority; Whether to participate in the financial and operating policy formulation process of the investee; Whether important transactions occur with the investee; Whether to send management personnel to the investee; Whether to provide key technical information to the investee.

② If the company and other participants are bound by a joint arrangement, any one of the participants cannot control the arrangement alone, and any one of the participants can prevent other participants or a combination of participants individually control the arrangement, and the company judges that it has joint control over the joint arrangement.

(2) Determination of investment cost

① For long-term equity investment formed by business combination, the investment cost shall be determined according to the following methods:

A. For investment in a subsidiary formed by a business combination under the same control, to obtain the owner's equity of the combined party on the combining date in the final controlling party's consolidated financial statements, the share of the book value in the medium is used as the investment cost of the long-term equity investment.

For a business combination under the same control realized step by step, the book value of the net assets of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party shall be enjoyed. To determine the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment; the initial investment cost and the book value of the long-term equity investment before the merger plus the further acquisition of shares on the merger. The difference between the sum of the book value of the newly paid consideration shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (capital/equity premium). If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be offset. For the equity investment held, other comprehensive income recognized as a result of adopting the equity method of accounting or financial instrument recognition and measurement standard accounting will not be accounted. The investment is based on the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities; the net assets of the investee are confirmed due to the adoption of the equity method.

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In addition to net profit and loss, other comprehensive income, and profit distribution, other changes in owner's equity will not be accounted for temporarily until the investment is transferred to the current loss beneficial. Among them, if the remaining equity after disposal is calculated using the cost method or the equity method in accordance with this standard, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity shall be carried forward. After the remaining equity is changed to be accounted for in accordance with the financial instrument recognition and measurement standards, other comprehensive income and other owners' equity shall be carried forward in

B. For investment in a subsidiary formed by a business combination not under the same control, the business combination cost shall be taken as the investment cost.

If the additional investment is able to exercise control over the investee not under the same control, the book value of the equity investment held by the purchaser before the purchase date and the purchase date. The sum of the new investment cost shall be the initial investment cost calculated according to the cost method; the equity investment of the purchasee held before the purchase date is confirmed by the equity method accounting. When disposing of the investment, the same basis as the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the investee shall be used for accounting treatment. Hold before the purchase date. If the equity investment is accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22-Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments," Changes in fair value should be transferred to retained earnings when accounting for the cost method is changed.

② In addition to the long-term equity investment formed by the merger of enterprises, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment obtained by other methods shall be determined according to the following methods:

A. For long-term equity investments obtained by paying cash, the actual purchase price paid shall be used as the investment cost.

B. For long-term equity investments obtained by issuing equity securities, the fair value of the equity securities issued is the investment cost.

③ For reasons such as additional investment, if it is possible to exert significant influence or implement joint control on the invested entity but does not constitute control, the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments" determines the fair value of the original equity holdings plus the sum of the new investment cost as the initial investment calculated by the equity method cost. If the originally held equity investment is classified as other equity instruments, the difference between its fair value and book value, and the accumulated fair value originally included in other comprehensive income. Changes in value should be transferred to retained earnings converted to the equity method.

(3) Subsequent measurement and profit and loss confirmation method

① Investment in subsidiaries

In the consolidated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are handled in accordance with Note 3 and 6.

In the financial statements of the parent company, the cost method is used to calculate the investment in the subsidiary, and the investment income is recognized when the invested entity declares the cash dividend or profit.

② Investment in joint ventures and investment in joint ventures

Investment in joint ventures and investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method. The specific accounting treatments include:

If the initial investment cost is greater than the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, the difference is included in the long-term equity investment cost;

If the initial investment cost is less than the investment and should enjoy the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets, the difference shall be included in the current profit and loss, and the long-term equity investment Capital cost.

After obtaining the investment in the joint venture and the investment in the joint venture, according to the share of the net profit and loss and other comprehensive income realized by the invested entity that should be respectively confirm investment gains and losses and other comprehensive income and adjust the book value of long-term equity investment; according to the cash dividends or profits that should be distributed by the investee. Therefore, the book value of long-term equity investment will be reduced accordingly.

When calculating the share of the net profit and loss realized by the investee that should be enjoyed or shared, the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time the investment is obtained shall be used as the basis. If the accounting policy or accounting period of the investee is different from that of the company, the equity method of accounting shall be based on the company's accounting

Make necessary adjustments to the unit's financial statements. Unrealized gains and losses arising from internal transactions with joint ventures and associates are calculated in accordance with the shareholding ratio attributable to the company. Points, which are offset in the equity method of accounting. For unrealized losses arising from internal transactions, if there is evidence that the losses are related to asset impairment losses, the losses shall be fully recognized.

For net losses incurred by joint ventures or associates, in addition to the company's obligation to bear additional losses, the book value of the long-term equity investment and other substantial. The above constitutes the limit of the long-term equity of the net investment of the investee is written down to zero. If the invested enterprise realizes net profit in the future, the unrecognized loss share shall be compensated by the invested enterprise. After the amount, resume the recognition of the revenue sharing amount.

For other changes in the owner's equity of the investee in addition to the net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, the book value of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserve. When disposing of the investment, the part originally included in the capital reserve shall be transferred to the current profit and loss according to the corresponding proportion.

(4) When disposing of a long-term equity investment, the difference between its book value and the actual purchase price shall be included in the current profit and loss, and the long-term equity investment calculated in the consolidated financial statements. At that time, the same basis as the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the investee shall be adopted, and the portion originally included in other comprehensive income shall be accounted for according to the corresponding accounting treatment.

If the joint control or significant influence on the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, the remaining equity after the disposal shall be in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments", the difference between the fair value and the book value on the day when the joint control or significant influence is lost is included in the current profit and loss. (1) If the equity investment is accounted for using the equity method, the other comprehensive income recognized by the equity investment due to the equity method shall be used to directly dispose of the relevant assets or liabilities with the investee when the equity method is terminated. Accounting treatment is performed on the same basis.

If control of the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment, etc., when preparing individual financial statements, the remaining equity after disposal can be effective against the investee.

Where joint control or significant influence is exercised, the accounting shall be changed to the equity method, and the remaining equity shall be deemed to be adjusted by the equity method as soon as it is acquired. The remaining equity shall be deemed to be adjusted by the equity method as soon as it is acquired. If joint control or significant influence is implemented on the invested entity, the accounting treatment shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 2". The difference between its fair value and book value on the day when it loses control is included in the current profit and loss.

23. Investment real estate

Investment real estate measurement model

Cost method measurement

Depreciation or amortization method

The company adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment real estate, depreciation or amortization is made on the basis of the average life method after deducting the expected net residual value within the useful life.

- ① For houses and buildings, depreciation is carried out with reference to the follow-up measurement policy of fixed assets.
- ② For land use rights, amortization is carried out with reference to the subsequent measurement policy of intangible assets.

24. Fixed assets

(1) Confirmation conditions

(1) Fixed assets refer to tangible assets held for the purpose of producing commodities, providing labor services, leasing or operating management, and with a service life of more than one fiscal year. (2) The principal method of depreciation of fixed assets is the straight-line method. The company uses the straight-line method to calculate the depreciation of fixed assets. The useful life, estimated net residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of various fixed assets are as follows:

(2) Depreciation method

category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period	Residual rate	Annual depreciation rate
building	Average age method	20-30	5	4.75-3.17
Monolithic power station	Average age method	20	5	4.75
mechanical equipment	Average age method	5-15	5	19-6.33
Transportation Equipment	Average age method	5	5	19
Electronic equipment	Average age method	3-5	5	31.67-19
office equipment	Average age method	3-5	5	31.67-19

The company reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value and depreciation method of fixed assets at least at the end of each year.

(3) Recognition basis, valuation and depreciation method of fixed assets acquired by financing lease

25. Construction in progress

When the construction in progress reaches the expected usable state, all the expenditures actually incurred shall be transferred to fixed assets for accounting.

26. Borrowing costs

(1) Borrowing costs include borrowing interest, amortization of discounts or premiums, ancillary expenses, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. Can be directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that meet the capitalization conditions shall be capitalized and included in the cost of the relevant assets; other borrowing costs shall be included in the current period profit and loss. (2) When asset expenditures have occurred, borrowing costs have occurred, and the purchase, construction or production activities necessary to make the asset reach the expected usable or saleable state have occurred, the borrowing costs shall be capitalized and included in the cost of the relevant assets.

The capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the movement has begun. Assets that meet the capitalization conditions are abnormally interrupted during the acquisition, construction or production process, and the interrupt After 3 months, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended. When the purchased, constructed or produced assets reach the intended usable or saleable state, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be stopped, Borrowing costs incurred in the future shall be included in the current profit and loss.

- (3) Calculation method of the capitalized amount of borrowing costs
- ① Borrowing costs (including borrowing interest, amortization of discounts or premiums,

Ancillary expenses, foreign currency special borrowing principal and interest exchange difference), the capitalized amount is the actual borrowing costs incurred in the special borrowing during the capitalization period minus The borrowed funds used are deposited into the interest income obtained by the bank or the amount of investment income obtained by making a temporary investment.
- ② Borrowing costs (including borrowing interest, amortization of discounts or premiums) incurred by general borrowings used for the purchase, construction or production of assets that meet the capitalization conditions, and

The capitalization amount is calculated by multiplying the weighted average of the asset expenditures of the accumulated asset expenditures in excess of the special borrowings by the capitalization rate of the general borrowin

Sure.

27. Biological assets

28. Oil and gas assets

29. Right to use assets

30. Intangible assets

(1) Valuation method, service life, impairment test

- (1) Intangible assets are initially measured at the cost at the time of acquisition.

(2) Amortization method of intangible assets

① For intangible assets with a limited service life, the straight-line method is used for amortization during the service life.

The company reviews the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets at least at the end of each year.

②Intangible assets with uncertain service life are not amortized. At the end of each year, the service life of intangible assets with uncertain service life is reviewed,

If there is evidence that its service life is limited, its service life is estimated and amortized according to its service life.

(2) Accounting policies for internal research and development expenditures

- ①Specific standards for dividing the research phase and development phase of the company's internal research and development projects

Research refers to an original and planned investigation to acquire and understand new scientific or technical knowledge. Development refers to before commercial production or use, the Research results or other knowledge are applied to one or several plans or designs to produce new or substantially improved materials, devices, products or obtain new processes, etc.
- ② Expenditures in the research phase are included in the current profit and loss when incurred. Expenditures in the development stage shall be capitalized if the following conditions are met at the same time:

A. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold;

B. Have the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

C. The method for intangible assets to generate economic benefits, including the ability to prove that the products produced by the intangible assets exist in the market or the intangible assets themselves exist in the ma

If the physical assets will be used internally, their usefulness shall be proved;

D. Sufficient technical, financial and other resource support to complete the development of the intangible asset, and have the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

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E. The expenditure attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be reliably measured.

31. Long-term asset impairment

The company uses internal and external information to determine long-term equity investments, investment real estate, fixed assets, and Whether there are signs of impairment for long-term assets such as construction projects and intangible assets, conduct impairment tests on long-term assets with signs of impairment and estimate their recoverable amount. also Regardless of whether there are signs of impairment, the company shall at least at the end of each year end the The assets are tested for impairment and their recoverable amount is estimated.

The estimation result of the recoverable amount indicates that the recoverable amount of the above-mentioned long-term asset is lower than its book value, its book value will be written down to the recoverable amoun The amount is recognized as an asset impairment loss and included in the current profit and loss, and the corresponding impairment provision is made at the same time.

The recoverable amount refers to the net amount of the fair value of the asset (or asset group, asset group combination, the same below) minus disposal expenses and the estimated future cash flow of the asset The higher of the present value.

An asset group is the smallest combination of assets that can be identified, and the cash inflows it generates are basically independent of other assets or asset groups. The asset group is related to the creation of cash inf Related asset composition. When identifying an asset group, it mainly considers whether the asset group can independently generate cash inflows, and at the same time, consider the management method of the management of And the decision-making methods for asset use or disposal.

The fair value of the asset minus the net amount of disposal expenses is based on the order that market participants can receive or sell an asset in an orderly transaction that occurs on the measurement date.

The price to be paid to transfer a liability minus the amount that can be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset is determined. The present value of the estimated future cash flow of the asset, according to the asset holdi
For the estimated future cash flows generated during the continued use process and at the time of final disposal, the appropriate pre-tax discount rate is selected to determine the discounted amount.

The impairment loss related to the asset group or combination of asset groups is first deducted and allocated to the book value of the goodwill in the asset group or combination of asset groups, and then based on the as
Or the proportion of the book value of each asset other than goodwill in the asset group portfolio will be proportionally deducted from the book value of the other assets, but the deducted assets
The book value of the asset shall not be lower than the fair value of the asset minus the net amount of disposal expenses (if ascertainable), the present value of the expected future cash flow of the asset (if ascertainable)
The highest of the three) and zero.

Once the aforementioned long-term asset impairment loss is recognized, it shall not be reversed in future accounting periods.

32. Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortized evenly over the benefit period. If the long-term deferred expense item cannot benefit the future accounting period, the amortization of the item that has not yet been amortize
The remaining value is all transferred to the current profit and loss.

33. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities refer to the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for consideration received or receivable from customers. Contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract
The net amount is presented.

34. Employee compensation

(1) Accounting treatment method of short-term salary

Employee compensation includes short-term compensation, post-employment benefits, dismissal benefits and other long-term employee benefits.

(1) Accounting treatment method of short-term salary

Short-term remuneration mainly includes wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employee benefits, medical insurance premiums, maternity insurance premiums, work injury insurance premiums, housing provider
Association funding, employee education funding, non-monetary benefits, etc. The company recognizes the actual short-term employee compensation as negative during the accounting period when employees provide service:

Debt, and included in the current profit and loss or the cost of related assets. Among them, non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(2) Accounting treatment method for post-employment benefits

The post-employment welfare is a defined contribution plan, which mainly includes basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, etc. The corresponding expenditures are included in the relevant asset cost or current prof

(3) Accounting treatment method of dismissal benefits

Before the expiration of the employee's labor contract, terminate the labor relationship with the employee, or propose compensation for encouraging employees to voluntarily accept the reduction. The company is in th
Which of the two will confirm the employee compensation liabilities arising from the dismissal benefits as soon as possible, and include them in the current profit and loss: the company cannot unilaterally withdraw the plan d
When dismissal benefits are provided; when the company confirms the costs or expenses related to the reorganization involving the payment of dismissal benefits.

(4) Accounting treatment methods for other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits provided by the company to employees that meet the defined contribution plan shall be accounted for in accordance with the defined contribution plan.
The income plan is accounted for.

35. Lease liabilities

36. Estimated liabilities

- (1) Obligations related to contingent events shall be recognized as estimated liabilities if they meet the following conditions at the same time:
- ① The obligation is the current obligation undertaken by the enterprise;
 - ② Fulfilling this obligation is likely to cause economic benefits to flow out of the enterprise;
 - ③ The amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.
- (2) The estimated liabilities are initially measured in accordance with the best estimate of the expenditure required to perform the relevant current obligations.

If there is a continuous range of required expenditures, and the probability of occurrence of various results in this range is the same, the best estimate is determined according to the median value in this range.

In other cases, the best estimate shall be dealt with in the following cases:

- ① If a contingent event involves a single item, it shall be determined according to the most likely amount.
- ②Contingencies involving multiple items shall be calculated and determined in accordance with various possible results and related probabilities.

37. Share-based payment

(1) Types of share-based payment

Share-based payment is a transaction that grants equity instruments or assumes liabilities determined on the basis of equity instruments in order to obtain services provided by employees or other parties. Share-based p
It is divided into equity-settled share-based payment and cash-settled share-based payment.

① Equity-settled share-based payment

Equity-settled share-based payments in exchange for services provided by employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to employees on the grant date. The fair value amount
In the case of completing the service during the waiting period or meeting the specified performance conditions before exercising the right, the best estimate of the number of vesting equity instruments during the waiting perio
The straight-line method is calculated and included in the relevant costs or expenses. When the right is exercised immediately after the grant, the relevant costs or expenses are included on the date of the grant, and the capital r
If the fair value of other party's services can be reliably measured for share-based payment in exchange for the equity settlement of other party's services, it shall be based on the
Fair value measurement. If the fair value of the services of other parties cannot be measured reliably, but the fair value of the equity instruments can be measured reliably, the value of the

The fair value measurement at the date is included in the relevant costs or expenses, and the shareholders' equity is increased accordingly.

② Cash-settled share-based payment

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of liabilities determined on the basis of shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the company. If immediately after grant
Exercising, including relevant costs or expenses on the grant date, and increasing liabilities accordingly; if the waiting period must be completed or the specified performance conditions are met before the exercising, waiting
On each balance sheet date pending, based on the best estimate of the exercisable situation, the services obtained in the current period are calculated according to the fair value of the company's liabilities.
Incoming costs or expenses will increase liabilities accordingly.

On each balance sheet date and settlement date before the settlement of the relevant liabilities, the fair value of the liabilities is remeasured, and the changes are included in the current profit and loss.

(2) Accounting treatment related to the implementation, modification, and termination of share-based payment plans

When the company revises the share-based payment plan, if the revision increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the fair value of the equity instruments is increased accordingly.
Recognize the increase in access to services. The increase in the fair value of equity instruments refers to the difference between the fair values of the equity instruments before and after the modification on the modification da
If the total fair value is paid or other methods that are not conducive to the employees are used, the accounting treatment of the services obtained will continue, as if the change has never occurred, unless the company
The company canceled some or all of the equity instruments granted.
During the waiting period, if the granted equity instrument is cancelled, the company will treat the cancellation of the granted equity instrument as an accelerated exercise treatment, and the remaining waiting period should be
The amount is immediately included in the current profit and loss, and the capital reserve is confirmed at the same time. If employees or other parties can choose to meet the non-exercising conditions but have not met within t
Treated as cancellation of granted equity instruments.

38. Preferred stocks, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments

39. Income

Accounting policies used in revenue recognition and measurement

The company has fulfilled the performance obligations in the contract, that is, when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services, it is determined according to the transaction price allocated to the perf
Recognized income.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the company shall, at the beginning of the contract, follow the relative stand-alone selling price of the goods or services promised by each individual perfor
Proportion, the transaction price is allocated to each individual performance obligation. For sales with quality assurance clauses, if the quality assurance is guaranteeing the customer the goods or services sold
In addition to meeting the established standards, a separate service is provided, and this quality assurance constitutes a single performance obligation. Otherwise, the company in accordance with the "Accounting Standards for
"Something" stipulates the accounting treatment of quality assurance responsibilities.

The transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the company expects to be

The company expects to refund the money to the customer. If there is variable consideration in the contract, the company shall determine the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value or the most l
The transaction price including the variable consideration shall not exceed the amount at which the accumulated confirmed income is unlikely to undergo a significant reversal when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. Cust
For account consideration, unless the consideration is to obtain other clearly distinguishable goods or services from the customer, the company shall offset the transaction price from the consideration payable and confirm the r
Revenue and payment (or promise to pay) the customer's consideration are later to offset the current revenue. If there is a major financing component in the contract, the company will
The transaction price is adjusted by the capital component; if the interval between the transfer of control and the payment by the customer is less than one year, the company does not consider the financing component.

The company judges whether the company's identity is the main responsibility when engaging in transactions based on whether it has control over the product or service before transferring it to the customer.
The appointee is still an agent. If the company is able to control the goods or services before transferring the goods or services to the customer, the company is the main responsible person, according to the received or receivab
The total amount is recognized as revenue; otherwise, the company acts as an agent and recognizes revenue based on the amount of commission or handling fee expected to be entitled to it. The amount is based on the total cor
The net amount is determined after deducting the price payable to other related parties.

The main sources of the company's income and the specific method of confirmation:

(1) Sale of goods

The merchandise sales contract between the company and the customer usually only contains a single performance obligation for the transferred merchandise. The company usually considers the following factors
Recognition of revenue at the point in time when the control of the product is transferred: the acquisition of the current right to receive payment for the product, the transfer of major risks and rewards in the ownership of the pr
Transfer, the transfer of the physical assets of the commodity, and the customer's acceptance of the commodity. ①Domestic sales: if the company is responsible for delivering the goods to the delivery place designated by the c

The sales revenue is confirmed when the customer arrives at the destination and the customer signs the receipt; if the customer picks up the goods, when the relevant goods are delivered to the carrier designated by the customer to confirm sales revenue. ②Export sales: The company is responsible for transporting the goods to the dock of the loading port or the port of destination.

Customs inspection of the product export declaration form and freight forwarding company's bill of lading, and the realization of foreign sales revenue is recognized when other revenue recognition conditions are met.

(2) Transfer of photovoltaic power station

The sales contract between the company and the customer contains the performance obligation for the transfer of the power station, which belongs to the performance obligation at a certain point in time. Photovoltaic power station is mainly used to find third-party customers in the market for sale. The sales of photovoltaic power plants are the company's daily business activities and an extension of the company's photovoltaic product business. Book transfer of photovoltaic power plants is mainly carried out in the form of equity transfer. The essence of the transaction is to realize the sale of power plant assets by transferring the equity of the platform. Upon completion of the industrial and commercial changes for the delivery of the rights and the irrevocable sales contract determines that the control of the relevant power station has been transferred to the customer in fact, then the revenue is recognized.

(3) EPC business and power station operation and maintenance

When the company develops the EPC business of the "transfer-build" model, the equity transfer agreement, development agreement and project construction management agreement signed by the company and the customer. The package deal is confirmed. At the beginning of the project, expenditures related to project development have already occurred and construction activities have also begun. These expenditures have enabled the project to realize revenue. For the necessary expenses incurred in the saleable state, the company will include the development cost into the estimated total cost of the contract.

The company signs an operation and maintenance service agreement with the customer when carrying out the daily operation and maintenance business of the power station, and the company provides the operation and maintenance service. All kinds of necessary expenses incurred in exhibition operation and maintenance activities are included in the relevant operation and maintenance costs. According to the operation and maintenance fees determined in the agreement, the company recognizes revenue within the specified service period.

The specific principles of revenue recognition:

①The construction and management service of photovoltaic power station is to provide customers with one-stop service for the construction of photovoltaic power stations. The construction contract between the company and the customer contains the performance obligation of engineering construction, because the customer can control the goods under construction during the company's performance, the company regards it as a performance obligation to be performed. The revenue is recognized according to the progress of the contract, unless the progress of the contract cannot be reasonably determined. The company determines the progress of the performance of the service in accordance with the contract cost actually incurred for fulfilling the contract shall be determined as the proportion of the estimated total cost of the contract or the proportion of the completed contract work to the estimated total work of the contract. On the date of the debt statement, the company re-estimates the progress of the completed or completed labor so that it can reflect changes in the performance of the contract.

②Operation and maintenance services of photovoltaic power plants. Since customers obtain and consume the economic benefits brought by the company's performance at the same time as the company's performance, the performance obligations performed within a certain period of time are equally apportioned and confirmed during the service provision period.

(4) Income from power generation

The photovoltaic power generation revenue generated by the photovoltaic power station projects constructed and operated by the company shall be based on the actual meter reading power of the grid company or other customer's power generation confirmation sheet, and the electricity price agreed in the relevant electricity sales agreement (including the electricity sales agreement agreed by the purchaser to the company for the sale of renewable energy electricity price additional fund subsidy), confirm the income of photovoltaic power generation.

Differences in accounting policies for revenue recognition caused by the adoption of different business models for similar businesses

40. Government subsidies

Government subsidies refer to the monetary and non-monetary assets obtained by the company from the government free of charge, excluding the capital invested by the government as the owner. Government subsidies related to assets and government subsidies related to income. The company defines the government subsidies obtained for purchase, construction or other forms of long-term assets as asset-related government subsidies; other government subsidies are defined as government subsidies related to income. If the government document does not clearly specify the subsidy object, the following methods will be used: Grants are divided into income-related government subsidies and asset-related government subsidies: (1) If the government document specifies the specific project targeted by the subsidy, according to the specific project's budget divides the relative proportions of the expenditures that form the assets and the expenditures that are included in the expenses, and the division ratio needs to be carried out on each balance sheet date. Review and make changes when necessary; (2) The government documents only make general statements about the purpose, and do not specify specific items, as government subsidies related to income.

If a government subsidy is a monetary asset, it shall be measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is a non-monetary asset, it shall be measured at its fair value; the fair value shall not be measured at its fair value. If it can be obtained reliably, it shall be measured at the nominal amount.

Government subsidies that meet the following conditions at the same time shall be confirmed: (1) the enterprise can meet the conditions attached to the government subsidy; (2) the enterprise can receive the government subsidy. Government subsidies related to the daily activities of the industry are included in other income in accordance with the nature of the economic business. Government subsidies that are not related to the daily activities of the enterprise are included in other income.

Government subsidies related to income that are used to compensate the related costs or losses of the enterprise in the subsequent period shall be recognized as deferred income, and the related costs or expenses shall be included in the current profits and losses. The period of loss shall be included in the current profits and losses; those used to compensate the relevant costs or losses incurred by the enterprise shall be directly included in the current profits and losses.

Government subsidies related to assets are recognized as deferred income and included in profit and loss in installments based on the useful life of the relevant assets. Government subsidies measured at nominal amounts are included in other income.

Current profit and loss. If the relevant asset is sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of its useful life, the balance of the relevant deferred income that has not been distributed shall be transferred to the asset dep
Set the current profit and loss.

41. Deferred income tax assets / deferred income tax liabilities

The company uses the balance sheet debt method for income tax accounting.

Except for the impact of income tax related to transactions or events directly included in shareholders' equity, current income tax expenses and deferred income tax expenses (or income) are included in shareholders' e
Included in the current profit and loss.

The current income tax expense is the expected income tax payable calculated based on the taxable income of the current year and the tax rate stipulated by the tax law, plus the adjustment of the income tax payable in
all.

On the balance sheet date, if the taxpayer has the statutory right to net settlement and intends to net settlement or acquire assets and pay off liabilities at the same time, then
The current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are presented as the net amount after offsetting.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are determined based on deductible temporary differences and taxable temporary differences, respectively, and recover assets or pay off debts according to
The applicable tax rate measurement during the business period. Temporary difference refers to the difference between the book value of an asset or liability and its tax base, including the loss that can be carried forward to de
Losses and taxes are diminishing. The recognition of deferred income tax assets is limited to the amount of taxable income that is likely to be obtained to offset temporary differences.

The initial recognition of assets or liabilities arising from non-business combination transactions that neither affects accounting profits nor taxable income (or deductible losses) is formed
For temporary differences, deferred income tax is not recognized. The temporary difference caused by the initial recognition of goodwill does not generate deferred income tax.

On the balance sheet date, in accordance with the expected recovery or settlement method of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and in accordance with the promulgated tax law, the assets or liabilities will be re
The applicable tax rate during the period when the liability is paid off measures the carrying amount of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

On the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities shall be listed as the net amount after offset when the following conditions are met at the same time:

(1) The taxpayer has the statutory right to settle current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis;

(2) Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are related to the income tax levied by the same tax administration department on the same taxpayer or are imposed on different taxpayers
Relevant, but in the period during which each important deferred income tax asset and liability is reversed in the future, the taxpayer involved intends to settle the current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
Liabilities or acquiring assets and paying off liabilities at the same time.

42. Lease

(1) Accounting treatment method of operating lease

Leased assets

The rental expenses of assets leased under operating leases are recognized as related asset costs or expenses based on the straight-line method during the lease term. Contingent rent is included in the current loss when
beneficial.

Leased out assets

The rental income generated by the assets leased out by operating leases is recognized as income based on the straight-line method during the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred by operating leases of assets lea
Included in the current profit and loss. Contingent rents are included in the current profits and losses when they actually occur.

(2) Accounting treatment method of financial lease

Leased assets

On the start date of the lease term, the lower of the fair value of the leased asset on the lease start date and the present value of the minimum lease payment is used as the entry value of the leased asset.
The minimum lease payment is regarded as the entry value of long-term payables, and the difference is regarded as an unrecognized financing expense. In addition, it occurs during lease negotiation and signing of lease contra

, The initial direct costs that can be attributed to the leased project are also included in the value of the leased asset. The balance of the minimum lease payment after deducting the unrecognized financing expenses are long-ten
Long-term liabilities due within one year are listed.

The unrecognized financing expenses shall be calculated and confirmed the current financing expenses by the effective interest method during the lease term. Contingent rents are included in the current profits and los
Leased out assets

On the start date of the lease term, the sum of the minimum lease payment on the lease start date and the initial direct costs shall be regarded as the recorded value of the financial lease receivables, and the unpaid amou
Guaranteed residual value; the difference between the sum of the minimum lease payment, initial direct costs and unguaranteed residual value and the sum of its present value is recognized as unrealized financing income. Fin
The balance after deducting unrealized financing gains is shown separately for long-term claims and long-term claims due within one year.

The unrealized financing income shall be calculated and recognized by the effective interest method during the lease term as the financing income of the current period. Contingent rents are included in the current profits and l

43. Other important accounting policies and accounting estimates

44. Changes in important accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Changes in important accounting policies

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

The content and reason of accounting policy changes approval procedure Remark

As approved by the third meeting of the fifth session of the board of directors of the company, the company will implement the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14" revised by the Ministry of Finance No.-Income" (hereinafter referred to as "New Income Standards"). According to the relevant provisions of the new revenue standard, the company adjusts the cumulative impact of uncompleted contracts on the first implemen

The amount of retained earnings and other related items in the financial statements at the beginning of 2020 has not been adjusted for the comparative financial statements.

The impact of the first implementation of the new revenue standard:

① Consolidated financial statements

			currency: RMB
Consolidated financial statement items	2019 Nian 12 Yue 31 Ri	2020 Nian 1 Yue 1 Ri	Influence number
Liabilities:			
Advance receipts	418,453,682.79		-418,453,682.79
Contract liabilities		405,189,379.29	405,189,379.29
Other current liabilities	34,787,732.15	48,052,035.65	13,264,303.50
Parent company financial statement items	2019 Nian 12 Yue 31 Ri	2020 Nian 1 Yue 1 Ri	Influence number
Liabilities:			
Advance receipts	52,560,062.63		-52,560,062.63
Contract liabilities		46,558,582.57	46,558,582.57
Other current liabilities		6,001,480.06	6,001,480.06

The impact of the implementation of the new revenue standard on related items in the financial statements of this year is listed below:

① Consolidated financial statements

			currency: RMB
Consolidated financial statement items	Original Income Standard	New revenue standard	Influence number
Advance receipts	442,554,873.06		-442,554,873.06
Contract liabilities		411,627,333.14	411,627,333.14
Other current liabilities	31,986,487.19	62,914,027.11	30,927,539.92

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Operating costs	8,193,410,326.54	8,348,758,222.33	155,347,895.79
sales expense	372,872,330.95	217,524,435.16	-155,347,895.79
Parent company financial statement items	Original Income Standard	New revenue standard	Influence number
Advance receipts	206,875,091.86		-206,875,091.86
Contract liabilities		183,090,652.08	183,090,652.08
Other current liabilities		23,784,439.78	23,784,439.78
Operating costs	2,075,153,227.78	2,097,489,680.49	22,336,452.71
sales expense	95,182,921.76	72,846,469.05	-22,336,452.71

(2) Changes in important accounting estimates

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3) The first implementation of the new revenue standard and the adjustment of the new lease standard from 2020 on the first implementation of the financial statement related items at the b

Be applicable

Whether to adjust the balance sheet accounts at the beginning of the year

√ Yes □ No

Consolidated balance sheet

			unit: yuan
project	December 31, 2019	January 01, 2020	Adjustment number
Current assets:			
Money funds	3,536,950,958.97	3,536,950,958.97	
Settlement provisions			

Borrowed funds		
Transactional financial assets	39,958,435.72	39,958,435.72
Derivative financial assets		
bill receivable	55,486,546.06	55,486,546.06
accounts receivable	5,495,001,805.68	5,495,001,805.68
Receivables financing	102,511,358.85	102,511,358.85
Prepayments	652,017,544.29	652,017,544.29
Premiums receivable		
Reinsurance accounts receivable		
Reinsurance contract reserves receivable		
Other receivables	1,023,609,357.96	1,023,609,357.96
Of which: interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		

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Buy financial assets under resale agreements		
stock	3,592,906,337.08	3,592,906,337.08
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		
Non-current due within one year		
assets		
Other current assets	379,545,152.83	379,545,152.83
Total current assets	14,877,987,497.44	14,877,987,497.44
Non-current assets:		
Issuing loans and advances		
Debt investment		
Other debt investments		
Long-term receivables	33,000,000.00	33,000,000.00
Long-term equity investment	602,847,345.27	602,847,345.27
Investment in other equity instruments	499,058,000.00	499,058,000.00
Other non-current financial assets	43,266,202.14	43,266,202.14
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	3,880,173,528.34	3,880,173,528.34
Construction in progress	623,003,682.46	623,003,682.46
Productive biological assets		
oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use asset		
Intangible assets	388,026,195.52	388,026,195.52
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term prepaid expenses	26,029,915.83	26,029,915.83
Deferred tax assets	409,470,764.94	409,470,764.94
Other non-current assets	29,384,154.22	29,384,154.22
Total non-current assets	6,534,159,788.72	6,534,159,788.72
total assets	21,412,147,286.16	21,412,147,286.16
Current liabilities:		

short-term loan	4,415,585,187.79	4,415,585,187.79
Borrowing from the central bank		
Borrowed funds		

Transactional financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable	1,607,558,415.98	1,607,558,415.98	
accounts payable	2,750,110,530.00	2,750,110,530.00	
Advance receipt	418,453,682.79		-418,453,682.79
Contract liabilities		405,189,379.29	405,189,379.29
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements			
Deposits and deposits			
Agent trading securities			
Securities underwriting agent			
Employee compensation payable	121,654,138.01	121,654,138.01	
Taxes payable	65,294,458.74	65,294,458.74	
Other payables	484,995,267.27	484,995,267.27	
Of which: interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Fees and commissions			
Reinsurance accounts payable			
Held for sale liabilities			
Non-current due within one year			
Debt	1,177,059,985.97	1,177,059,985.97	
Other current liabilities	34,787,732.15	48,052,035.65	13,264,303.50
Total current liabilities	11,075,499,398.70	11,075,499,398.70	
Non-current liabilities:			
Insurance contract reserve			
Long term loan	442,903,702.80	442,903,702.80	
Bonds payable			
Of which: preferred shares			
Perpetual bond			
Lease liability			
Long-term payables	1,104,747,266.42	1,104,747,266.42	
Long-term employee compensation payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income	119,437,392.92	119,437,392.92	
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,620,361.82	1,620,361.82	

Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities	1,668,708,723.96	1,668,708,723.96
Total Liabilities	12,744,208,122.66	12,744,208,122.66
Owners' equity:		
Equity	871,787,068.00	871,787,068.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Capital reserve	6,134,458,370.89	6,134,458,370.89
Less: treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-232,771,907.05	-232,771,907.05
Special reserves		
Surplus reserve	216,351,763.17	216,351,763.17
general risk preparation		
undistributed profit	1,674,376,400.32	1,674,376,400.32
Equity attributable to equity holders		
total	8,664,201,695.33	8,664,201,695.33
Minority shareholders' equity	3,737,468.17	3,737,468.17
Total owner's equity	8,667,939,163.50	8,667,939,163.50
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	21,412,147,286.16	21,412,147,286.16
Adjustment description		
Parent Company Balance Sheet		

unit: yuan

project	December 31, 2019	January 01, 2020	Adjustment number
Current assets:			
Money funds	710,843,153.96	710,843,153.96	
Transactional financial assets	39,958,435.72	39,958,435.72	
Derivative financial assets			
bill receivable	52,523,465.11	52,523,465.11	
accounts receivable	1,118,190,425.02	1,118,190,425.02	
Receivables financing	30,563,417.43	30,563,417.43	
Prepayments	140,935,896.51	140,935,896.51	
Other receivables	1,431,638,481.04	1,431,638,481.04	
Of which: interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			

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stock	180,588,754.99	180,588,754.99
Contract assets		
Holding assets for sale		
Non-current due within one year		
assets		
Other current assets	11,629,159.36	11,629,159.36
Total current assets	3,716,871,189.14	3,716,871,189.14
Non-current assets:		
Debt investment		
Other debt investments		

Long-term receivables		
Long-term equity investment	7,338,494,300.41	7,338,494,300.41
Investment in other equity instruments	499,058,000.00	499,058,000.00
Other non-current financial assets		
Investment real estate		
Fixed assets	222,079,775.04	222,079,775.04
Construction in progress		
Productive biological assets		
oil and gas asset		
Right-of-use asset		
Intangible assets	18,362,420.70	18,362,420.70
Development expenditure		
Goodwill		
Long-term prepaid expenses	4,042,887.12	4,042,887.12
Deferred tax assets	86,947,224.98	86,947,224.98
Other non-current assets	4,148,279.92	4,148,279.92
Total non-current assets	8,173,132,888.17	8,173,132,888.17
total assets	11,890,004,077.31	11,890,004,077.31
Current liabilities:		
short-term loan	2,549,000,000.00	2,549,000,000.00
Transactional financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Bills payable	70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
accounts payable	718,681,968.07	718,681,968.07

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Advance receipt	52,560,062.63	-52,560,062.63
Contract liabilities		46,558,582.57
Employee compensation payable	26,748,921.45	26,748,921.45
Taxes payable	3,739,802.44	3,739,802.44
Other payables	92,468,425.92	92,468,425.92
Of which: interest payable		
Dividend payable		
Held for sale liabilities		
Non-current due within one year		
Debt		
Other current liabilities		6,001,480.06
Total current liabilities	3,513,199,180.51	3,513,199,180.51
Non-current liabilities:		
Long term loan		
Bonds payable		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Lease liability		
Long-term payables		
Long-term employee compensation payable		

Estimated liabilities		
Deferred income		
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Other non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities		
Total Liabilities	3,513,199,180.51	3,513,199,180.51
Owners' equity:		
Equity	871,787,068.00	871,787,068.00
Other equity instruments		
Of which: preferred shares		
Perpetual bond		
Capital reserve	6,150,161,790.39	6,150,161,790.39
Less: treasury stock		
Other comprehensive income	-302,404,441.82	-302,404,441.82

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Special reserves		
Surplus reserve	216,351,763.17	216,351,763.17
undistributed profit	1,440,908,717.06	1,440,908,717.06
Total owner's equity	8,376,804,896.80	8,376,804,896.80
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	11,890,004,077.31	11,890,004,077.31

Adjustment description

(4) The new revenue standard and the new lease standard will be implemented for the first time since 2020, and the previous comparative data description will be adjusted retrospectively

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

45. Others

33. Hedging accounting

(1) Classification of hedging

The company divides hedges into fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and net investment hedges for overseas operations.

① Fair value hedging refers to the unrecognized confirmed commitments of the confirmed assets or liabilities, or the fair value change risk exposure of the components of the above-mentioned items.

Line of hedge. This change in fair value stems from specific risks and will affect the company's profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

② Cash flow hedging refers to the hedging of the risk of changes in cash flow. The cash flow changes are due to the

Periodic transactions, or specific risks related to the above-mentioned project components, and will affect the profit and loss of the enterprise.

③ The hedge of net investment in overseas operations refers to the hedging of the foreign exchange risk exposure of net investment in overseas operations. The hedged risk in the hedge of net investment in overseas op

The conversion difference between the accounting standard currency of overseas operations and the accounting standard currency of the parent company.

(2) Hedging tools and hedged items

A hedging tool refers to the company designated for hedging, whose fair value or cash flow changes are expected to offset the fair value or cash flow of the hedged item

Financial instruments with variable volume, including:

① Derivative instruments measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss, except for the signed option. Only when buying options (including embedded in hybrid contracts)

When hedging, the signed option can be used as a hedging tool. Derivatives embedded in the hybrid contract but not split cannot be used as a separate hedging instrument.

② Non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss, but designated as measured at fair value and whose

Except for financial liabilities that are included in current profit and loss and whose fair value changes caused by changes in their own credit risk are included in other comprehensive income.

Own equity instruments are not financial assets or financial liabilities, and cannot be used as hedging instruments.

A hedged item refers to an item that exposes the company to the risk of changes in fair value or cash flow and is designated as the hedged object and can be reliably measured. Book

The company designates the following individual projects, project portfolios or their components as hedged projects:

2. Confirmed assets or liabilities.

② Confirmed commitments that have not yet been confirmed. Confirmation of commitment refers to the exchange of a specific amount of resources at an agreed price on a specific date or period in the future, an

A binding agreement.

2. Expected transactions that are likely to occur. Anticipated transactions refer to transactions that have not yet been committed but are expected to occur.

3. Net investment in overseas operations.

The above-mentioned project components refer to the parts that are less than the overall fair value or cash flow changes of the project. The company designates the following project components or their combinations as hedged items:

- ① The part of the change in fair value or cash flow (risk component) that is only caused by one or more specific risks in the overall fair value or cash flow changes of the project.

According to the assessment in a specific market environment, the risk component should be able to be individually identified and reliably measured. The risk component also includes the fair value or cash flow of the hedged item. The change is only higher or only lower than the part of a specific price or other variables.

- ② One or more selected contract cash flows.

③ The component of the nominal amount of the project, that is, the specific part of the overall amount or quantity of the project, which can be a certain proportion of the whole project, or it can be the project or a certain level part of the whole. If a certain level includes prepayment rights, and the fair value of the prepayment rights is affected by changes in the risk of being hedged, the level of the hedged item is designated as the hedged item of the fair value hedge, unless the effect of the prepayment right is included in the measurement of the fair value of the hedged item.

(3) Evaluation of hedging relationship

At the beginning of the hedging relationship, the company has formally designated the hedging relationship and prepared a formal document on the hedging relationship, risk management objectives and risk management strategy. This document sets out the hedging tools, the hedged items, the nature of the hedged risks, and the company's method of evaluating the effectiveness of the hedge. Hedging effectiveness refers to the degree to which the fair value or cash flow changes of the hedging instrument can offset the fair value or cash flow of the hedged item caused by the hedged risk. This type of hedging refers to the timing and subsequent periods are continuously evaluated to meet the requirements of hedging effectiveness.

If the hedging instrument has expired, been sold, the contract is terminated or exercised (but the extension or replacement as part of the hedging strategy is not regarded as expired or contract terminated), or due to changes in risk management objectives, the hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objectives, or there is no longer an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, or in the value changes caused by the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the impact of credit risk begins to dominate, or the hedge no longer meets the hedge requirements, when other conditions of the accounting method are met, the company terminates the use of hedge accounting.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the requirements for hedging effectiveness due to the hedging ratio, but the risk management objective of the designated hedging relationship has not changed, the company rebalances the hedging relationship.

(4) Confirmation and measurement

If the strict conditions of the hedge accounting method are met, the treatment shall be carried out as follows:

1. Fair value hedge

The gains or losses from hedging instruments are included in the current profits and losses. If it is a non-trading property that is designated to be measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, where equity instrument investment (or its component parts) is hedged, the gains or losses generated by the hedging instrument shall be included in other comprehensive income. Hedged item is exposed to hedging risk. The profit or loss formed by the export is included in the current profit and loss, and the book value of the confirmed hedged item that is not measured at fair value is adjusted at the same time. If the hedged item refers to non-trading equity instrument investment (or its component parts) that is measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income, gains or losses due to hedging risk exposure are included in other comprehensive income, and its book value has been measured at fair value and does not need to be adjusted.

For fair value hedges related to financial instruments (or their components) measured at amortized cost, adjustments to the book value of the hedged item, it is amortized according to the actual interest rate recalculated on the starting amortization date and included in the current profit and loss. The amortization date can start from the adjustment date and shall not be later than the point at which hedging gains and losses adjustments are stopped. The hedged item is a financial asset (or its component parts) measured at fair value and whose changes are included in other comprehensive income. In the same way, the accumulated and confirmed hedging gains or losses shall be amortized and included in the current profits and losses, but the financial assets (or its component parts) shall not be adjusted. Points) book value.

If the hedged item is a confirmed commitment (or its component parts) that has not yet been confirmed, its accumulated fair value due to hedged risks after the designation of the hedging relationship is recognized as an asset or liability, and the related gains or losses are included in the current profit and loss. When a certain commitment is fulfilled to obtain assets or assume liabilities, the initial recognition amount of the asset or liability includes the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item that has been recognized.

1. Cash flow hedge

The part of the gains or losses of hedging instruments that is valid for hedging will be recognized as other comprehensive income as a cash flow hedging reserve, and the part that is invalid for hedging (i.e. other gains or losses after deducting other comprehensive income) shall be included in the current profit and loss. The amount of the cash flow hedge reserve shall be the lower of the absolute amounts of the following two items: Confirmation: ① Accumulated gains or losses of hedging instruments since the beginning of the hedging. ② The cumulative change in the present value of the expected future cash flow of the hedged item since the beginning of the hedging.

If the hedged expected transaction is subsequently recognized as a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or the expected transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability forms the applicable fair value, when the value of hedge accounting confirms the commitment, the cash flow hedge reserve amount originally recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred out and included in the initial recognized amount of the asset or liability. The remaining cash flow is hedged in the same period when the expected cash flow that is hedged affects the profit and loss, if the expected sales occur, the cash flow recognized in other comprehensive income is hedged. The transfer of reserves is included in the current profit and loss.

③ Hedging of net investment in overseas operations

For the hedging of net investment in overseas operations, the part of the effective hedging of the gains or losses formed by the hedging instrument shall be directly recognized as other comprehensive income. Formed by hedging the part of the profit or loss that belongs to the invalid hedge shall be included in the current profit and loss. When disposing of overseas operations, the above-mentioned hedging instrument gains or losses reflected in other comprehensive income shall be transferred out and included in the current profit and loss.

6. Taxation

1. Main taxes and tax rates

Tax	Tax basis	tax rate
VAT	Sales of goods and taxable services calculated in accordance with the provisions of the tax law	
	Calculate the output tax based on income, after deducting the current period	3%, 5%, 6%, 9%, 13%
	After the input tax is allowed to be deducted, the difference is due	
	Pay value-added tax.	
Urban maintenance and construction tax	According to the actual paid turnover tax	7%, 5%
corporate income tax	According to taxable income	15%, 25%
Education surcharge	According to the actual paid turnover tax	5%
property tax	Ad valorem: 70% of the original value of the property; levy from rent:	
	According to housing rental income	1.2%, 12%
land holding tax	By land area	According to local land use tax collection policy

2. Tax incentives

(1) The company and its subsidiaries-Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Material Co., Ltd., Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd., Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd., Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd., Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd., Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Co., Ltd. and Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. is a high-tech enterprise, and pays corporate income tax at 15% of taxable income.

(2) Subsidiary Talesun Photovoltaic (Ningxia) Co., Ltd. enjoys the preferential tax policies of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. In 2020, 15% of the taxable income will be paid to the enterprise Income tax.

(3) The income tax rate of the subsidiary Talesun Technologies (Thailand) CO., LTD is 20%, and the income tax of Thailand will be "8 exemption and 5 reduction" from the year when the sales income is realized. "Half" tax incentives.

(4) According to Article 27 of the Enterprise Income Tax Law, Article 87 and 89 of the Implementation Regulations of the Enterprise Income Tax Law, Caishui [2008] No. 46, Caishui [2008] No. 116, Shui Fa [2009] No. 80, a subsidiary engaged in a new solar power generation project, which meets the relevant conditions and technical standards and relevant national investment management regulations. Starting from the tax year of a production and operation income, the corporate income tax will be exempt from the first to the third year, and the corporate income tax will be levied by half from the fourth to the sixth year.

(5) According to Caishui [2019] No. 13 "Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the Implementation of Inclusive Tax Deductions and Exemptions for Small and Micro Enterprises" Small-scale value-added taxpayers (including this figure) are exempt from value-added tax; for small, low-profit enterprises whose annual taxable income does not exceed 1 million yuan, a 25% reduction is included in the tax Taxable income is subject to corporate income tax at a tax rate of 20%; for the portion of annual taxable income exceeding 1 million yuan but not exceeding 3 million yuan, a 50% reduction is included in taxable income The income is subject to corporate income tax at a tax rate of 20%.

3. Other

The company's foreign subsidiaries pay relevant taxes in accordance with local tax types and tax rates.

7. Notes on the consolidated financial statements

1. Monetary funds

unit: yuan

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project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
cash in stock	590,350.67	578,903.38
Bank savings	1,158,332,384.09	2,360,405,426.31
Other monetary fund	2,013,409,192.19	1,175,966,629.28
total	3,172,331,926.95	3,536,950,958.97
Including: the total amount of money deposited abroad	244,807,110.84	184,445,583.88
Use due to mortgage, pledge or freezing, etc.		
Restricted sum of money	2,001,939,926.90	1,175,966,629.28
other instructions		

2. Transactional financial assets

			unit: yuan
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance	
Measured at fair value and its changes are included in the current profit and loss			
Of financial assets	39,963,600.00	39,958,435.72	
in:			
Of which: equity instrument investment	39,963,600.00	38,396,400.00	
Derivative financial assets		1,562,035.72	
in:			
total	39,963,600.00	39,958,435.72	
other instructions:			

3. Derivative financial assets

			unit: yuan
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance	
Foreign exchange forward contract	2,000,052.68		
total	2,000,052.68		
other instructions:			

As of December 31, 2020, Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company, has signed several foreign exchange forward contracts with Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. Contract to avoid the foreign exchange risk of anticipated transactions.

The contract is a cash flow hedge, and the fair value changes of its validity are included in other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of the above hedging instruments The value is RMB 2,000,052.68 and will expire from January 12, 2021 to August 11, 2021.

4. Notes receivable

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(1) Classification list of notes receivable

										unit: yuan
project		Ending balance				Opening Balance				
Commercial Acceptance Notes		57,445,866.38				55,486,546.06				
total		57,445,866.38				55,486,546.06				
										unit: yuan
category	Ending balance				Opening Balance					
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book balance		Bad debt provision			
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Withdrawal ratio	Book value	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Withdrawal ratio	
										example
in:										
Accrual of bad debts based on expected credit loss model										
Notes receivable		59,965.3	100.00%	2,519.47	4.20%	57,445.86	118,971.0	100.00%	63,484,513.	55,486,54
		39.18		2.80		6.38	59.24		18	6.06
in:										
		59,965.3	100.00%	2,519.47	4.20%	57,445.86	118,971.0	100.00%	63,484,513.	55,486,54
		39.18		2.80		6.38	59.24		18	6.06
total		59,965.3	100.00%	2,519.47	4.20%	57,445.86	118,971.0	100.00%	63,484,513.	55,486,54
		39.18		2.80		6.38	59.24		18	6.06

If the provision for bad debts of bills receivable is accrued in accordance with the general expected credit loss model, please refer to the disclosure of other receivables to disclose the relevant information of the provision for bills

(2) The provision for bad debts accrued, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

						unit: yuan
category	Opening Balance	Changes in the current period				Ending balance
		Accrual	Take back or switch back	Write off	other	
trade acceptance draft	63,484,513.18	-60,965,040.38				2,519,472.80
total	63,484,513.18	-60,965,040.38				2,519,472.80

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision for the current period to be recovered or reversed is important:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) At the end of the period the company has pledged notes receivable

(4) At the end of the period, the company has endorsed or discounted notes receivable that are not yet due on the balance sheet date

unit: yuan

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project	Term-end derecognized amount	Untermiated confirmation amount at the end of the period
Commercial Acceptance Notes		55,951,984.18
total		55,951,984.18

(5) At the end of the period, the company transferred the bill to the accounts receivable due to the failure of the drawer to perform the contract

(6) Notes receivable actually written off in the current period

5. Accounts receivable

(1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by classification

category	Ending balance					Opening Balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision			Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Withdrawal rate example	Book value	Amount	Proportion	Amount accrual ratio	Book value	
Accrual of bad debts per item	753,253.00		504,557.00		248,696.20	516,818.20		254,929.90		261,888.28
Accounts receivable	950.78	16.06%	663.15	66.98%	87.63	43.22	7.77%	59.23	49.33%	3.99
in:										
Accrual of bad debts per item	753,253.00		504,557.00		248,696.20	516,818.20		254,929.90		261,888.28
Accounts receivable	950.78	16.06%	663.15	66.98%	87.63	43.22	7.77%	59.23	49.33%	3.99
Accrual of bad debts based on portfolio	9,521.10	83.94%	755,206.00	21.74%	3,181,572.00	6,138,428.00	92.23%	905,315.10	16.12%	5,233,113.50
Accounts receivable	9,521.10		541.76		,979.34	,655.82		34.13		21.69
in:										
Of which: Aging Analysis Method Group			755,206.00		2,718,973.00	5,615,680.00		905,315.10		4,710,364.90
combine	0,153.73	74.08%	541.76	21.74%	,611.97	,042.91	84.38%	34.13	16.12%	08.78
State Grid Electricity Charges receivable	462,599.30				462,599.30	522,748.60				522,748.61
And subsidy portfolio	367.37	9.86%			67.37	12.91	7.85%			2.91
total	4,690.03	100.00%	1,259.76	26.86%	3,430,269.00	6,655,246.00	100.00%	1,160,245.00	17.43%	5,495,001.80
	3,471.88		4,204.91		,266.97	,899.04		,093.36		05.68

Provision for bad debts on a single item basis:

unit: yuan

name	Ending balance			Reason for provision
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio	
Client 1	144,449,258.60			Deduct the collection of Hong Kong subsidiary No need to accrue after the item
Client 2	5,799,357.25			Same as above
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Client 3	67,209,500.00			Same as above
Client 4	22,318,726.07			Same as above
Customer 5	121,268,926.26	121,268,926.26	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 6	113,317,291.79	113,317,291.79	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 7	94,065,088.74	91,713,088.74	97.50%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 8	88,233,482.90	88,233,482.90	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 9	23,343,805.05	23,343,805.05	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 10	16,965,030.00	16,965,030.00	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 11	18,069,881.20	11,719,331.02	64.86%	Expected to be difficult to recover
Client 12	8,647,209.41	8,647,209.41	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 13	7,261,580.02	7,261,580.02	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 14	3,243,020.36	3,243,020.36	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 15	2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 16	2,745,334.85	2,745,334.85	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 17	2,202,298.91	2,202,298.91	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Customer 18	1,470,134.72	1,470,134.72	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 19	1,304,627.66	1,304,627.66	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 20	1,274,951.56	1,274,951.56	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 21	1,270,703.70	1,270,703.70	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 22	1,076,667.83	1,076,667.83	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 23	1,044,634.22	1,044,634.22	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 24	660,000.00	443,104.46	67.14%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 25	594,785.75	594,785.75	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 26	583,647.13	583,647.13	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 27	550,644.66	550,644.66	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 28	411,998.66	411,998.66	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 29	216,818.09	216,818.09	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 30	163,465.96	163,465.96	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 31	158,713.63	158,713.63	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 32	143,339.99	143,339.99	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 33	119,731.20	119,731.20	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 34	90,802.88	90,802.88	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
Client 35	78,491.73	78,491.73	100.00%	is expected to be difficult to recover
total	753,253,950.78	504,557,663.15	-	-

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unit: yuan

name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio
Aging analysis method combination	3,474,180,153.73	755,206,541.76	21.74%
Electricity fees and subsidies receivable from the State Grid combination	462,599,367.37		
total	3,936,779,521.10	755,206,541.76	-

Description of the basis for determining the combination:

Ageing combination: With reference to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, compile the pairing of accounts receivable age and expected credit According to the table, calculate the expected credit loss.

Combination of electricity fees and subsidies receivable from the State Grid: Reference to historical credit loss experience, combined with current and future economic The expected credit loss rate for the entire duration is used to calculate the expected credit loss. The expected credit loss rate for this portfolio is zero.

If the provision for bad debts of accounts receivable is accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other accounts receivable to disclose the relevant information of bad deb

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Disclosure by age

unit: yuan

Aging	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	1,951,410,976.42
1 to 2 years	756,477,753.90
2 to 3 years	554,000,631.34
over 3 years	1,428,144,110.22
3 to 4 years	647,981,279.86
4 to 5 years	780,162,830.36
total	4,690,033,471.88

(2) The provision for bad debts accrued, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

unit: yuan

category	Opening Balance	Changes in the current period			Ending balance
		Accrual	Take back or switch back	Write off other	
Standard for bad debts of accounts receivable Prepare	1,160,245,093.36	127,567,887.59		28,042,582.83	6,193.21 1,259,764,204.91
total	1,160,245,093.36	127,567,887.59		28,042,582.83	6,193.21 1,259,764,204.91

(3) Accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

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unit: yuan

project	Amount written off
Client 1	5,109,229.40
Client 2	3,503,950.40
Client 3	3,178,752.20
Client 4	2,799,525.26
Customer 5	1,757,289.30

Customer 6	1,594,549.80
Customer 7	1,235,420.00
Client 8	1,215,097.68
Client 9	1,108,293.00
Customer 10	650,000.00
Customer 11	443,776.00
Client 12	350,164.95
Client 13	330,000.00
Customer 14	312,349.92
Client 15	271,439.28
Client 16	252,192.95
Client 17	249,445.80
Customer 18	236,664.35
Client 19	229,610.37
Client 20	189,680.03
Client 21	182,290.07
Client 22	179,010.00
Client 23	173,898.58
Client 24	154,460.44
Client 25	143,483.41
Client 26	127,180.86
Client 27	122,530.18
Client 28	105,755.91
Client 29	102,470.02
Client 30	99,974.36
Client 31	97,821.32
Client 32	94,423.50

Client 33	91,053.00
Client 34	86,378.51
Client 35	86,096.00
Customer 36	78,026.00
Client 37	78,000.00
Customer 38	71,196.95
Client 39	70,675.00
Client 40	58,036.30
Client 41	57,474.82
Client 42	56,393.84
Client 43	50,000.00
Client 44	49,827.90
Client 45	40,893.61
Client 46	40,410.00
Client 47	36,460.25
Client 48	35,000.00
Client 49	33,024.06

Client 50	30,774.33
Client 51	30,453.32
Client 52	29,713.35
Client 53	26,060.74
Client 54	25,402.71
Client 55	24,516.88
Client 56	20,000.00
Client 57	18,761.85
Client 58	15,413.58
Client 59	14,857.91
Client 60	12,828.88
Client 61	11,923.00
Client 62	11,896.16
Client 63	10,667.20
Client 64	10,499.58
Client 65	10,000.00
Client 66	9,129.95

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Client 67	9,085.19
Client 68	8,751.44
Client 69	8,160.00
Client 70	7,402.38
Client 71	7,366.77
Client 72	7,295.40
Client 73	6,311.19
Client 74	5,608.29
Client 75	5,263.61
Client 76	5,174.00
Client 77	4,970.00
Client 78	3,929.54
Client 79	3,928.00
Client 80	3,845.35
Client 81	3,510.25
Client 82	3,078.00
Client 83	3,012.58
Customer 84	2,640.92
Client 85	2,631.20
Client 86	1,952.00
Client 87	1,916.36
Client 88	1,452.34
Client 89	1,335.20
Client 90	925.60
Client 91	384.20
Client 92	78.00
total	28,042,582.83

(4) The top five accounts receivable of the ending balance collected by the owing party

company name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the period	
		Proportion	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Client 1	506,709,000.00	10.80%	62,954,220.00
Client 2	253,951,482.55	5.41%	5,079,029.65
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Client 3	197,501,460.62	4.21%	89,323,928.87
Client 4	144,449,258.60	3.08%	
Customer 5	135,945,482.11	2.90%	64,795,493.22
total	1,238,556,683.88	26.40%	

(5) Accounts receivable derecognized due to the transfer of financial assets

(6) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by the transfer of accounts receivable and continued involvement

6. Receivables financing

project	Ending balance	Opening Balance	
Bank acceptance draft	78,474,893.39		102,511,358.85
total	78,474,893.39		102,511,358.85

Changes in the current period of the financing of receivables and changes in fair value

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

If the provision for financing impairment of receivables is accrued in accordance with the general expected credit loss model, please refer to the disclosure methods of other receivables to disclose the relevant information of th

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

other instructions:

Receivable financing endorsed or discounted at the end of the period and not yet due on the balance sheet date

type	Term-end derecognized amount	Untermiated confirmation amount at the end of the period
Bank acceptance draft	1,936,280,808.94	
total	1,936,280,808.94	

(3) Financing of receivables pledged by the company at the end of the period

type	Pledged deposit amount at the end of the period
Bank acceptance draft	17,559,318.00
total	17,559,318.00

7. Advance payment

(1) Prepayments are listed by age

Aging	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within 1 year	651,660,086.63	64.34%	504,236,055.12	77.33%

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1 to 2 years	255,858,305.72	25.26%	129,680,440.18	19.89%
2 to 3 years	100,060,035.22	9.88%	9,204,720.42	1.41%
over 3 years	5,219,194.58	0.52%	8,896,328.57	1.37%
total	1,012,797,622.15	-	652,017,544.29	-

Explanation of the reason why prepayments with an aging of more than 1 year and an important amount are not settled in time:

In the ending balance, the amount of prepaid accounts for more than one year was 361,137,535.52 yuan, accounting for 35.66% of the total prepaid accounts.
The accounts settled by the workers.

(2) The top five prepayments of the ending balance grouped by prepayment objects

The total amount of the top five prepaid accounts collected by the company according to the prepaid objects is 516,269,116.75 yuan, accounting for 50.97% of the balance of prepaid accounts.
other instructions:

8. Other receivables

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Interest receivable	70,779.30	
Other receivables	643,248,137.84	1,023,609,357.96
total	643,318,917.14	1,023,609,357.96

(1) Interest receivable

1) Classification of interest receivable

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Margin interest	70,779.30	
total	70,779.30	

2) Important overdue interest

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Dividends receivable

1) Classification of dividends receivable

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2) Important dividends receivable with an age of more than 1 year

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Other receivables

1) Classification of other receivables according to the nature of the money

unit: yuan		
Nature of Payment	Book balance at the end of the period	Beginning book balance
Margin	122,501,898.36	166,151,557.50
Other receivables and temporary payments	295,704,546.69	747,419,557.48
Related party transactions	434,499,834.00	
total	852,706,279.05	913,571,114.98

2) Provision for bad debts

unit: yuan				
Bad debt provision	The first stage	second stage	The third stage	total
	Expected letter for the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit loss	
	Use loss	(No credit impairment occurred)	(Credit impairment has occurred)	
Balance as of January 1, 2020	106,568,723.16	131,292,670.00	24,600,363.86	262,461,757.02
The balance on January 1, 2020	_____	_____	_____	_____
This period				
--Transfer to the third stage	-1,727,322.48	-93,092,366.25	94,819,688.73	
Withdrawal for the current period	-31,315,261.56		32,654,541.99	1,339,280.43
Write off this period	100,000.00		16,085,053.54	16,185,053.54
Other changes	28,318.25	38,200,303.75		38,228,622.00
Balance as of December 31, 2020	73,397,820.87		135,989,541.04	209,387,361.91

Changes in the book balance with significant changes in the loss provision for the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Disclosure by age

unit: yuan		
	Aging	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)		206,037,992.60
1 to 2 years		424,252,093.47

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2 to 3 years	24,574,477.83
over 3 years	197,770,935.85
3 to 4 years	149,503,521.67
4 to 5 years	48,267,414.18
total	852,635,499.75

3) The provision for bad debts accrued, recovered or reversed in the current period

4) Other accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

5) Other receivables of the top five ending balances collected by the owing party

unit: yuan				
company name	Nature of payment	Ending balance	Aging	At the end of other receivables Proportion of total balance
			Within six months	
Unit 1	Related party transactions	434,499,834.00	61,999,834.00 yuan; one	50.96%
			To two years	
			372,500,000.00 yuan	

Unit 2	Other receivables and temporary payables	109,371,262.85	Three to four years	12.83%	109,371,262.85
Unit 3	Margin	35,000,000.00	six months to one year	4.10%	1,750,000.00
Within six months					
3,540,109.59 yuan, six					
Month to year					
Unit 4	Other receivables and temporary payables	2,256,421.72	14,291,908.05 yuan; one	3.82%	2,256,421.72
To two years					
14,710,241.26 yuan.					
Unit 5	Other receivables and temporary payables	15,000,000.00	Three to four years	3.52%	15,000,000.00
total	-	641,413,355.75	-		128,377,684.57

6) Receivables involving government subsidies

7) Other receivables derecognized due to the transfer of financial assets

8) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by the transfer of other receivables and continued involvement

9. Inventory

Does the company need to comply with the disclosure requirements of the real estate industry
no

(1) Inventory classification

unit: yuan					
project	Ending balance			Opening Balance	
	Reserve for inventory fall in price or			Reserve for inventory fall in price or	
	Book balance	Contract performance cost reduction	Book balance	Contract performance cost reduction	
		Value ready		Value ready	
Raw materials	272,436,627.24	7,574,083.52 264,862,543.72	332,719,434.00	307,352.27 332,412,081.73	
In product	64,374,121.53	1,591,089.92 62,783,031.61	75,680,396.25		75,680,396.25
Inventory goods	465,125,233.21	85,510,306.90 379,614,926.31	595,320,640.01	71,200,342.55 524,120,297.46	
release products	56,086,231.34		56,086,231.34	28,468,394.31	28,468,394.31
Power station development	188,000,000.00	458,180,012.64 1,293,035,979.02	2,552,999,040.86	68,000,000.00 2,484,999,040.86	
Power station development	295,114,768.58	52,638,139.93 181,413,016.41	277,802,648.18 133,571,365.37	144,231,282.81	
Low-value consumables	2,434,807.38		2,434,807.38	2,994,843.66	2,994,843.66
total	2,845,724,168.70	605,493,632.91 2,240,230,535.79	3,865,985,397.27 273,079,060.19	3,592,906,337.08	

(2) Provision for inventory depreciation and contract performance cost impairment provision

unit: yuan					
project	Opening Balance	Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period	
		Accrual	other	Reversal or reselling	other
Raw materials	307,352.27	7,266,731.25			
In product		1,591,089.92			
Inventory goods	71,200,342.55	79,153,589.66		64,843,625.31	
Power station development	188,000,000.00	390,180,012.64			
Power station development	133,571,365.37	52,638,139.93		133,571,365.37	
total	273,079,060.19	530,829,563.40		198,414,990.68	

- (3) The ending balance of inventory contains an explanation of the capitalized amount of borrowing costs
- (4) Description of the current amortization amount of contract performance costs

10. Contract assets

The case of a contract provision for bad debts assets in accordance with the general model of expected credit losses, see other ways to disclose relevant information to disclose receivables for bad debts:
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

11. Holding assets for sale

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12. Non-current assets due within one year

13. Other current assets

			unit: yuan
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance	
Value-added tax-input tax to be deducted	273,716,925.13	340,628,806.38	
Prepaid corporate income tax	18,024,537.73	17,605,556.96	
other	20,293,050.86	21,310,789.49	
total	312,034,513.72	379,545,152.83	
other instructions:			

14. Debt investment

Changes in the book balance with significant changes in the loss provision for the current period
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

15. Other debt investments

Changes in the book balance with significant changes in the loss provision for the current period
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1) Long-term accounts receivable

						unit: yuan
project	Ending balance			Opening Balance		Discount rate range
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value
Financial leasing risk protection	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00	33,000,000.00		33,000,000.00
Security Fund						
total	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00	33,000,000.00		33,000,000.00

Changes in the book balance with significant changes in the loss provision for the current period
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

(3) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by the transfer of long-term receivables and continued involvement

17. Long-term equity investment

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unit: yuan									
Invested form Bit	Opening Balance		Changes in the current period					Ending balance	
	(Book price value)	Additional investment reduction	Under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income	Announcement	Provision for impairment	(Book price value)	Provision for impairment
			Capital gains and losses	Income adjustment	Change	Cash dividend Or profit	Prepare other		
1. Joint venture									
2. Joint ventures									
Jiangsu Changfei									
Zhongli Fiber Optics	2,354,2		924,763.6			3,968,001		150,320,9	
Optical cable is limited company	16.5		5			.87		98.33	
Suzhou Kebao									
Optoelectronics Technology Limited company	54,061,58		6,135,322					60,196,90	
	0.29		.50					2.79	
Shanghai Kangsu									
metallic material limited company	19,088,80		-571,293.					18,517,51	
	7.84		12					4.72	
Jiangsu Zhongli									
digital information Technology is limited company	370,332,7		30,026,62					406,359,3	
	20.59		4.10					44.69	
Subtotal	602,847,3		36,515,41			3,968,001		635,394,7	
	45.27		7.13			.87		60.53	
total	602,847,3		36,515,41			3,968,001		635,394,7	
	45.27		7.13			.87		60.53	
other instructions									

At the end of the period, the company's long-term equity investment does not require provision for long-term equity investment impairment.

18. Investment in other equity instruments

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Shenzhen BAK Power Battery Co., Ltd.	387,889,100.00	499,058,000.00
Chongqing Tongyao Forging & Casting Co., Ltd.		
Veneto banca scp		
total	387,889,100.00	499,058,000.00

Itemized disclosure of investment in non-trading equity instruments for the current period

unit: yuan

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project name	Recognized dividend income	Cumulative gain	Accumulated loss	Deposit of retained earnings	Other comprehensive income transfer	Designated at fair value	Other comprehensive income transfer
					Value measurement and its changes	Value measurement and its changes	Value measurement and its changes
					Included in other comprehensive income	Included in other comprehensive income	Origin of retained earnings
					Forehead	Beneficial reasons	because
Shenzhen BAK Power Battery Co., Ltd.			462,110,900.00			Strategic holding	

Chongqing Tongyao Forging and Casting Limited company	4,827,931.55	Strategic holding
Veneto banca scpa	12,278,084.40	Strategic holding
total	479,216,915.95	

other instructions:

The company's holding of the above-mentioned equity is not for short-term profit, and the company's investment in the above-mentioned investee is a non-trading equity instrument investment. According to corporate It is stipulated that this investment shall be designated as a financial asset measured at fair value and its changes included in other comprehensive income.

19. Other non-current financial assets

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Non-listed company equity		
Tieling Xinhui New Energy Co., Ltd.	14,492,100.29	12,405,180.12
Tieling Xuchen Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	14,470,769.77	12,267,282.17
Tieling Huarong Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	14,265,032.44	12,207,784.98
Tieling Xuancheng Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.	7,366,712.22	6,285,954.87
total	50,594,614.72	43,266,202.14

other instructions:

20. Investment real estate

(1) Investment real estate with cost measurement model

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

unit: yuan				
project	building	Land use rights	Construction in progress	total
1. Original book value				
1. Beginning balance				
2. Increase in the current period	20,593,665.74	8,211,084.93		28,804,750.67

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(1) Outsourcing			
(2) Inventory\Fixed assets			
\Construction in progress transfer	20,593,665.74	8,211,084.93	28,804,750.67
(3) Increase in business combination			
3. Reduction in the current period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Ending balance	20,593,665.74	8,211,084.93	28,804,750.67
2. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization			
pin			
1. Beginning balance			
2. Increase in the current period	431,151.92	301,073.11	732,225.03
(1) Provision or amortization	431,151.92	301,073.11	732,225.03

3. Reduction in the current period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Ending balance	431,151.92	301,073.11	732,225.03
3. Provision for impairment			
1. Beginning balance			
2. Increase in the current period			
(1) Withdrawal			
3. Reduction in the current period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other transfer out			
4. Ending balance			
4. Book value	20,162,513.82	7,910,011.82	28,072,525.64
1. Book value at the end of the period	20,162,513.82	7,910,011.82	28,072,525.64
2. Book value at the beginning of the period			

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(2) Investment real estate that adopts the fair value measurement model

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The situation of investment real estate that has not completed the property right certificate

21. Fixed assets

		unit: yuan
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Fixed assets	2,910,677,546.86	3,880,173,528.34
total	2,910,677,546.86	3,880,173,528.34

(1) Situation of fixed assets

unit: yuan						
project	houses and buildings	mechanical equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office and other equipment	Power station	total
1. Original book value:						
1. Beginning balance	2,116,248,630.43	3,848,527,805.90	70,332,940.01	142,412,984.01	260,251,849.40	6,437,774,209.75
2. Increase in gold this period	125,984,710.57	172,351,254.13				
Forehead			3,785,706.67	31,332,849.66	571,347.14	334,025,868.17
(1) Purchase	4,872,467.77	51,025,539.78	3,675,087.20	25,037,627.73	571,347.14	85,182,069.62
(2) Construction in progress	121,112,242.80	121,325,714.35	110,619.47	6,295,221.93		248,843,798.55
Cheng Zhuan						
(3) Enterprise cooperation						
And increase						
3. Decrease in the current period	117,305,243.44	309,263,785.90	5,039,242.27	38,177,436.55	149,053,613.13	618,839,321.29
Forehead						

(1) Disposal or scrapped	117,305,243.44	309,263,785.90	5,039,242.27	38,129,147.67	469,737,419.28
(2) Reduction of business combination few				48,288.88	149,053,613.13
4. Ending balance	2,124,928,097.56	3,711,615,274.13	69,079,404.41	135,568,397.12	111,769,583.41
2. Accumulated depreciation					6,152,960,756.63
1. Beginning balance	509,743,573.87	1,839,786,484.51	44,671,567.60	86,064,557.36	52,400,633.31
2. Increase in gold this period Forehead	79,024,877.24	341,185,547.38	7,758,289.47	21,078,799.25	5,971,644.08
(1) Withdrawal	79,024,877.24	341,185,547.38	7,758,289.47	21,078,799.25	5,971,644.08

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3. Decrease in the current period Forehead	43,563,380.69	123,839,771.44	4,165,255.08	14,873,619.71	41,785,026.56
(1) Disposal or scrapped	43,563,380.69	123,839,771.44	4,165,255.08	14,840,997.25	186,409,404.46
(2) Reduction of business combination few				32,622.46	41,785,026.56
4. Ending balance	545,205,070.42	2,057,132,260.45	48,264,601.99	92,269,736.90	16,587,250.83
3. Provision for impairment					2,759,458,920.59
1. Beginning balance		24,933,864.76			24,933,864.76
2. Increase in gold this period Forehead	35,221,862.59	447,576,265.56			482,798,128.15
(1) Withdrawal	35,221,862.59	447,576,265.56			482,798,128.15
3. Decrease in the current period Forehead		24,907,703.73			24,907,703.73
(1) Disposal or scrapped		24,907,703.73			24,907,703.73
4. Ending balance	35,221,862.59	447,602,426.59			482,824,289.18
4. Book value					
1. Book price at the end of the period value	1,544,501,164.55	1,206,880,587.09	20,814,802.42	42,98,660.22	95,182,332.58
2. Book price at the beginning of the period value	1,606,505,056.56	1,983,807,456.63	25,661,372.41	56,348,426.65	207,851,216.09

- (2) Situation of temporarily idle fixed assets
- (3) Situation of fixed assets leased through financial leasing
- (4) Fixed assets leased out through operating leases
- (5) Situation of fixed assets that have not completed the property right certificate
- (6) Liquidation of fixed assets
22. Construction in progress

unit: yuan

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project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Construction in progress	555,333,587.61	623,003,682.46
total	555,333,587.61	623,003,682.46

(1) Status of construction in progress

unit: yuan					
project	Ending balance		Opening Balance		
	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book value	Book balance	Provision for impairment
Zhongli Group Office					
Building decoration project	7,339,539.21		7,339,539.21		
Zhongli Park Gatekeeper and					
Road facility renovation works	1,865,699.15		1,865,699.15		
Procedure					
Zhongli Asia Mexico					
Plant renovation project	135,644.12		135,644.12	15,468,190.20	15,468,190.20
Changzhou Shipline Irradiation Vehicle					
between	12,190,836.76		12,190,836.76		
Ship rope sporadic project					
Item				1,056,182.67	1,056,182.67
Northeast production base					
(Phase II)	22,533,901.98		22,533,901.98	26,928,387.06	26,928,387.06
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics					
(other projects)	734,009.42		734,009.42		
Qinghai Optical Fiber Project					
The third phase	526,759,140.34	233,494,213.06	293,264,927.28	436,887,368.90	436,887,368.90
Guangdong Sino-German workshop reform					
Project	4,678,761.06		4,678,761.06		
Solar Light in Shipai Town					
Voltage Inverter Die Casting	2,172,956.92		2,172,956.92	56,644,161.05	56,644,161.05
Production construction project					
Roof of Shek Pai Company					
Fabric photovoltaic power generation project	5,096,088.49		5,096,088.49		
Item					
2020 Talesun equipment					
Installation work	1,153,965.16		1,153,965.16		
Talesun Factory in 2020					
Reconstruction Project	809,174.31		809,174.31		
Talesun equipment installer	34,482.76		34,482.76	123,029.31	123,029.31

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Procedure				
Sporadic in Talesun's new factory area				
project	454,054.05	454,054.05	454,054.05	454,054.05
Talesun factory renovation project				

Procedure	597,373.64	497,207.98	100,165.66	597,373.64	597,373.64
Talesun Thailand Phase II reform				83,220,556.17	83,220,556.17
Production expansion					
Talesun Thailand Phase III					
Production expansion	100,272,854.43		100,272,854.43		
Talesun Thailand sporadic workers					
Procedure	6,765,278.50		6,765,278.50	99,731.52	99,731.52
Shandong Talesun New Energy					
5GW high efficiency photovoltaic	94,162,161.50		94,162,161.50		
Component project (Phase I)					
Other sporadic	1,569,086.85		1,569,086.85	1,524,647.89	1,524,647.89
total	789,325,008.65	233,991,421.04	555,333,587.61	623,003,682.46	623,003,682.46

(2) Changes in important construction projects in the current period

unit: yuan																									
title	Budget number	Beginning of the period	Forehead	In this period	Assets	Current transfer	In this issue	He reduced	At the end of the period	Engineering tired	Interest capital	Among them: this	Period interest	Current profit	Funds come										
																Forehead	Add amount	Amount	Forehead	Accounted for	Interest	Inherently	Capitalization	Interest capital	Conversion rate
Zhongliji																									
Group office	9,766,00		7,339,53					0.00	7,339,53	75.15%	80.00%				other										
Building decoration	0.00		9.21						9.21																
Repair project																									
Zhongli Garden																									
District Guard																									
And road	2,752,00		1,865,69					0.00	1,865,69	67.79%	80.00%				other										
Facilities change	0.00		9.15						9.15																
Engineering																									
Central Lea																									
Mexi																									
Brother factory	18,728,8	15,468,1	3,260,56	18,593,1				0.00	135,644.	99.62%	99.00%				other										
Modification item	00.00	90.20	8.26	14.34					12																
Item																									
Changzhou Ship	000,0		12,190,8					0.00	12,190,8	76.19%	88.12%				other										
Cable irradiation	00.00		36.76						36.76																

workshop											
Ship rope zero											
Star Engineering	0.00	1,056,18	1,603,70	2,659,88		0.00					other
project		2.67	5.49	8.16							
Northeast student											
Production base	45,000,0	26,928,3	720,530.	2,589,19	2,525,81	22,533,9					other
(Phase II)	00.00	87.06	99	7.69	8.38	01.98		99.90%	99.90%		
Central Liaoning											
Lee Optoelectronics	000,00		5,972,14	5,238,13		0.00	734,009.	85.32%	85.00%		other
(other	0.00		1.13	1.71			42				
project)											
Qinghaiguang											
Fiber Engineering	1,265,05	436,887,	89,871,7		0.00	526,759,		42.16%	70.00%	17,304,1	Fundraising
Item three	8,800.00	368.90	71.44			140.34				07.69	gold
Expect											
Guangdong Middle											

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

other instructions

Shipai Town Solar Photovoltaic Inverter Die-casting Production and Construction Project was transferred to investment real estate at RMB 20,593,665.74 in this period

At the end of the period, the company's construction-in-progress impairment amount was RMB 233,991,421.04.

(4) Engineering materials

23. Productive biological assets

(1) Productive biological assets using cost measurement mode

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☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Productive biological assets adopting fair value measurement model

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

24. Oil and gas assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

25. Right to use assets

26. Intangible assets

(1) Situation of intangible assets

	unit: yuan				
project	Land use rights	patent	Unpatented technology	software	total
1. Original book value					
1. Beginning balance	429,879,697.68	324,528.31		38,578,091.63	468,782,317.62
2. Increase in gold this period	28,923.80	23,888.00		2,350,665.56	2,403,477.36
Forehead					
(1) Purchase		23,888.00		1,463,006.32	1,486,894.32
(2) Internal research					
send					
(3) Enterprise cooperation					
And increase					
(2) Transfer of construction in progress				887,659.24	887,659.24
(3) Conversion of foreign currency statements	28,923.80				28,923.80
3. Reduction in the current period	48,188,508.15			658,686.90	48,847,195.05
(1) Disposal	39,977,423.22			658,686.90	40,636,110.12
(2) Transfer to investment housing	8,211,084.93				8,211,084.93
estate					
4. Ending balance	381,720,113.33	348,416.31		40,270,070.29	422,338,599.93
2. Accumulated amortization					
1. Beginning balance	59,166,188.44	73,223.49		21,516,710.17	80,756,122.10
2. Increase in gold this period	7,402,839.38	43,846.37		3,975,367.60	11,422,053.35
Forehead					
(1) Withdrawal	7,402,839.38	43,846.37		3,975,367.60	11,422,053.35

3. Decrease in the current period				
Forehead	7,814,449.38		307,743.70	8,122,193.08
(1) Disposal	7,513,376.27		307,743.70	7,821,119.97
(2) Conversion to investment real estate	301,073.11			301,073.11
4. Ending balance	58,754,578.44	117,069.86	25,184,334.07	84,055,982.37
3. Provision for impairment				
1. Beginning balance				
2. Increase in gold this period				
Forehead	3,153,172.37			3,153,172.37
(1) Withdrawal	3,153,172.37			3,153,172.37
3. Decrease in the current period				
Forehead				
(1) Disposal				
4. Ending balance	3,153,172.37			3,153,172.37
4. Book value				
1. Book price at the end of the period				
value	319,812,362.52	231,346.45	15,085,736.22	335,129,445.19
2. Book price at the beginning of the period				
value	370,713,509.24	251,304.82	17,061,381.46	388,026,195.52

At the end of the period, the intangible assets formed through the company's internal research and development accounted for 0.00% of the balance of intangible assets.

(2) The situation of land use rights that have not completed the ownership certificate

other instructions:

At the end of the period, there is no land use right that has not completed the title certificate

27. Development expenditure

28. Goodwill

(1) Original book value of goodwill

				unit: yuan
Name of investee	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
Or the formation of goodwill		Formed by business combination	Dispose of	

item				
Changzhou marine cable has				
	89,715,381.76			89,715,381.76

Limited liability company		
total	89,715,381.76	89,715,381.76

(2) Goodwill impairment provision

unit: yuan			
Name of investee	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	
Or the formation of goodwill	Opening Balance		Ending balance
item	Accrual	Dispose of	
Changzhou marine cable has			
Limited liability company	89,715,381.76		89,715,381.76
total	89,715,381.76		89,715,381.76

Information about the asset group or combination of asset groups where the goodwill is located

Explain the process of goodwill impairment test and key parameters (such as the growth rate of the forecast period when the present value of future cash flows are expected, the growth rate of the stable period, the profit rate, etc.) and the confirmation method of goodwill impairment loss:

The impact of goodwill impairment testing

other instructions

29. Long-term deferred expenses

unit: yuan					
project	Opening Balance	Increase in the current period	Amortization amount for the current period	Other adjustments	Ending balance
rent	372,911.39	15,989,564.57	4,163,929.81	110,000.00	12,088,546.15
Decoration	6,955,858.69	182,018.35	5,356,743.77	5,316.95	1,775,816.32
other	18,701,145.75	24,465,293.57	12,376,834.97		30,789,604.35
total	26,029,915.83	40,636,876.49	21,897,508.55	115,316.95	44,653,966.82
other instructions					

30. Deferred income tax assets / deferred income tax liabilities

(1) Deferred income tax assets that have not been offset

unit: yuan				
project	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Impairment of assets	55,010,806.71	8,158,783.19	1,572,978,147.92	245,889,841.35
Unrealized profits from internal transactions	57,985,399.27	10,274,861.01	194,382,464.87	29,157,369.73

Deductible loss	24,714,452.93	4,032,994.04	773,265,319.38	116,147,429.76
Deferred income	15,267,617.82	2,290,142.67	43,626,615.11	6,543,992.26
Accrued expenses			107,482,591.76	16,122,388.76
other			1,912,939.40	286,940.91
total	152,978,276.73	24,756,780.91	2,693,648,078.44	414,147,962.77

(2) Unoffset deferred income tax liabilities

unit: yuan				
project	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities
One-time deduction for equipment			11,979,883.13	1,796,982.47
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments	2,000,052.67	300,007.90	19,201,435.73	4,500,577.18

total	2,000,052.67	300,007.90	31,181,318.86	6,297,559.65
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(3) Deferred income tax assets or liabilities listed as net amount after offset

unit: yuan				
project	Deferred income tax assets and liabilities		Deferred income tax assets and liabilities	
	End-of-period offset amount	Or the ending balance of the liability	Beginning offset amount	Or the beginning balance of the liability
Deferred tax assets	300,007.90	24,456,773.01	4,677,197.83	409,470,764.94
Deferred income tax liabilities	300,007.90		4,677,197.83	1,620,361.82

(4) Details of unrecognized deferred income tax assets

(5) The deductible losses of unrecognized deferred income tax assets will expire in the following years

31. Other non-current assets

unit: yuan					
project	Ending balance			Opening Balance	
	Book balance	Provision for impairment loss	Book value	Book balance	Provision for impairment loss
Advance payment for the purchase and construction of long-term assets	265,819,631.30		265,819,631.30	29,198,236.62	
other				185,917.60	
total	265,819,631.30		265,819,631.30	29,384,154.22	
other instructions:					
					162

32. Short-term loans

(1) Classification of short-term loans

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Pledge/mortgage loan (Note)	754,221,262.20	755,206,434.50
credit guaranteed	676,145,083.97	1,183,563,503.73
Credit loan	2,646,003,769.49	2,469,014,608.41
Interest payable	10,703,492.04	7,800,641.15
total	4,087,073,607.70	4,415,585,187.79

Explanation of short-term loan classification:

Note: The 614,782,227.55 yuan of the loan balance at the end of the period is also guaranteed by the company or related parties.

(2) Situation of short-term loans that have been overdue and not repaid

other instructions:

At the end of the period, the company had no short-term loans that were overdue and outstanding.

33. Transactional financial liabilities

34. Derivative financial liabilities

35. Notes payable

unit: yuan		
type	Ending balance	Opening Balance
trade acceptance draft	89,907,273.36	340,654,489.65
Bank acceptance draft	1,279,300,176.15	1,266,903,926.33
total	1,369,207,449.51	1,607,558,415.98
At the end of the current period, the total amount of notes payable that have not yet been paid is RMB yuan.		

36. Accounts Payable

(1) List of accounts payable

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
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Commodity, labor service payment	1,778,022,405.75	2,370,793,034.22
Engineering and equipment	624,743,675.36	379,317,495.78
total	2,402,766,081.11	2,750,110,530.00

(2) Important accounts payable with an age of more than 1 year

other instructions:
At the end of the period, the accounts payable with an age of more than 1 year were 387,138,861.66 yuan, mainly due to the payment for goods or equipment that has not yet been settled with the supplier.

37. Advance receipts

(1) List of advance receipts

(2) Important advance receipts aged more than 1 year

38. Contract liabilities

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Advance payment for sales contract	411,627,333.14	405,189,379.29
total	411,627,333.14	405,189,379.29

39. Remuneration payable to employees

(1) List of payable employee salaries

unit: yuan				
project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
1. Short-term salary	117,848,777.06	690,593,522.28	712,636,049.27	95,806,250.07
2. Post-employment benefits-set up Save plan	3,421,107.78	19,135,807.03	18,452,129.93	4,104,784.88
3. Dismissal benefits	384,253.17	3,899,841.29	2,470,864.14	1,813,230.32
total	121,654,138.01	713,629,170.60	733,559,043.34	101,724,265.27

(2) List of short-term salary

unit: yuan				
project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance

1. Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidy	113,518,487.87	597,394,913.68	619,377,552.57	91,535,848.98
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2. Employee welfare expenses	1,849,931.78	50,071,915.74	49,723,858.83	2,197,988.69
3. Social insurance premiums	1,091,576.32	21,411,160.33	21,734,135.40	768,601.25
Including: medical insurance premium	981,068.14	19,027,993.00	19,317,916.43	691,144.71
Work injury insurance premium	54,894.92	813,999.09	834,189.23	34,704.78
Maternity insurance premium	55,613.26	1,569,168.24	1,582,029.74	42,751.76
4. Housing Provident Fund	90,123.10	17,866,815.75	17,860,380.67	96,558.18
5. Labor union funds and employee education Funding	1,298,657.99	3,848,716.78	3,940,121.80	1,207,252.97
total	117,848,777.06	690,593,522.28	712,636,049.27	95,806,250.07

(3) List of set and withdrawal plans

unit: yuan

project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
1. Basic pension insurance	3,363,044.13	18,800,563.23	18,081,901.14	4,081,706.22
2. Unemployment insurance premiums	58,063.65	335,243.80	370,228.79	23,078.66
total	3,421,107.78	19,135,807.03	18,452,129.93	4,104,784.88

other instructions:

40. Taxes payable

unit: yuan

project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
VAT	19,353,333.39	17,842,409.64
corporate income tax	37,626,336.17	32,936,721.18
Personal Income Tax	1,870,602.86	2,279,055.07
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1,629,765.31	934,289.14
Education surcharge	850,470.40	913,816.21
property tax	3,747,398.88	3,497,024.97
land holding tax	1,459,322.46	1,287,281.16
Stamp duty	1,023,311.24	1,045,002.68
Local Comprehensive Fund	1,647,774.20	1,635,539.54
Other taxes	2,379,270.71	2,923,319.15
total	71,587,585.62	65,294,458.74

other instructions:

41. Other payables

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unit: yuan

project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Other payables	515,766,984.68	484,995,267.27
total	515,766,984.68	484,995,267.27

(1) Interest payable

(2) Dividends payable

(3) Other payables

1) List other payables according to the nature of the payment

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Temporary payment	411,133,722.09	372,342,436.37
loan	21,716,482.93	
Margin	13,267,040.33	54,835,365.63
other	69,649,739.33	57,817,465.27
total	515,766,984.68	484,995,267.27

2) Important other payables aged over 1 year

At the end of the period, other payables with a larger amount		
Corresponding unit (project)	Amount	Nature or content of payment
Unit 1	239,756,460.86	Temporary payment
Unit 2	30,849,027.90	other
Unit 3	20,000,000.00	other
Unit 4	18,800,711.43	other
Unit 5	14,214,166.67	loan
total	323,620,366.86	

42. Liabilities held for sale

43. Non-current liabilities due within one year

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Long-term loans due within one year	78,682,366.19	786,035,000.00

Long-term payables due within one year	182,950,140.88	364,409,927.11
Interest payable	1,285,324.14	26,615,058.86
total	262,917,831.21	1,177,059,985.97
other instructions:		

44. Other current liabilities

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Withholding warranty money, etc.	31,986,487.19	34,787,732.15
Taxes to be reprinted	30,927,539.92	13,264,303.50
total	62,914,027.11	48,052,035.65

45. Long-term loans

(1) Classification of long-term loans

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Mortgage loan	335,238,005.05	442,903,702.80
Credit loan	17,814,634.36	
total	353,052,639.41	442,903,702.80

Explanation of long-term loan classification:

At the end of the period, the company or other related parties provided guarantees for mortgage loans at the same time as the loan amount of 326,384,965.05 yuan. In the above loans, the company provides pledge guarantee at The loan amount is 59,800,000.00 yuan.

Other instructions, including interest rate range:

Long-term loan details

Loan unit	Starting date	Expiry date	interest rate(%)	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Xining Rural Commercial Bank	2020-12-30	2023-12-30	6.0000	15,000,000.00	-
China Development Bank Qinghai Branch	2016-6-29	2024-6-28	5.2430	58,068,000.00	90,328,000.00
Bank of China Xining Chengzhong Sub-branch	2016-6-29	2024-6-28	5.2430	15,950,000.00	24,825,000.00
China Development Bank Qinghai Branch	2019-11-20	2027-11-20	5.0500	34,255,725.00	43,601,250.00
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Tieling Branch	2016-12-27	2022-12-25	4.9000	-	1,000,000.00
Tieling Bank Business Department	2020-12-23	2023-12-23	8.0000	4,330,000.00	-
Bank of Dongguan Dongkeng Sub-branch	2019-7-19	2029-7-18	5.9983	109,645,116.26	56,565,168.80
Policy Finance Corporation	2020-6-8	2035-3-10	1.4200	2,814,634.36	-
Bank of Tsukuba Mikkaido Branch	2020-9-30	2031-9-30	1.3500	8,853,040.00	-
Bank of Tsukuba Mikkaido Branch	2018-5-31	2033-5-31	1.5000	44,336,123.79	50,884,284.00

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Bank of Suzhou Changshu Sub-branch (Note 2)	2018-11-27	2026-11-2	6.8600	-	104,500,000.00
Bank of Suzhou Changshu Sub-branch	2018-12-17	2026-12-3	6.8600	59,800,000.00	71,200,000.00
total				353,052,639.41	442,903,702.80

Note 1: According to the repayment plan, the balance due within one year has been reclassified and transferred to non-current liabilities due within one year, with a total amount of RMB 78,682,366.19.
Note 2: Zhongli Talesun (Changshu) New Energy Co., Ltd. was sold in the current period, and the loan was transferred at the same time.

46. Bonds payable

(1) Bonds payable

(2) Increase or decrease in bonds payable (excluding preferred stocks, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities)

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

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

47. Lease liabilities

48. Long-term payables

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Long-term payables	875,533,336.46	1,104,747,266.42
total	875,533,336.46	1,104,747,266.42

(1) List long-term payables according to the nature of the payment

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
Financing lease	857,933,336.46	1,087,147,266.42
Other long-term contacts	17,600,000.00	17,600,000.00
total	875,533,336.46	1,104,747,266.42
other instructions:		

(2) Special accounts payable

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

(1) Long-term payable employee salary table

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(2) Changes in defined benefit plans

50. Estimated liabilities

51. Deferred income

unit: yuan					
project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance	Cause of formation
government subsidy	119,437,392.92	6,779,000.00	20,961,019.69	105,255,373.23	Government transfer
total	119,437,392.92	6,779,000.00	20,961,019.69	105,255,373.23	-
Projects involving government subsidies:					

unit: yuan							
Debt items	Opening Balance	New supplements in this issue	Included in the current period	Included in the current period	Consumption in the current period	Ending balance	Related to assets/ Related to income
		Aid amount	Non-industry income	Other income	Amount of this fee		
other instructions:							
project	Opening Balance	New grants for the current period	Included in other in this period	Other changes	Ending balance	Related to assets/ Related to income	
							Forehead
Industrial technical transformation and innovation project stickers interest	850,000.00	-	9,252,999.96	-	9,253,000.15	related to assets	
2013 Circular Economy Industrial Policy Government special fund subsidy	5,500,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	-	4,500,000.00	related to assets	
The third batch of new technology in 2021 Project funding	2,400,000.00	-	300,000.00	-	1,800,000.00	Related to assets	
2014 Circular Economy Industrial Policy Government special fund subsidy	5,500,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	-	4,500,000.00	related to assets	
Service industry development guidance funds	1,400,156.68	-	133,333.32	-	1,333,333.36	related to assets	
Industrial revitalization and technology Special funds for renovation	22,828,153.33	-	2,000,000.03	-	20,833,333.30	Related to assets	
2016 industrial technological transformation Investment subsidy	700,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	600,000.00	related to assets	
Supplement for the circular transformation project in the park	4,000,000.00	-	1,699,999.96	-	8,500,000.00	related to assets	
Grant funds							
Infrastructure supporting construction funds	1,200,000.00	-	1,200,000.00	-	6,150,000.00	related to assets	
The first batch of provincial innovation	5,916,666.78	-	999,999.96	-	5,916,666.82	Related to assets	

Special Funds for Transformation of Achievements

Special Funds for Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements	598,799.56	-	2,789,948.82	Related to assets
2016 SME Development Fund	2,471,250.00	-	988,500.00	- 1,482,750.00 Related to assets

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Phase II optical fiber preform and optical fiber	1,599,333.33	-	266,666.65	-	3,266,666.68	related to assets
Expansion project funds						
The first batch of major technologies in 2017 specific fund	2,467,600.00	889,000.00	-	-	8,356,600.00	Related to assets
District-level SMEs issued in 2019	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	2,000,000.00	related to assets
Special fund for exhibition						
Recycling renovation funds in 2019	2,800,000.00	-	-	-	2,800,000.00	Related to assets
Subsidy						
The second batch of provincial budgets in 2019	1,010,000.00	-	39,999.97	-	1,000,000.03	related to assets
Internal investment capital construction appropriation						
Special account funds of Tieling County Bureau	3,600,000.00	-	241,333.33	-	3,378,666.67	related to assets
Box culvert foundation project	653,948.26	-	36,330.44	-	617,617.82	related to assets
2016 Enterprise Technology in Qinghai Province Innovation funds	878,888.89	-	66,666.71	-	772,222.18	Related to assets
District-level SMEs issued in 2018	5,000,000.00	-	-	-	5,000,000.00	related to assets
Exhibition and Technology Innovation Fund						
The local characteristics of Qinghai Province	800,000.00	-	-	-	800,000.00	related to assets
Industrial Development of Small and Medium Enterprises gold						
Industrial Economy of Qinghai Province Transformation and upgrading funds	1,500,000.00	-	-	-	1,500,000.00	related to assets
2018 Qinghai Province Enterprise Technology Innovation funds	334,567.20	-	41,389.80	-	334,567.40	Related to assets
High-end innovative talents and talent gathering 555 plan	859,000.00	70,000.00	721,000.00	204,000.00	-	-Related to assets
Flexible mineral insulated fireproof cable research project	933,333.33	-	66,666.67	-	933,333.33	related to assets
The first batch of industries increased steadily CKH Holdings Limited Special Funds	300,000.00	-	-	-	300,000.00	related to assets
District-level SMEs issued in 2019	540,000.00	-	-	-	540,000.00	related to assets
Exhibition special fund project (exhaust gas Processing upgrade)						
2019 Key Enterprise Technology of Qinghai Province Technology Innovation Project	1,480,000.00	420,000.00	3,333.33	-	596,666.67	related to assets
Provincial Irradiation Project Special Fund	-	2,500,000.00	-	-	2,500,000.00	related to assets
Supporting scientific research projects for military products funds	2,900,000.00	-	-	-	2,900,000.00	Related to assets
total	119,437,392.92	6,779,000.00	20,757,019.69	204,000.00	105,255,373.23	

52. Other non-current liabilities

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unit: yuan

	Opening Balance	Increase or decrease of this change (+, -)				Ending balance
	Issue new shares	Bonus shares	Provident Fund Conversion	Other	Subtotal	
Total number of shares	91,787,068.00					871,787,068.00

other instructions:

In accordance with the China Securities Regulatory Commission's "Listed Company's Shares of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers and the Management Rules for Changes in the Company's Shares" and the Securities Law of the People's Republic of China, the Company has formulated the "Guidelines for the Company's Shares Held by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management and Their Changes in Business Guidelines, as of the end of the reporting period, senior share.

54. Other equity instruments

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

(2) Changes in financial instruments such as preferred stocks and perpetual bonds issued at the end of the period

55. Capital reserve

unit: vuan

project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
Capital premium (equity premium)	6,128,139,542.97			6,128,139,542.97
Other capital reserves	6,318,827.92			6,318,827.92
total	6,134,458,370.89			6,134,458,370.89

Other explanations, including changes in the current period and explanations of the reasons for the changes:

56. Treasury stocks

57. Other comprehensive income

unit: yuan

project	Current period									
	Opening Balance	Income from this period	Less: included in the previous period		Vesting after tax	At the end of the period				
			Other comprehensive income	Less: income						
							Included in other	Comprehensive income		
									Benefits transferred in the current period	Expense
Forehead	profit and loss	In minority shares	Forehead							
			retained earnings	East						
1. Other comprehensive categories that cannot be reclassified into profit and loss	15,005,95	111,168,9								
Combined income	7.41	00.00	0.00	0.00	-111,168,9	-426,262				
Fair investment in other equity instruments	15,005,95	-111,168,9			-111,168,9	-426,262				

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Value change	7.41	00.00			00.00		,857.41
2. Other comprehensive reclassification into profit or loss	82,322,050	-7,088,677		300,007.9	-7,429,711		74,892.3
income	36	.82	0.00	0	.02	41,025.30	39.34
Cash flow hedge reserve	2,000,052.			300,007.9	1,700,044.		1,700,04
		68		0	78		4.78
Translation difference of foreign currency financial statements	82,322,050.	-9,088,730			-9,129,755		73,192.2
	36	.50			.80	41,025.30	94.56
Total other comprehensive income	-232,771.90	-118,257.5		300,007.9	-118,598.6	41,025.30	-351,370
	7.05	77.82		0	11.02		,518.07

Other explanations, including the adjustment of the effective part of the cash flow hedge gains and losses into the initial confirmation amount of the hedged item:

58. Special reserve

59. Surplus reserve

unit: yuan				
project	Opening Balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in current period	Ending balance
Statutory surplus reserve	216,351,763.17			216,351,763.17
total	216,351,763.17			216,351,763.17

The explanation of the surplus reserve, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes:

60. Undistributed profits

unit: yuan		
project	This period	Previous period
Undistributed profit at the end of the previous period before adjustment	1,674,376,400.32	1,441,646,238.47
Adjust the total amount of undistributed profits at the beginning of the period (increase +, decrease -)		227,703,947.84
Adjust the undistributed profit at the beginning of the later period	1,674,376,400.32	1,669,350,186.31
Plus: net profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the current period	-2,920,384,456.42	54,624,929.58
Less: Appropriate statutory surplus reserve		41,360,868.08
Plus: other changes		-8,237,847.49
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	-1,246,008,056.10	1,674,376,400.32

Adjust the details of the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period:

- 1). Due to the retrospective adjustment of the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises" and related new regulations, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by RMB yuan.
- 2). Due to changes in accounting policies, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by RMB yuan.
- 3). Due to the correction of major accounting errors, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by RMB yuan.
- 4) The change in the scope of consolidation caused by the same control affects the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period by RMB yuan.
- 5). Other adjustments affect the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period by RMB yuan.

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61. Operating income and operating costs

unit: yuan				
project	Current period		Previous period	
	income	cost	income	cost
Main business	8,683,092,338.12	8,020,824,278.11	11,548,370,941.78	9,786,328,594.53
Other business	350,306,801.53	330,163,764.68	276,727,073.94	234,972,092.69
total	9,033,399,139.65	8,350,988,042.79	11,825,098,015.72	10,021,300,687.22

Whether the lower of the audited net profit before and after deduction of non-recurring gains and losses is negative

√ Yes □ No

unit: yuan			
project	2020 year	2019 year	Remark
Operating income	9,033,399,139.65	11,825,098,015.72	Section 12, 5, 39, of this report income
Operating income deduction items	1,070,973,899.64	515,829,728.81	Rental property, equipment income, materials Sales income, trade income, etc. and the main Business irrelevant
in:			
Income from renting out fixed assets	7,228,325.63	4,866,453.48	Rental property, equipment income, and the main Business irrelevant
Income from sales of materials	32,747,346.92	258,606,256.12	Material sales income, and main business Irrelevant

New trade, etc. are difficult to form a stable			
Business generated by the business model	995,913,603.33	239,102,654.87	Mainly trade income, and main business
income			Irrelevant
Other businesses not related to the main business			
Service income	35,084,623.76	13,254,364.34	Other income, not related to main business
Has nothing to do with the main business			Rental property, equipment income, materials
Subtotal of business income	1,070,973,899.64	515,829,728.81	Sales income, trade income, etc. and the main
			Business irrelevant
No commercial substance			
Subtotal of income	0.00	0.00	None
Amount of operating income after deduction	7,962,425,240.01	11,309,268,271.19	Section 12, 5, 39, of this report
			income

Information related to performance obligations:

The company determines whether the company's identity is the main responsibility when engaging in transactions based on whether it has control over the product or service before transferring it to the customer. The person is still an agent. If the company is able to control the goods or services before transferring the goods or services to the customer, the company is the main responsible person, according to the total consideration received; otherwise, the company acts as an agent and recognizes revenue based on the amount of commission or handling fee expected to be entitled to it, and the amount is based on the total amount of consideration. The net amount is determined after deducting the price payable to other related parties.

The company's main business and income come from the sale of cables and photovoltaic products, the transfer of photovoltaic power stations, the construction and operation and maintenance of photovoltaic power station. For methods and principles, please refer to Note V. 39 Revenue.

The company is the main person responsible for the performance of the contract. It usually gives a certain account period based on the customer's credit rating and risk assessment, and collects the payment when it is due. Advance payment method. The enterprise does not have to bear similar obligations such as the amount expected to be returned to the customer.

(5) Description of allocation to remaining performance obligations

At the end of the reporting period, the amount of revenue corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed but not yet performed or not yet completed is 2,156,146,500 yuan, of which: 215,614.65 Ten thousand yuan is expected to confirm revenue in 2021.

Information related to the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations:

At the end of the reporting period, the amount of revenue corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed but not yet performed or not yet completed is 2,156,146,496.60 yuan, of which, 2,156,146,496.60 yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in the year, yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in 2021, and 0.00 yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in year 0. other instructions

62. Taxes and surcharges

		unit: yuan
project	Current period	Previous period
Urban maintenance and construction tax	7,177,334.31	12,715,271.58
Education surcharge	6,536,730.65	12,292,702.40
property tax	13,364,733.86	13,473,481.41
land holding tax	10,751,373.22	18,148,154.46
vehicle usage tax	41,471.93	1,123,796.06
Stamp duty	6,411,654.29	7,257,212.20
Other taxes	525,479.12	397,694.85
total	44,808,777.38	65,408,312.96
other instructions:		

63. Sales expenses

		unit: yuan
project	Current period	Previous period
Transportation cost (Note)		152,959,411.32
Salary, welfare and social security expenses	101,663,704.19	104,498,657.84

Business Hospitality	17,128,666.49	22,316,449.39
Advertising fee	20,430,488.99	15,889,646.13
Business travel expenses	10,809,418.20	22,252,627.66
Consulting labor fee	33,203,575.52	173,709,290.91
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Warranty fee	16,096,101.46	16,737,783.06
other	18,192,480.31	19,449,547.05
total	217,524,435.16	527,813,413.36
other instructions:		

Note: The reduction in transportation costs in this period is due to the company's implementation of the new revenue standards in 2020. The company will list the transportation and customs fees directly related to the co

64. Management expenses

	unit: yuan	
project	Current period	Previous period
Salary, welfare and social security expenses	192,603,026.81	223,329,489.68
Depreciation and amortization	178,455,586.11	116,796,993.31
Business Hospitality	26,293,821.35	20,935,600.60
Various taxes and fees	815,071.49	7,167,567.99
Consultation fee	114,756,669.49	87,150,224.75
other	112,237,109.55	129,892,689.61
total	625,161,284.80	585,272,565.94
other instructions:		

65. R&D expenses

	unit: yuan	
project	Current period	Previous period
Salary, welfare and social security expenses	42,100,027.90	49,380,910.11
Material input	207,396,635.64	337,706,203.28
Depreciation and amortization	17,756,735.09	16,523,394.86
other fee	16,415,717.33	29,469,782.28
total	283,669,115.96	433,080,290.53
other instructions:		

66. Financial expenses

	unit: yuan	
project	Current period	Previous period
Interest expense	570,875,441.04	724,725,994.79
Less: interest income	29,881,005.83	49,907,602.10

Plus: handling fee expenditure	9,276,094.80	51,240,164.29
Add: exchange gains and losses	41,177,333.76	-70,051,646.95
total	591,447,863.77	656,006,910.03

other instructions:

67. Other income

unit: yuan

Generate other sources of income	Current period	Previous period
Amortization of deferred income (Note)	11,504,019.73	13,235,016.27
Government special fund subsidies	36,178,291.89	33,705,500.00
Tax rebate subsidy		10,911,551.77
Other government subsidies	18,269,758.89	17,797,577.01
total	65,952,070.51	75,649,645.05

68. Investment income

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Long-term equity investment income calculated by the equity method	36,515,417.13	14,713,095.90
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments	-137,337,951.57	464,143,529.42
Investment income of trading financial assets during the holding period	1,621,290.00	893,748.04
total	-99,201,244.44	479,750,373.36

other instructions:

69. Net exposure hedging income**70. Gains from changes in fair value**

unit: yuan

Sources of income from changes in fair value	Current period	Previous period
Transactional financial assets	5,164.28	12,924,235.72
Of which: the fair price generated by derivative financial instruments		
Value change income	-1,562,035.72	1,562,035.72
Other non-current financial assets	7,428,412.58	10,802,412.14
total	7,433,576.86	23,726,647.86

other instructions:

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71. Credit impairment loss

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Bad debt loss	-43,838,018.26	317,455,425.43
total	-43,838,018.26	317,455,425.43

other instructions:

72. Asset impairment loss

unit: yuan		
project	Current period	Previous period
2. Loss of inventory falling prices and impairment of contract performance costs loss	-530,147,124.22	-163,471,313.07
5. Impairment loss of fixed assets	-482,798,128.15	-24,317,569.92
7. Impairment loss of construction in progress	-233,991,421.04	
X. Intangible assets impairment loss	-3,153,172.37	
total	-1,250,089,845.78	-187,788,882.99
other instructions:		

73. Income from asset disposal

unit: yuan		
Sources of income from asset disposal	Current period	Previous period
Income from disposal of fixed assets	-3,050,846.89	
Income from disposal of intangible assets	56,642,021.85	
total	53,591,174.96	

74. Non- operating income

unit: yuan			
project	Current period	Previous period	The money included in the current non-recurring gains and losses
			Forehead
Non-current asset retirement gains	2,807,860.31	361,102.80	2,807,860.31
other	10,632,103.75	10,133,118.01	10,632,103.75
total	13,439,964.06	10,494,220.81	13,439,964.06

75. Non-operating expenses

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unit: yuan			
project	Current period	Previous period	The money included in the current non-recurring gains and losses
			Forehead
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	114,589,609.90	3,231,510.66	114,589,609.90
Comprehensive Fund	1,756,893.78	1,904,871.57	
Public welfare donation expenditure	2,807,049.39	16,329,000.00	2,807,049.39
indemnity	48,991,349.58		48,991,349.58
other	17,738,241.44	17,990,165.43	17,738,241.44
total	185,883,144.09	39,455,547.66	184,126,250.31
other instructions:			

76. Income tax expenses

(1) Income tax expense table

unit: yuan		
project	Current period	Previous period
Current income tax expense	22,108,888.28	62,274,895.06
Deferred income tax expense	383,093,018.66	32,814,512.66
total	405,201,906.94	95,089,407.72

(2) Accounting profit and income tax expense adjustment process

unit: yuan

project	Current period
Total profit	-2,518,795,846.39
Income tax expense calculated at statutory/applicable tax rate	-377,819,376.96
The impact of different tax rates applied to subsidiaries	-26,935,307.11
Adjust the impact of income tax in previous periods	2,856,048.93
Impact of non-taxable income	-21,535,557.31
The impact of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	-9,235,715.47
The effect of using deductible losses of deferred income tax assets that have not been recognized in the previous period	-41,518,788.51
Deductible temporary differences or deductible losses of deferred income tax assets not recognized in the current period	879,390,603.37
Impact of loss	
Income tax expense	405,201,906.94
other instructions	
The effects of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in the current period include: reversal of deferred income tax assets that have been recognized in previous years i	
506,135,410.12 yuan.	

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77. Other comprehensive income

See Note 57 for details.

78. Cash flow statement items

(1) Other cash received related to operating activities

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Interest income	34,686,111.20	54,084,592.87
government subsidy	61,227,050.78	89,311,628.78
Margin and other current payments	110,862,196.42	47,151,102.16
Receipt of funds occupied by related parties	2,513,000,296.00	
other	21,366,261.28	18,364,987.05
total	2,741,141,915.68	208,912,310.86

Description of other cash received related to operating activities:

(2) Other cash paid related to operating activities

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Various fees paid	477,532,319.15	550,455,721.11
Deposit paid and other transactions	826,788,100.99	259,814,474.88
Payment of funds occupied by related parties	2,575,000,130.00	372,500,000.00
total	3,879,320,550.14	1,182,770,195.99

Description of other cash paid related to operating activities:

(3) Other cash received related to investment activities

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Investment funds from other units	914,539,397.17	630,000,000.00

other	18,992,403.52	212,500,000.00
total	933,531,800.69	842,500,000.00

Description of other cash received related to investment activities:

(4) Other cash paid related to investment activities

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unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Related party funds	562,039,397.17	
Funds between non-related parties		280,000,000.00
total	562,039,397.17	280,000,000.00

Description of other cash paid related to investment activities:

(5) Other cash received related to financing activities

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Various financing deposits	27,544,474.86	
Discount of financing commercial paper and letter of credit	725,386,843.18	1,096,490,780.95
Loans from other external entities	276,380,000.00	1,505,000,000.00
total	1,029,311,318.04	2,601,490,780.95

Description of other cash received related to financing activities:

(6) Other cash paid related to financing activities

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Various financing deposits	65,022,267.86	632,221,576.32
Finance lease	203,798,933.50	1,010,910,122.53
Repayment of financing commercial paper and payment of margin	654,882,337.27	482,354,839.70
Repay other loans	40,000,000.00	1,601,000,000.00
total	963,703,538.63	3,726,486,538.55

Description of other cash paid related to financing activities:

79. Supplementary information on cash flow statement

(1) Supplementary information on cash flow statement

unit: yuan

additional materials	Current Amount	Amount of the previous period
1. Adjust net profit to cash flow from operating activities:	-	-
Net profit	-2,923,997,753.33	120,958,309.82
Add: Provision for asset impairment	1,247,474,869.84	-131,822,504.53
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets,	454,599,200.47	451,196,487.86

Depreciation of productive biological assets		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Amortization of intangible assets	11,081,774.35	18,525,098.03
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	21,897,508.55	27,451,930.02
Disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and others		
Loss of long-term assets (returns are listed with "-")	-53,591,174.96	
Loss on scrapping of fixed assets (returns with "-")	111,781,749.59	2,870,407.86
Number)		
Loss from changes in fair value (returns are marked with "-")	-7,433,576.86	-23,726,647.86
Number)		
Financial expenses (revenue is listed with "-")	456,738,217.48	636,489,371.08
Investment loss (return is listed with "-")	99,201,244.44	-479,750,373.36
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase by "-") to fill in)	385,013,991.82	32,098,848.83
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities (decrease by "-") to fill in)	-1,620,361.82	546,468.44
Decrease of inventory (increase is listed with "-")	420,987,411.50	43,741,817.78
Decrease in operating receivables (increase by "-") to fill in)	1,734,457,812.21	3,376,816,509.66
Increase in operating payables (decrease by "-") to fill in)	-1,676,975,165.58	64,803,403.10
other	-30,954,167.14	
Net cash flow from operating activities	248,661,580.56	4,140,199,126.73
2. Major investment and fund-raising activities that do not involve cash receipts and expenditures move:		
Conversion of debt into capital		
Convertible corporate bonds due within one year		
Financing lease of fixed assets		
3. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Ending balance of cash	1,158,922,734.76	2,360,984,329.69
Less: the beginning balance of cash	2,360,984,329.69	1,370,884,577.10
Add: ending balance of cash equivalents		
Less: opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-1,202,061,594.93	990,099,752.59

(2) Net cash paid in the current period to obtain subsidiaries

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(3) Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries in the current period

	unit: yuan
Amount	
Disposal of cash or cash equivalents received by subsidiaries in the current period	209,699,009.55
in:	-
Turpan North China Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	64,150,000.00
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	38,550,000.00

Fuhai Aifeisheng Energy Development Co., Ltd.	40,050,000.00
Nilek County Zhongli Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	36,400,000.00
other companies	30,549,009.55
Less: cash and cash equivalents held by the company on the day when control is lost	24,899,724.22
in:	-
Zhongli Talesun (Changshu) New Energy Co., Ltd.	23,381,484.19
other companies	1,518,240.03
in:	-
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries	184,799,285.33
other instructions:	

(4) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

unit: yuan		
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance
1. Cash	1,158,922,734.76	2,360,984,329.69
Including: cash on hand	590,350.67	578,903.38
Bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	1,158,332,384.09	2,360,405,426.31
3. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,158,922,734.76	2,360,984,329.69
other instructions:		

80. Notes to items in the statement of changes in owner's equity

Explain the name of the "other" items and the amount of adjustment to adjust the balance at the end of the previous year:

81. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights

other instructions:

project	Current period	Previous period
1. Assets used for borrowing, bond issuance, mortgage or pledge		182

net value of fixed assets	1,551,093,536.66	1,910,035,574.04
Net intangible assets	248,817,228.47	162,947,921.10
Investment real estate	28,072,525.64	
stock	1,299,405,679.36	1,864,777,688.49
Equity	1,660,467,000.00	3,095,934,051.78
Other equity investments	387,889,100.00	
Bank acceptance draft	-	6,990,000.00
2. To pay a deposit for the issuance of bank acceptance bills	1,050,870,616.24	988,062,304.00
3. Paying a deposit for the issuance of a letter of credit	31,081,461.52	14,014,403.48
4. Paying a deposit for issuing a letter of guarantee	138,384,568.16	145,735,121.80
V. Margin paid for borrowing	2,826,418.68	28,154,800.00
6. Accounts receivable used for loan pledge	449,875,223.29	580,949,686.70
7. Commercial acceptance bills that have been endorsed or discounted but not terminated for confirmation	5,951,984.18	85,767,966.57
8. Financing of receivables pledged for the issuance of bank acceptance bills	17,559,318.00	11,951,373.49
IX. Margin pledged for other units' borrowings	778,776,862.30	
total	7,701,071,522.50	8,895,320,891.45

82. Foreign currency monetary items

(1) Foreign currency monetary items

project	unit: yuan	
	Foreign currency balance at the end of the period	Converted RMB balance at the end of the period
Money funds	-	-
Of which: USD	30,839,217.49 6.5249	201,222,810.18
EUR	9,774,792.27 8.0250	78,442,707.97
Hong Kong dollar	10,353.93 0.8416	8,713.87
JPY	382,686,487.13 0.0632	24,199,562.70
Swiss franc	148.10 7.4006	1,096.06
Australian dollar	243,894.74 5.0163	1,223,449.18
New Lei	9,007.19 1.6492	14,854.66
Singapore Dollar	175,884.48 4.9314	867,356.71
GBP	2,847.73 8.8903	25,317.18
Taiwan Dollar	95.00 0.2321	22.05
Thai Baht	128,522,946.76 0.2179	28,005,150.10
lira	48,249.28 0.8837	42,637.89
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Argentine Peso	8,235,648.15 0.0775	638,625.10
Brazilian Real	39,782.13 1.2557	49,954.42
Mexican Peso	1,406.65 0.3280	461.38
Hryvnia	4,725.40 0.2520	1,190.82
Vietnamese Dong	7,605,030,679.68 0.000283	2,149,164.74
total		336,893,075.01
accounts receivable	-	-
Of which: USD	55,716,128.24 6.5249	363,542,165.13
EUR	26,803,375.22 8.0250	215,097,086.18
Hong Kong dollar		
JPY	71,469,030.93 0.0632	4,519,415.64
Australian dollar	144,976.76 5.0163	727,246.93
Singapore Dollar	23,590.00 4.9314	116,331.73
Thai Baht	19,040,998.53 0.2179	4,149,033.58
Argentine Peso	5.29 0.0775	0.41
Vietnamese Dong	15,206,917,951.73 0.000283	4,297,441.16
total		592,448,720.76
Other receivables		
Dollar	416,890.11 6.5249	2,720,166.26
EUR	2,413,526.55 8.0250	19,368,550.58
Hong Kong dollar	129,963,185.23 0.8416	109,377,016.69
JPY	299,692,047.88 0.0632	18,951,326.34
Swiss franc	6,406.85 7.4006	47,414.54
New Lei	2,303.79 1.6492	3,799.41
GBP	13,596.12 8.8903	120,873.62
Thai Baht	11,855,916.93 0.2179	2,583,404.30
lira	35,850.36 0.8837	31,680.96
Argentine Peso		

	195,506.81 0.0775	15,160.38
Mexican Peso	44,756.59 0.3280	14,680.16
Vietnamese Dong	155,331,195.31 0.000283	43,896.25
total		153,277,969.49
short-term loan		
Dollar	54,057,670.16 6.5249	352,720,892.04
Thai Baht	205,858,748.55 0.2179	44,856,621.31
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GBP		
total		397,577,513.35
accounts payable		
Dollar	11,360,350.50 6.5249	74,125,150.97
EUR	16,885,489.64 8.0250	135,506,054.33
JPY	185,950,660.07 0.0632	11,758,775.94
Swiss franc	172,669.17 7.4006	1,277,855.48
New Lei	12,355.18 1.6492	20,376.17
Thai Baht	682,713,583.85 0.2179	148,763,289.92
lira	5,428.00 0.8837	4,796.72
Argentine Peso	81,157,449.83 0.0775	6,293,273.29
total		377,749,572.82
Other payables		
Dollar	13,854,817.62 6.5249	90,401,299.47
EUR	4,465,985.83 8.0250	35,839,536.32
Hong Kong dollar	123,522.87 0.8416	103,956.85
JPY	11,471,199.47 0.0632	725,392.77
Swiss franc	14,883.96 7.4006	110,150.22
Australian dollar	10.00 5.0163	50.16
GBP	89,145.24 8.8903	792,527.92
Thai Baht	17,548,320.28 0.2179	3,823,778.99
lira	15,686.19 0.8837	13,861.89
Argentine Peso	1,820,722.82 0.0775	141,186.13
Brazilian Real	9,654.80 1.2557	12,123.53
Mexican Peso	1,458,538.32 0.3280	478,400.57
Vietnamese Dong	491,280,303.16 0.000283	138,834.72
total		132,581,099.54
Non-current liabilities due within one year		
Dollar	1,139,524.62 6.5249	7,435,284.19
EUR	170,424.33 8.0250	1,367,655.25
JPY	59,811,959.08 0.0632	3,782,269.04
Thai Baht	152,713,829.51 0.2179	33,276,343.45
total		45,861,551.93
Long term loan	-	-

Of which: USD	6,682,286.32 6.5249	43,601,250.00
EUR		
Hong Kong dollar		
JPY	885,631,573.00 0.0632	56,003,798.15
total		99,605,048.15
Long-term payables		
EUR	2,512,279.92 8.0250	20,161,046.36
Thai Baht	10,728,511.61 0.2179	2,337,742.68
total		22,498,789.04
other instructions:		

(2) Description of overseas business entities, including for important overseas business entities, their main overseas business locations, accounting currency and choice should be disclosed
According to the basis, if the accounting standard currency changes, the reasons should also be disclosed.

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The company's subsidiary, Talesun Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd., whose main production and operation address is: Thailand Zhongtai Rayong Industrial Park. In order to facilitate the company's daily operation and settlement
The functional currency of the account is determined to be Thai Baht.

83. Hedging

Disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about hedged items, related hedging tools, and hedged risks according to the types of hedges:

84. Government subsidies

(1) Basic situation of government subsidies

(2) Refund of government subsidies

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

85. Others

8. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Business combination not under common control

(1) Business combinations not under the same control that occurred in the current period

other instructions:

There was no business combination not under the same control in the current period.

(2) Merger costs and goodwill

(3) The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities on the purchase date

(4) Gains or losses arising from re-measurement of equity held before the purchase date at fair value

Whether there is a transaction that realizes a business combination step by step through multiple transactions and obtains control during the reporting period

☐ Yes ☒ No

(6) Other instructions

(1) Business combinations under the same control that occurred in the current period

There was no business combination under the same control in the current period.

(3) Book value of assets and liabilities of the merged party on the merger date

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

☒ Yes ☐ No

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other instructions:

Subsidiary name	Equity disposal price	Equity disposal ratio (%)	Equity disposer Mode	Loss of control Time point	Determination of the point of loss of control in accordance with	Disposal price and disposal investment pair Should be enjoyed at the consolidated statement level
						The share of the subsidiary's net assets difference
UJ EARTH LLC.	JPY10,000.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-1-10	The transferee has actual control and responsibility Operation of the invested unit	-
Zhongli Talesun (Changshu) New Energy Co., Ltd. manage	15,361,931.24	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-3-25	The transferee has actual control and responsibility Operation of the invested unit	-25,292,256.46
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	47,300,000.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-10-22	The transferee has actual control and responsibility Operation of the invested unit	-2,161,908.42
Fuhai Aifeisheng Energy Development Co., Ltd.	49,100,000.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-10-22	The transferee has actual control and responsibility Operation of the invested unit	3,991,275.94
Zhongli Talesun Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd. Limited company	44,688,000.00 County	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-10-23	The transferee has actual control and responsibility Operation of the invested unit	-3,118,869.06

Turpan North China Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. company	EUR28,800,000.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-10-26	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	-17,913,518.28
Operation of the invested unit						
ESPINO SOLAR PV, SL	EUR2,480.00	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-11-19	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	324.32
Operation of the invested unit						
LAUREL SOLAR PV, SL	EUR2,480.00	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-11-19	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	349.97
Operation of the invested unit						
CAMELIA SOLAR PV, SL	EUR2,480.00	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-11-19	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	349.97
Operation of the invested unit						
GARESSIO SRL	EUR670,218.67	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-23	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	-142,221.48
Operation of the invested unit						
Changshu Shunzhuo Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd. Division (Note 1)	EUR2,600,000.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-4	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	1,647.55
Operation of the invested unit						
Ningxia Zhongli Chunhui New Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	-	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-4	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	-
Operation of the invested unit						
Talesun Solar Enerji Anonim Sirketi	USD3,771,900.00	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-10-14	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	-54,651,562.55
Operation of the invested unit						
Urdele Energy SRL	EUR1,856,951.11	100.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-29	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	-38,072,579.16
Operation of the invested unit						
BUGANVILLA SOLAR PV, SL	EUR2,831.66	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-30	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	3,894.30
Operation of the invested unit						
ABEDUL NEW ENERGY, SL	EUR2,781.32	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-30	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	15,818.78
Operation of the invested unit						
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ENEBRO NEW ENERGY, SL	EUR2,781.32	80.00	Equity transfer	2020-12-30	The transferee has actual control and responsibility	20,010.03
Operation of the invested unit						
Changyi Minghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-1-20	Cancellation of registration	
Changshu Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-4-26	Cancellation of registration	
Dongguan Zhongli Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-5-8	Cancellation of registration	
Tibet Sino-German Energy Technology Co., Ltd.		67.00	Logout	2020-5-21	Cancellation of registration	
Wu'an Xianghui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-7-20	Cancellation of registration	
Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Generation in Xiangfu District, Kaifeng City Limited company		100.00	Logout	2020-9-9	Cancellation of registration	
Inner Mongolia Lihui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-9-15	Cancellation of registration	
Beijing Fengchen New Energy Development Co., Ltd.		100.00	Logout	2020-10-9	Cancellation of registration	
Urumqi Mingrui Hongyuan New Energy Co., Ltd. Company (Note 2)		100.00	Logout			
Talesun Grest development Limited (Note 2)		100.00	Logout			

Note 1: Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as: Suzhou Talesun) and Sichuan Hengsheng Power Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as: Sichuan Hengsheng) on December 4, 2020

An equity transfer agreement was signed on Japan, and the wholly-owned subsidiary Changshu Shunzhuo Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as: Changshu Shunzhuo) 100% equity and Changshu 100% equity of Siningxia Zhongli Chunhui New Energy Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as Zhongli Chunhui) was transferred to Sichuan Hengsheng. On the same day, the two parties signed the "Consultation Contract for Photovoltaic The contract stipulates that the [2020 Talesun Photovoltaic Hongsibao District 100MWP Photovoltaic Project] obtained by Zhongli Chunhui will be provided by Suzhou Talesun for consulting services at a consulting service fee

Note 2: At the end of 2020, these companies have been cancelled and the industrial and commercial registration procedures have not yet been completed.

Whether there is a situation where the investment in the subsidiary is disposed of step by step through multiple transactions and the control is lost in the current period

☐ Yes ☒ No

5. Changes in the scope of consolidation due to other reasons

Explain the changes in the scope of consolidation caused by other reasons (such as the establishment of a new subsidiary, a liquidation subsidiary, etc.) and related conditions:

name	Shareholding ratio (%)	Net assets at the end of the reporting period	Net profit for the period
Zhongli Group Latin America Co., SA de CV	100.00	-	-
Talesun Huanfa (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	60.00	776,534.60	776,534.60
Zhongli Talesun (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.			

	60.00	1,048,820.24	1,048,820.24
Chifeng Chihui New Energy Power Generation Technology Co., Ltd.	100.00	-	-
Lueyang Changxing Talesun Power Technology Co., Ltd.	100.00	-8,747.52	-8,747.52
Nongguang Promotion Co., Ltd.	100.00	47,229.83	-9,922.04
Ningxia Zhongli Chunhui New Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	100.00	-	-
TALESUN NEW ENERGY VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	100.00	-485,639.56	-792,564.55
TALESUN SOLAR TECHNOLOGY(SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.	100.00	-79,019.22	-152,847.05
Talesun (Changshu) Green Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	60.00	-636.08	-636.08

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Talesun (Changshu) Photovoltaic Trading Co., Ltd.	60.00	-	-
GARESSIO SRL (Note 2)	100.00	-	-
Suqian Talesun Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	100.00	-	-
Suqian Talesun New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	100.00	-	-
TALESUN SOLAR FRANCE	100.00	-	-
Talesun Grest development Limited	100.00	-	-

Note 1: If the net assets at the end of the period and the net profit for the current period are zero, the business registration has been completed, and the business has not yet been put into operation.

Note 2: The company has been transferred in the current period.

6 , other

9. Interests in other entities

1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1) The composition of enterprise groups

Subsidiary name	Principal place of business	Registration	Business nature	Shareholding ratio		How to get
				direct	indirect	
Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics Branch Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00%		set up
Changshu City Association Friends Enterprise Services Ltd	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Service industry	100.00%		set up
Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Material Limited Liability company	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00%		set up
China United Metal Material Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales		100.00%	established
Changshu Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00%		set up
Changzhou marine cable has Limited liability company	Changzhou, Jiangsu	Changzhou, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00%		Buy
Changzhou Zhongxu Photovoltaic has Limited company	Changzhou, Jiangsu	Changzhou, Jiangsu	PV power plant operation		100.00%	established
Dongguan Zhongli Electronics Technology Co., Ltd (Note 1)	Guangdong Dongguan	Guangdong Dongguan	Production and sales		100.00%	established
Zhongli Specialty Dongguan City, Guangdong Dongguan	Guangdong Dongguan	Guangdong Dongguan	Production and sales		100.00%	established

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Cable Material Co., Ltd.					
manage					
Guangdong Sino-German Cable has	Guangdong Dongguan	Guangdong Dongguan	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Limited company					
Lixing Technology (Asia)	Singapore	Singapore	Production and sales		100.00% established
Limited company					
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics Co., Ltd.	Tieling, Liaoning	Tieling, Liaoning	Production and sales		100.00% established
Material Co., Ltd.					
Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology	Shizuishan, Ningxia	Shizuishan, Ningxia	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Technology Co., Ltd.					
Qinghai Zhongli Optical Communications					
Research Center Co., Ltd.	Xining, Qinghai	Xining, Qinghai	research and develop		100.00% established
manage					
Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology	Xining, Qinghai	Xining, Qinghai	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Technology Co., Ltd.					
Shenzhen Zhongli Technology	Shenzhen, Guangdong	Shenzhen, Guangdong	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Limited company					
Dainan Phaeton					
Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	Xinghua, Jiangsu	Xinghua, Jiangsu	PV power plant operation		100.00% established
manage					
Liaoning Sino-German Cable has	Tieling, Liaoning	Tieling, Liaoning	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Limited company					
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00%	set up
Technology Co., Ltd.					
Zhongxu Photovoltaic Power					
(Xinghua) Co., Ltd.	Xinghua, Jiangsu	Xinghua, Jiangsu	PV power plant operation		100.00% established
manage					
Suzhou Zhongneng Golden Belt New					
Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales		100.00% established
manage					
Ningxia Shenghui Photovoltaic Technology	Shizuishan, Ningxia	Shizuishan, Ningxia	PV power plant operation		100.00% established
Technology Co., Ltd.					
Dongguan Zhongli Optoelectronics	Guangdong Dongguan	Guangdong Dongguan	Production and sales		100.00% established
Technology Co., Ltd.					
Suzhou Yijiu Communications	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Software and Information Technology		100.00% established
Information Technology Co., Ltd.			service		
Zhongli Group Asia has	Hongkong	Hongkong	Wire and cable optical cable pass	99.00%	1.00% established
Limited company			Letter equipment trade		
Zhongli Group (Hong Kong) Hong Kong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Wire and cable optical cable pass	98.00%	2.00% established

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Limited company			Letter equipment trade		
Zhongli Group					
Latin America	Mexico	Mexico	Production and sales		100.00% established
Co., SA de CV					
A&A Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan		Tokyo, Japan	PV power plant operation		100.00% established

Max Four SRL Milan, Italy	Milan, Italy	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
S Roof 1 Srl	Italy	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
SV XII Srl	Italy	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
Talesun Energy Solution SRL	Milan	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Energy Solutions Verwaltungs-GmbH	Germany	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
Talesun Energy UK Ltd.	U.K	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Solar Bucharest SRL	Romania	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Solar Enerji Anonim Sirketi (Note 2)	Turkey	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Solar Germany GmbH	Germany	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Talesun Solar Switzerland AG	Switzerland	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Solar Technologies SAGL	Switzerland	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TROVO SOLAR SRL	Milan, Italy	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
TS Energy Europe SA	Luxembourg	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS ENERGY ROOFTOPS SRL	Milan, Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Urdel Energy SRL (Note 2)	Romania	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
Zhongli New Energy USA	Delaware, U.S. Minton	Commercial circulation	100.00% established

CO., LLC			
ZHONGLII			
TALESUN SOLAR PTY LTD	Australia	Australia	Commercial circulation 100.00% established
Anyang Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Anyang, Henan	Anyang, Henan	PV power plant operation 100.00% established
Baotou Chihui New Energy Source Co., Ltd.	Baotou, Inner Mongolia	Baotou, Inner Mongolia	PV power plant operation 100.00% established
Changyi Minghui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Weifang, Shandong	Weifang, Shandong	PV power plant operation 100.00% established
Changshu Chengda Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Chengfeng Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Chengli Photovoltaic Power	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established

Station Development Co., Ltd.				
Changshu Chengming Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chengyuan Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangcheng Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangji Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangjie Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangsheng Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangyang Volt Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Chuangzhan Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongda Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongding Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongfa Photovoltaic Power Plant Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established

Station Development Co., Ltd.				
Changshu Honghui Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongsheng Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongxin Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Hongyuan Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00%	established
Changshu Mingtuo Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Mingyuan Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Shunhui Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Shunzhuo Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Tuohong Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Tuojia Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Tuomao Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Tuoming Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established
Changshu Tuotai Photovoltaic Power Changshu, Jiangsu Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00%	established

Changshu Tuotong Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Tuoxiang Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Topsun Volt Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Tuozhi Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Xuhui New Energy Limited company	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
Changshu Yaochuang Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established

Station Development Co., Ltd.				
Changshu Yaoshuo Photovoltaic Power Station Development Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established	
Chifeng Xinhui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Chifeng, Inner Mongolia	100MW power plant operation	100.00% established	
Dingyuan Haoahui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Chuzhou, Anhui	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Feixi Honghui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Hefei, Anhui	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Fuhai Effison Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Xinjiang Yili	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% acquisition	(Note 2)
Guanxian Minghui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Liaocheng, Shandong	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Inoue Noh source	Japan	Japan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Shandong Talesun Power Technology Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Production and sales	100.00% established	
Jiaozuo Zhonghui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Jiaozuo, Henan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Juancheng Shangxin Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd.	Heze, Shandong	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition	
In Xiangfu District, Kaifeng City	Kaifeng, Henan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Hui Photovoltaic Power Company (Note 1)	Xinjiang Yili	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Zhongli Teng, Nilek County	Xinjiang Yili	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Hui Photovoltaic Power Company (Note 2)	Xinjiang Yili	PV power plant operation	100.00% established	
Qthe Blu-ray Photovoltaic Electric Co., Ltd.	Shandong Dezhou	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition	
Qinghai Zhongke New Energy Testing Center Co., Ltd.	Xining, Qinghai	Energy testing	81.93% acquisition	
Qinghai Zhongli New Energy Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Xining, Qinghai	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established	
Queshan Yuhui Photovoltaic Power Electric Co., Ltd.	Zhumadian, Henan	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition	
New Power Sunlight Thick Japan	Japan	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition	

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Shore power station contract society				
Shandong Huimin Hengshan Energy Source Technology Co., Ltd.	Binzhou, Shandong	Binzhou, Shandong	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
Suzhou Zhongli Talesun Trading Easy Limited	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Talesun Solar USA.LTD	America	America	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Talesun Power Japan has Limited company	Japan	Japan	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Tieling Zhonghui New Energy Limited company	Tieling, Liaoning	Tieling, Liaoning	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Turpan North China Tenghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. Division (Note 2)	Turpan	Turpan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Ming Ruihong Yuanxin Energy Co., Ltd. Division (Note 1)	Urumqi	Urumqi	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Wu'an Xianghui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Handan, Hebei	Handan, Hebei	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
New Electric Power Gotemba too Sunshine No. 1 Co., Ltd. society	Japan	Japan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
New Power Sunlight Royal Teemba Power Station Company	Tokyo, Japan	Tokyo, Japan	PV power plant operation	100.00% acquisition
Xuanhua County Jinghui Sun Energy generation limited company	Zhangjiakou City	Zhangjiakou City	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Development Electric Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Xinjiang Yili	Xinjiang Yili	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Zhongli Solar Holdings Japan Limited	Japan	Japan	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Zhongli Talesun (Binzhou) Agricultural photovoltaic limited company	Shandong Wudi	Shandong Wudi	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Zhongli Talesun (Changshu) New Energy Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	PV power plant operation	100.00% established

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(Note 2)				
Zhongli Tenghui (Turu Fan) New Photovoltaic limited liability company	Turpan	Turpan	Production and sales	100.00% established

Talesun Technologies (Thailand) CO.,LTD	Thailand	Thailand	Production and sales	100.00% established
zhongli talesun hongkong limited	Hongkong	Hongkong	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Zhongli New Energy (Fragrant Hong Kong) Investment manage	Hongkong	Hongkong	Commercial circulation	100.00% established
Talesun Solar (Ningxia) Limited company	Ningxia Huinong	Ningxia Huinong	Photovoltaic power generation product research Distribution, manufacturing, sales	100.00% established
Changshu Shenghui Photovoltaic Technology Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Ningxia Zhongli Qihui New Energy Co., Ltd.	Ningxia Tongxin	Ningxia Tongxin	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
UJ EARTH LLC. (Note 2)	Japan	Japan	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% acquisition
Space Engineer A LLC	Japan	Japan	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% acquisition
Talesun Energy Argentina SA	Argentina	Argentina	Photovoltaic power station investment and construction Design, maintenance, etc.	100.00% established
Talesun Energy LATAM SA	Argentina	Argentina	Photovoltaic power station investment and construction Design, maintenance, etc.	100.00% established
TSI Solar Enerji Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	Turkey	Power station construction business	100.00% established
Nanchang Xunhui Photovoltaic Technology Technology Co., Ltd.	Nanchang, Jiangxi	Nanchang, Jiangxi	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Inner Mongolia Lihui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Operation of photovoltaic power plants in Tuoketuo County, Inner Mongolia			100.00% established
Yumen Zhongli Talesun New Energy Power Co., Ltd	Quanzhou, Gansu	Quanzhou, Gansu	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Huzhou Haohui Ecological Farming Co., Ltd.	Huzhou, Zhejiang	Huzhou, Zhejiang	Ecological breeding technology research Hair; aquatic product farming;	100.00% established

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PV				
Chengdu Xuanhui Power Engineering Cheng Design Co., Ltd.	Chengdu, Sichuan	Chengdu, Sichuan	PV power plant operation	100.00% established
Civil Rights Yonghui New Energy Technical Service Co., Ltd	Henan Civil Rights	Henan Civil Rights	Solar power, light Volt project development	100.00% established
Tibet Sino-German Energy Section Technology Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Lhasa, Tibet	Lhasa, Tibet	Solar power, energy Source development	67.00% established
Jiangsu Talesun Agricultural Products Industry Research Co., Ltd.	Changshu, Jiangsu	Changshu, Jiangsu	Agricultural Technology Research	100.00% established
TALESUN DO BRASIL CONSULTORIA LTDA	Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil	Solar photovoltaic products Trade and investment establishment marketing network	100.00% established
Talesun				

Greenpower Tech co.,Ltd	Thailand	Thailand	Photovoltaic power station investment and construction Design, maintenance, etc.	100.00% established
AMT 1801 SRL Italy		Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% acquisition
Ternavasso Sun SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% acquisition
758 AM SRL Italy		Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
BUGANVILLA SOLAR PV, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
ESPINO SOLAR PV, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
LAUREL SOLAR PV, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
CAMELIA SOLAR PV, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
Sanyo Changrong Tenghui New Energy Power Co., Ltd.	Shanyang, Shaanxi	Shanyang, Shaanxi	Photovoltaic power station construction manage	100.00% established
Fengning Manchu Autonomous County Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Fengning County, Hebei Province	Fengning County, Hebei Province	Photovoltaic power generation, the sun Energy generation technology research and development	100.00% established

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Zhongli Haoahui New Energy Co., Ltd.	Qinghai Hainan	Qinghai Hainan	Photovoltaic power generation technology and Equipment research and sales	100.00% established
Shandong Talesun New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Zibo, Shandong	Zibo, Shandong	Photovoltaic power generation product research Distribution, manufacturing, sales	100.00% established
Beijing Fengchen New Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	solar energy generation	100.00% established
Chengde County Talesun Photovoltaic Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Chengde, Hebei	Chengde, Hebei	Photovoltaic power station construction	100.00% established
Talesun Engineering Service Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Energy Spain Srl	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS SOLAR SPAIN AG	Switzerland	Switzerland	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS Energy Apulia Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Tre Confini Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS Energy 1 Srl Italy		Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS Energy Lucania Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Tre Selle Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS Energy Sardinia Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
TS Energy Solar Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established

FerrandinaSrl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Ginosa Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
San Mauro Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
ABEDUL NEW ENERGY, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
ENEBRO NEW ENERGY, SL (Note 2)	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
PLANTA SOLAR VILLA DE REYES, SA	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% acquisition

DE CV				
Fotovoltaica				
Alcornoque, Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Algarrobo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Arrayan Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Enebro Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Madro?o Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Majuelo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Melojo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Mirto Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Pinsapo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Fotovoltaica				
Quejigo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Planta				
Fotovoltaica				
Olivo Sociedad Limitada	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Planta				
Fotovoltaica	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition

Limitada				
Planta				
Fotovoltaica				
Dama Dama	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Sociedad				
Limitada				
Planta				
Fotovoltaica				
Lentisco	Spain	Spain	Photovoltaic power plant investment	70.00% acquisition
Sociedad				
Limitada				
TS SOLAR			Major acquisitions and holdings	
ITALY AG	Zug, Switzerland	Zug, Switzerland	Sun in italy	100.00% established
			Energy companies	
TS SOLAR				
ALFA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
BETA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
DELTA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
EPSILON SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR ETA				
SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
GAMMA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
THETA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
TS SOLAR				
ZETA SRL	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	51.00% established
MPH SRL				
	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
Luxenia Srl				
	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	80.00% acquisition
Fattoria Solare				
Alfonsine Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	95.00% established
Fattoria Solare				
Imola Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	95.00% established
Fattoria Solare				
Montecchio Srl	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	95.00% established
Fattoria Solare				
	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	95.00% established

Opera Pia Srl				
Fattoria Solare	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	95.00% established

Sarmato Srl				
Talesun Solar Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	Ukraine	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Energy US Corporation	America	America	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established
Talesun Development (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. company	Yangzhou	Yangzhou	Import and export	60.00% established
Zhongli Talesun (Yangzhou) New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. company	Yangzhou	Yangzhou	Import and export	60.00% established
Chifeng Chihui New Energy Power Generation Technology Co., Ltd.	Chifeng, Inner Mongolia	Chifeng, Inner Mongolia	Power plant operation and maintenance manage	100.00% established
Lueyang Changxing Tenghui Electric Power Technology Co., Ltd.	Shaanxi	Shaanxi	Power plant operation and maintenance	100.00% established
Nongguang Promotion Co., Ltd. society	Japan	Japan	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% acquisition
Ningxia Zhongli Chunhui New Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Ningxia	Ningxia	Photovoltaic power station development	100.00% established
TALESUN NEW 能源 VIETNAM COMPANY LIMITED	Vietnam	Vietnam	Photovoltaic power station investment and construction Design, maintenance, etc.	100.00% established
TALESUN SOLAR TECHNOLOGY (SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.	Singapore	Singapore	Electronic components wholesale (Photovoltaic modules and Pieces)	100.00% established
Talesun (Changshu) Green Color Energy Technology Co., Ltd. company	Changshu	Changshu	Import and export	60.00% established
Talesun (Changshu) light Fu Trading Co., Ltd.	Changshu	Changshu	Import and export	60.00% established
GARESSIO SRL (Note 2)	Italy	Italy	Photovoltaic power plant investment	100.00% established

Suqian Talesun Optoelectronics has Limited company	Suqian	Suqian	Import and export of goods, light Volt equipment manufacturing and sales Sell	100.00% established
Suqian Talesun New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Suqian	Suqian	Import and export of goods, light Volt equipment manufacturing and sales Sell	100.00% established
TALESUN SOLAR FRANCE	France	France	Component trade	100.00% established
Talesun Grest development Limited (Note 1)	Hongkong	Hongkong	Solar photovoltaic products trading	100.00% acquisition

Note that the proportion of shares held in the subsidiary is different from the proportion of voting rights:
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:

For important structured entities included in the scope of consolidation, the basis for control:
The basis for determining whether the company is an agent or a principal:
other instructions:
Note 1: These companies will be cancelled in 2020, and the company will no longer hold its equity at the end of 2020;
Note 2: These companies have been transferred in 2020, and the company will no longer hold their equity at the end of 2020;

(2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiary

other instructions:
At the end of the period, the company has no important non-wholly-owned subsidiaries that need to be disclosed.

(3) Main financial information of important non-wholly-owned subsidiaries

(4) Significant restrictions on the use of corporate group assets and repayment of corporate group debts

The company does not have any major restrictions on the use of corporate group assets and the settlement of corporate group debts.

(5) Financial support or other support provided to structured entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

2. The share of owner's equity in the subsidiary has changed and the transaction of the subsidiary is still controlled

(1) Explanation of changes in the share of owner's equity in the subsidiary

There are no major transactions in which the owner's equity share in the subsidiary has changed in the current period and the subsidiary is still in control

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

3. Interests in joint arrangements or joint ventures

(1) Important joint ventures or joint ventures

Joint venture or joint venture Company Name	Principal place of business	Registration	Business nature	Shareholding ratio		For joint ventures or joint ventures Business investment meeting Calculation method
				direct	indirect	
Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd.	Changshu	Changshu Changkun Industrial Park	production and sales	49.00%		49%
Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Branch Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu	Changshu Changkun Industrial Park	production and sales	30.00%		30%
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Letter Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Changshu	Changshu Changkun Industrial Park	production and sales	19.00%		19%

Note that the shareholding ratio in a joint venture or joint venture is different from the voting rights ratio:
Basis for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but having significant influence, or holding 20% or more of the voting rights but not having significant influence:

(2) Main financial information of important joint ventures

(3) Main financial information of important associates

unit: yuan

Ending balance / current period Beginning balance/previous period

Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd. Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Branch Technology Co., Ltd. Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Letter Information Technology Co., Ltd. Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd. Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Branch Technology Co., Ltd. Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Letter Information Technology Co., Ltd.

	Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd	Technology Co., Ltd	Information Technology Co., Ltd	Fiber Optic Cable Co., Ltd	Technology Co., Ltd	Information Technology Co., Ltd
Current assets	551,169,499.21	230,290,398.61	2,442,648,782.24	528,922,390.11	201,826,642.74	3,223,591,155.07
Non-current assets	36,823,900.49	34,319,018.79	96,634,421.69	40,266,679.37	37,148,517.84	91,027,501.51
Total assets	587,993,399.70	264,609,417.40	2,539,283,203.93	569,189,069.48	238,975,160.58	3,314,618,656.58
Current liabilities	281,215,852.07	63,953,074.87	1,545,605,929.80	256,200,831.61	58,769,893.05	2,479,176,246.15
Non-current liabilities			16,610,000.00			16,410,000.00
Total Liabilities	281,215,852.07	63,953,074.87	1,562,215,929.80	256,200,831.61	58,769,893.05	2,495,586,246.15
Shares attributable to the parent company	306,777,547.63	200,656,342.53	977,067,274.13	312,988,237.87	180,205,267.53	819,032,410.43
East equity						
Calculated according to shareholding ratio	150,320,998.33	60,196,902.79	185,642,782.08	153,364,236.55	54,061,580.29	155,616,157.98
Share of net assets						
--Goodwill			220,716,562.61			220,716,562.61

Rights to associates	150,320,998.33	60,196,902.79	406,359,344.69	153,364,236.55	54,061,580.29	376,332,720.59
Book value of investment						
Operating income	568,672,945.49	255,584,354.00	1,746,668,905.01	638,732,755.82	285,071,599.31	1,958,394,587.95
Net profit	1,887,272.75	20,451,075.00	158,034,863.70	18,858,013.67	20,883,039.45	223,010,367.46
Total comprehensive income	1,887,272.75	20,451,075.00	158,034,863.70	18,858,013.67	20,883,039.45	223,010,367.46
Received this year						
Shares of self-associated enterprises profit	1,968,001.87			11,454,742.70		
other instructions						

(4) Summary financial information of unimportant joint ventures and associates

unit: yuan

	Ending balance / current period	Beginning balance/previous period
Joint ventures:	-	-
Total book value of investment	18,517,514.72	19,088,807.84
The total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio	-	-
--Net profit	-571,293.12	-792,242.64
--Total comprehensive income	-571,293.12	-792,242.64
Associated enterprises:	-	-
The total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio	-	-
other instructions		

(5) Explanation of significant restrictions on the ability of joint ventures or joint ventures to transfer funds to the company

The transfer of funds from the investee to the company is not restricted.

(6) Excess losses incurred by joint ventures or associates

other instructions
There are no excess losses incurred by joint ventures or associates.

(7) Unconfirmed commitments related to joint venture investment

(8) Contingent liabilities related to investment in joint ventures or associates

4. Important joint operations

5. Equity in structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

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Relevant explanations for structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:
The company does not have a structured entity that is not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

6 , other

10. Risks related to financial instruments

The company's main financial instruments include equity investments, loans, receivables and other receivables, accounts payable, other payables and bank deposits. Related financial instruments Details are disclosed in each note. The main risks caused by these financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and securities price risk. The company manages The management manages and monitors these risks to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in a timely and effective manner.
The company uses sensitivity analysis techniques to analyze the possible impact of reasonable and possible changes in risk variables on current profits and losses or shareholder equity. Due to any risk variables Changes rarely occur in isolation, and the correlation between variables will have a significant effect on the final impact of the change of a certain risk variable. Therefore, the following content is in It is assumed that the change of each variable is carried out independently.

I. Market risk

Market risk refers to the fair value or future cash flow of a company's financial instruments due to adverse changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, and commodity prices) The risk of volatility. The market risks faced by the company exist in the company's trading accounts and bank accounts, mainly including exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, stock price Risk and commodity price risk.

The board of directors assumes the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of monitoring of market risk management to ensure that the company effectively identifies, measures, monitors and controls the various market risk. Under the authorization of the board of directors, the senior management is responsible for the construction of the group's market risk management system, and establishes a market risk management organization structure Structure and accountability mechanism. Each department at the executive level is responsible for implementing the group's market risk management in terms of policy processes, measurement methods, measurement models, Perform work, timely and accurately identify, measure, monitor and control market risks in the areas under its jurisdiction, and report to the board of directors and senior management. At the same time, the group city Market risk management complies with the principle of combining internal control with external supervision. Each business operation department assumes the daily internal control responsibilities related to market risk The management department, the compliance department, and the audit department constitute the three lines of defense for market risk management.

(1) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk refers to the risk of value fluctuations caused by changes in foreign exchange rates that affect the company's financial results and cash flow. The foreign exchange risks faced by the company mainly come from Foreign currency sales, purchases, and lending activities are reflected in the resulting accounts receivable, accounts payable, bank borrowings, long-term payables and cash balances subject to foreign currency and the company The risk arising from the impact of exchange rate changes between functional currencies. The company's external business is mainly based on U.S. dollars, euros, and Hong Kong dollars. The exchange rate risk is mainly affected by Wait for exchange rate effects. The company's designated members pay close attention to changes in exchange rates, adjust the balance of foreign currency assets and liabilities, and use hedging tools to the extent possible.

On December 31, 2020, the company's foreign currency exchange rate risk exposures are listed as follows (converted to RMB):

project	assets	Debt
	Ending balance	Ending balance
Dollar	567,485,141.57	568,283,876.67
EUR	312,908,344.73	192,874,292.26
Hong Kong dollar	109,385,730.56	103,956.85
JPY	47,670,304.68	72,270,235.90
Swiss franc	48,510.60	1,388,005.70
Australian dollar	1,950,696.11	50.16
New Lei	18,654.07	20,376.17
Singapore Dollar	983,688.44	-

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GBP	146,190.80	792,527.92
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Taiwan Dollar	22.05	-
Thai Baht	34,737,587.98	233,057,776.35
lira	74,318.85	18,658.61
Argentine Peso	653,785.89	6,434,459.42
Brazilian Real	49,954.42	12,123.53
Mexican Peso	15,141.54	478,400.57
Hryvnia	1,190.82	-
Vietnamese Dong	6,490,502.15	138,834.72
total	1,082,619,765.26	1,075,873,574.83

The company uses sensitivity to analyze the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the company's net profit before tax. With other factors unchanged, based on financial assets and financial liabilities, the static structure of financial liabilities is to calculate the impact on pre-tax profits when the central exchange rate changes by 1% at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is based on the following assumptions: ①When the U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuates by 1% and the exchange rate of other currencies against the RMB remains unchanged, the absolute value of the change in pre-tax profit; ②When the exchange rate of RMB against other currencies fluctuates by 1% and the exchange rate of other currencies against RMB remains unchanged, the absolute value of the change in profit before tax; ③When the exchange rate of RMB against other currencies fluctuates by 1%, the exchange rate of other currencies against RMB remains unchanged, the absolute value of the change in profit before tax; ④The central parity of the RMB exchange rate on the balance sheet date is The absolute value of the change in pre-tax profit when the exchange rate of other currencies fluctuates by 1% in the same direction at the same time; ⑤The base number is changed by 1% on this basis. Under the above assumptions, the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the company's net profit before tax is calculated as follows:

Exchange rate changes	Impact on pre-tax profit (RMB ten thousand)
December 31, 2020	
If the renminbi depreciates against the U.S. dollar by 1%	-0.80
If the RMB appreciates 1% against the U.S. dollar	0.80
If the renminbi depreciates against the euro by 1%	120.03
If the renminbi appreciates 1% against the euro	-120.03
If the RMB depreciates 1% against other currencies	-112.49
If the RMB appreciates 1% against other currencies	112.49

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Financial instruments with fixed interest rates generate fair value changes due to changes in interest rates. Company loans are mainly based on floating interest rates.

short. The management considers that the fair value change risk faced by the company is not significant, and the company currently does not have an interest rate hedging policy.

The risks of changes in the cash flow of financial instruments caused by changes in interest rates are mainly related to short-term borrowings with floating interest rates (see Note VII, 32) and long-term borrowings (see Note VII, 45) and long-term payables with floating interest rates (see Note VII, 48 for details). The company adopts sensitivity analysis on interest rate cash flow risk and is based on the following assumptions: ① changes in market interest rates affect the interest income or expenses of variable interest rate financial instruments; ② short-term loans with floating interest rates accrue in a Recycling loans will continue within the country, and long-term loans and long-term payables with floating interest rates will not be required to be repaid within a complete fiscal year; ③Interest-rate sensitive Degree refers to the absolute amount of changes in the company's pre-tax profit when other variables remain unchanged, and interest rates fluctuate by 1%.

Interest rate changes (basis points)	Impact on pre-tax profit (RMB ten thousand)	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
+100	-1,162.39	-2,473.93
-100	1,162.39	2,473.93

(3) Other price risks

Other price risk refers to the risk of fluctuations in market prices other than exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, regardless of whether these changes are due to a single financial instrument

It is caused by factors related to its issuer, or caused by factors related to all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Trading financial assets, other non-current financial assets, and other equity instrument investments held by the company are listed at their fair values on the balance sheet date. therefore, The company bears the risk of changes in the securities market. Other equity instrument investments held by the company are non-trading equity instruments, including listed company stocks, convertible bonds and non-public For non-listed company stocks that are issued regularly on the market, the company has designated members to closely monitor the price changes of investment products.

The sensitivity analysis of the company's price risk is based on the following assumptions: ①If and only when the market price changes, other risk factors remain unchanged; ②Other rights held The number of profitable instruments and transactional financial assets is the number on the balance sheet date; ③The sensitivity of price risk refers to the fact that when the unit price of financial assets rises or falls by 1%, the Or the impact of other comprehensive income.

project	Book value of financial assets (RMB ten thousand)	Impact on pre-tax profit or other comprehensive income (RMB ten thousand)
Unit price of financial assets increased by 1%	47,844.73	478.45
The unit price of financial assets dropped by 1%	47,844.73	-478.45

(3) Investment in other equity instruments			387,889,100.00	387,889,100.00
Other non-current financial assets			50,594,614.72	50,594,614.72
Receivables financing		78,474,893.39		78,474,893.39
Continuously measured at fair value	41,963,652.68	78,474,893.39	438,483,714.72	558,922,260.79
Total assets				
2. Non-sustainable fair value calculation quantity	-	-	-	-

2. The basis for determining the market price of continuous and non-continuous first-level fair value measurement projects

The fair value measurement method is based on the quoted price (unadjusted) of the same asset or liability in an active market.

3. Qualitative and quantitative information on the valuation techniques used and important parameters for continuous and non-continuous second-level fair value measurement projects

Receivable financing is bank acceptance bill, which has a short term and low risk. The nominal amount is close to the fair value, and the nominal amount is used as the fair value.

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4. Continuous and non-sustainable third-level fair value measurement projects, qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and important parameters used

The company's classification as the third-level fair value measurement project is mainly investment in equity instruments of non-listed companies. Valuation techniques are mainly discounted cash flow method, etc. The following is an overview of the important unobservable input values of the third-level fair value measurement items:

project	Fair value at the end of the period	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input value
Investment in other equity instruments	387,889,100.00	Discounted cash flow	Expected cash inflow
Other non-current financial assets	50,594,614.72	Other methods	other

5. Continuous third-level fair value measurement items, adjustment information between the opening and closing book value and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters

6. Continuous fair value measurement items, if there is a conversion between various levels in the current period, the reasons for the conversion and the policy for determining the timing of th

7. Changes in valuation technology during the current period and the reasons for the changes

8. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured by fair value

9. Other

12. Related parties and related transactions

Individuals with related parties in a controlling relationship

Personal name of related party	Related party relationship
Wang Boxing	The actual controller, directly and indirectly holds 33.40% of the company's equity
The ultimate controlling party of this enterprise is Wang Boxing.	
other instructions:	

2. The situation of the company's subsidiaries

For details of the company's subsidiaries, please refer to Note IX. 1.

3. The situation of joint ventures and joint ventures of the enterprise

The important joint ventures or associates of the company are detailed in the notes.

The situation of other joint ventures or associates that have related party transactions with the company in the current period or the balance of the related party transactions with the company in the previous period is as follows

Name of joint venture or joint venture	Relationship with the company
Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd.	Joint venture

Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Shanghai Kangsu Metal Material Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture

other instructions

4. Other related parties

Names of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the company
Wang Weifeng	Close relatives of actual controller
Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	The same actual controller
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	The same actual controller
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	Enterprises controlled by the actual controller
Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. holds 100% of its shares
Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	Holds more than 5% of the company's equity
Jiangsu Huanfa New Material Co., Ltd.	Shareholders of company subsidiaries
Jiangyin Aineng Serui Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Shareholders of company subsidiaries

other instructions

5. Related party transactions

(1) Affiliated transactions of purchase and sale of goods, provision and acceptance of labor services

Procurement of goods / acceptance of labor status table

unit: yuan

Related party	Related transaction content	Current period	Approved transaction limit	Whether it exceeds the transaction limit	Previous period
YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber Cable Co., Ltd.	Procurement of optical cables, accept labor Services, etc.	229,071,722.79		no	273,237,209.40
Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Procurement of optical cables, acceptance of labor Services, etc.	23,077,841.50		no	30,506,715.47
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase junction boxes, etc.	17,882,066.73		no	22,661,835.37
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Limited company	Procurement of pallets, boxes, etc.	24,396,251.22		no	24,224,350.38
Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Procurement of cables, etc.	149,345.25		no	
Jiangyin Aineng Sairui Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchasing photovoltaic raw materials	13,182,807.04		no	
Jiangsu Huanfa New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchasing photovoltaic raw materials	41,725,579.71		no	
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Procurement of communication equipment	99,079.14		no	

total	848,563,589.38		350,630,110.62
Sales of goods/provided labor status table			
unit: yuan			
Related party	Related transaction content	Current period	Previous period
Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. manage	Sales of cables, etc.	38,641,971.67	38,293,356.82
Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. manage	Providing services	452,176.30	487,506.60
Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. sells cables, materials, etc.		732,579.44	3,345,713.67
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automotive New Material Technology Co., Ltd. company	Sales of cables, materials, etc.	3,800,645.96	4,356,973.69
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automotive New Material Technology Co., Ltd. company	Providing services	213,414.95	290,577.89
Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. company	Sales of cables, materials, etc.	280.00	598.29
Jiangsu Huanfa New Material Co., Ltd.	Sales of photovoltaic materials	3,649,806.78	
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. sells cables, materials, etc.		36,624.08	48,760.56
Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Co., Ltd. sells cables, materials, etc.		19,500.00	
Provide labor services by Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Co., Ltd.		56,226.00	51,737.79
Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. sells cables, materials, etc.		14,947,474.95	28,988,635.82
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd. manage	Sales of cables, materials, etc.	7,633.45	
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd. manage	Providing services	119,589.83	
total		62,677,923.41	75,863,861.13

Description of related transactions in the purchase and sale of goods, provision and acceptance of labor services

(2) associated with the trustee / contracting and commissioned by the management / the pack case

(3) Related leases

The company as the lessor:

			unit: yuan
Lessee's name	Types of leased assets	Rental income recognized in the current period	Rental income recognized in the previous period
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology has Limited company	rent	338,920.00	548,754.96
Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. company	rent	100,571.43	100,571.43

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Rent for Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	80,000.00	80,000.00
Rent of Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	440,847.62	446,942.86
Rent of Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	8,213.45	362,702.19
total	968,552.50	1,538,971.44

(4) Related guarantees

Description of related guarantees

At the end of the period, related parties provided guarantees for the company's subsidiaries to borrow money from financial institutions, issue bank acceptance drafts and letters of credit

guarantor	Guaranteed party	Guarantee method	Guaranteed amount	Loan balance / bill amount	Remark
Wang Boxing, Zhu Jufen	Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.				

		600,000,000.00	450,000,000.00 long-term loan
	company		
Wang Boxing	Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	265,118,131.66	230,148,131.66 Long-term payables
	company		
Wang Weifeng	Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Co., Ltd.	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00 short-term loans
	company		

(6) At the end of the period, the company provided guarantees for related loans to financial institutions

Warrantee	Guaranteed amount	Guarantee start date	Guarantee deadline	Form of guarantee	Loan balance	Type of financing
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,771,300.00	2020-1-14	The day after the loan due date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,771,300.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,771,300.00	2020-2-21	The day after the loan due date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,771,300.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,771,300.00	2020-2-21	The day after the loan due date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,771,300.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,901,720.00	2020-6-23	The day after the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,901,720.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,901,720.00	2020-6-23	The day after the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,901,720.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,771,300.00	2020-6-23	The day after the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,771,300.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	99,901,720.00	2020-7-27	The day following the maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	99,901,720.00	Finance lease
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	100,000,000.00	2020-4-9	2-year joint liability guarantee from the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	67,000,000.00	short-term loans
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	100,000,000.00	2019-12-30	The day after the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	80,000,000.00	short-term loans
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	50,000,000.00	2020-8-25	The day after the loan maturity date	Joint liability insurance certificate	50,000,000.00	short-term loans
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	80,000,000.00	2020-8-6	2-year joint liability guarantee from the loan expiry date	Joint liability insurance certificate	80,000,000.00	short-term loans

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Limited company			certificate		
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Limited company	100,000,000.00	2020-3-27	2-year joint liability guarantee from the loan maturity date	100,000,000.00	short-term loans
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. Company (Note)	60,000,000.00	2020-3-13	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	60,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	100,000,000.00	2020-3-16	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	100,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	100,000,000.00	2020-3-17	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	100,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	72,500,000.00	2020-3-18	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	72,500,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	12,000,000.00	2020-3-20	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	12,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	18,000,000.00	2020-4-1	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	18,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	30,000,000.00	2020-4-2	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	30,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	20,000,000.00	2020-4-3	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	20,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	2,000,000.00	2020-4-22	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	2,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	78,000,000.00	2020-4-22	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	78,000,000.00	short-term loan
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. company	80,000,000.00	2020-4-23	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	80,000,000.00	short-term loan

company					
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	2020-4-23	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	Pledge guarantee	20,000,000.00 short-term loan
company					
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	10,500,000.00	2020-4-24	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	Pledge guarantee	30,500,000.00 short-term loan
company					
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	2020-12-17	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	Pledge guarantee	50,000,000.00 short-term loan
company					
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	6,000,000.00	2020-12-21	2 years from the maturity date of the loan	Pledge guarantee	50,000,000.00 short-term loan
company					

Note: As of December 31, 2020, the company has used bank deposits and time deposit certificates of RMB 778,776,900, which is Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Zhongli Holding) to provide guarantees for external financing of RMB 723 million.

(5) Funds borrowing from related parties

unit: yuan

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Related party	Loan amount	Starting date	expiry date	illustrate
Pull in				
Take out				
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.				
company	434,499,834.00	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	

(6) Asset transfer and debt restructuring of related parties

(7) Remuneration of key management personnel

unit: yuan

project	Current period	Previous period
Key management personnel receive compensation from the company	612.96	1,102.12

(8) Other related transactions

The company collects service fees from related parties

Related party name	Service fee content	Current period	Previous period
Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	15,749.50	45,282.41
Jiangsu Changfei Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	1,065,275.04	790,385.08
Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	69,381.50	82,013.69
Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	10,838.62	11,816.30
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	83,609.17	74,475.14
Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	59,330.14	36,204.18
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Meals etc.	84,705.89	-
total		1,388,889.86	1,040,176.80

6. Accounts receivable and payable by related parties

(1) Items receivable

unit: yuan

project name	Related party	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
accounts receivable	Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology				

	Limited company	23,660.16	22,778.70
accounts receivable	YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber Optical Cable Co., Ltd.	3,156,750.88	10,468,432.75
accounts receivable	Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding has Limited company	15,038.51	1,717,019.41

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accounts receivable	Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Material Technology Co., Ltd.	692,266.92	3,457,785.92
accounts receivable	Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate opened Limited Liability Company	585.12	
accounts receivable	Suzhou Zhongli Energy Technology Limited company	13,072.98	
accounts receivable	Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd	31,519.63	
accounts receivable	Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Limited company		227.78
Receivables financing	Jiangsu Huanfa New Materials has Limited company	10,000.00	
Receivables financing	Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Material Technology Co., Ltd.		1,269,500.00
Prepayments	Jiangsu Huanfa New Materials has Limited company	7,349,230.88	
Prepayments	Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd	191,752,704.00	
Other receivables	Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd		354,186,682.28
Other receivables	Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Limited company	434,499,834.00	372,500,000.00

(2) Payable items

unit: yuan

project name	Related party	Book balance at the end of the period	Beginning book balance
accounts payable	Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	444,715.22	9,862,317.83
accounts payable	Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. company	326,647,739.80	352,499,264.81
accounts payable	Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	14,357,313.25	16,193,815.42
accounts payable	Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology has Limited company	12,561,242.62	566,531.83
accounts payable	Jiangsu Zhongding Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. Ren company	1,443,547.25	
accounts payable	Jiangyin Aineng Sairui Energy Technology Co., Ltd. company	518,197.68	
Other payables	Jiangsu YOFC Zhongli Optical Fiber and Cable Co., Ltd. company	2,998,463.94	3,500,236.00

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Bills payable	Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	850,000.00
Bills payable	Jiangsu Zhongyi Automobile New Material Technology has Limited company	5,391,495.00

7. Related party commitments

8. Other

13. Share-based payment

1. Overall situation of share-based payment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. The situation of equity-settled share-based payment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Cash-settled share-based payment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Modification and termination of share-based payment

5. Other

14. Commitments and contingencies

1. Important commitments

Important commitments that exist on the balance sheet date

As of December 31, 2020, the company has no other important commitments that need to be disclosed.

2. Contingencies

(1) Important contingencies existing on the balance sheet date

As of 2020 Nian 12 Yue 31 , the company is a subsidiary of loans to financial institutions, issuance of bankers' acceptances, letters of credit and guarantees, issuing bonds and providing loan procurement
Guarantee situation

Guaranteed party	Guarantee method	Guaranteed amount	Loan/Bills/Guarantee/Letter of Credit/	Remark
Rent balance				
Changshu Zhonglian Optoelectronics New Material Co., Ltd.	guarantee	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	short-term loan
Changzhou Marine Cable Co., Ltd.	guarantee	132,000,000.00	121,000,000.00	short-term loan

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Guangdong Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd.	guarantee	310,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	short-term loan
			119,645,116.26	Long term loan
Liaoning Zhongde Cable Co., Ltd.	guarantee	178,526,948.39	100,000,000.00	short-term loan
			22,193,171.58	Bills payable
			2,234,505.09	Letter of guarantee
Liaoning Zhongli Optoelectronics New Material Co., Ltd.	guarantee	105,000,000.00	10,230,000.00	Long term loan
Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable Technology Co., Ltd.	guarantee	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	short-term loan
Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber Technology Co., Ltd.	guarantee	459,067,870.75	14,500,000.00	short-term loan
			27,702,899.27	Bills payable
			4,355,370.75	letter of credit

			155,933,625.00	Long term loan
Suzhou Talesun Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.	guarantee	960,600,000.00	139,204,397.46	short-term loan
			315,950,940.16	Bills payable
			450,000,000.00	Long term loan
Zhongli Talesun Solar (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	guarantee	362,066,514.44	279,477,903.75	short-term loan
			616,462.74	letter of credit
			4,148,358.41	Letter of guarantee
			16,997,514.44	Finance lease
Feixi Honghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	109,406,266.42	109,406,266.42	Finance lease
Qihe Languang Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	116,476,241.76	116,476,241.76	Finance lease
Dingyuan Haohui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	127,548,242.92	127,548,242.92	Finance lease
Yumen Zhongli Talesun New Energy Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	182,432,344.96	182,432,344.96	Finance lease
Guanxian Minghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	130,385,932.34	130,385,932.34	Finance lease
Anyang Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	50,148,435.48	50,148,435.48	Finance lease
Jiaozuo Zhonghui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd.	guarantee	165,955,586.72	165,955,586.72	Finance lease
Talesun Solar (Ningxia) Co., Ltd.	guarantee	108,312,562.50	108,312,562.50	Finance lease
total		3,622,926,946.68	2,959,855,878.01	

3 , as of 2020 Nian 12 Yue 31 , the company provides financing guarantees for other companies

Guaranteed party	Financing	Guarantee method	Guaranteed amount	Loan/rent balance
Zhongli Talesun (Jiayuguan) Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Long term loan	Joint guarantee	750,000,000.00	364,000,000.00
Hainan State Minghui New Energy Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	137,887,274.54	137,887,274.54
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Joint guarantee	100,000,000.00	67,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Joint guarantee	100,000,000.00	80,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Joint guarantee	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Joint guarantee	88,000,000.00	87,100,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Joint guarantee	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,771,300.00	99,771,300.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,771,300.00	99,771,300.00

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Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,771,300.00	99,771,300.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,901,720.00	99,901,720.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,901,720.00	99,901,720.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,771,300.00	99,771,300.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Electronic Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	99,901,720.00	99,901,720.00
Fuhai Aifeisheng Energy Development Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	119,478,202.14	119,478,202.14
Nilek County Zhongli Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	119,478,202.14	119,478,202.14
Turpan North China Talesun Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	160,532,409.44	160,532,409.44
Yili Xinhui Photovoltaic Power Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Finance lease	Joint guarantee	119,478,202.14	119,478,202.14
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	56,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	56,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	60,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	72,500,000.00	72,500,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	18,000,000.00	18,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	78,000,000.00	78,000,000.00

Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	80,000,000.00	80,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., Ltd.	short-term loan	Pledge guarantee	30,500,000.00	30,500,000.00

Note 1: Contains the part due within one year;

Note 2: The guarantee amount of the above financial lease is disclosed according to the actual guarantee liability amount assumed, and the guarantee amount and rental balance have not been discounted (the same below);

Note 3: The above-mentioned financial lease has been paid off in advance in February 2021, and the company's corresponding guarantee obligations have terminated;

(2) The company has no important contingencies that need to be disclosed, and it should also be explained

The company has no important contingencies that need to be disclosed.

3. Other

15. Events after the balance sheet date

1. Important non-adjustment matters

2. Profit distribution

unit: yuan

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Proposed distribution of profits or dividends	0.00
Profits or dividends declared after deliberation and approval	0.00

3. Sales returns

4. Description of other matters after the balance sheet date

16. Other important matters

1. Correction of previous accounting errors

(1) Retrospective restatement method

unit: yuan

Correction of accounting errors	Processing program	Reports for each comparison period affected project name	Cumulative influence
Adjustments to the number of previous yearBoard approval		Prepayments	-372,500,000.00
Adjustments to the number of previous yearBoard approval		Other receivables	372,500,000.00
Adjustments to the number of previous yearBoard approval		Purchase goods and accept payment for labor services gold	-372,500,000.00
Adjustments to the number of previous yearBoard approval		Pay for other related business activities cash	372,500,000.00

(2) Future applicable law

2. Debt restructuring

3. Asset replacement

(1) Exchange of non-monetary assets

(2) Replacement of other assets

4. Annuity plan

5. Termination of operation

6. Branch information

(1) Determining basis and accounting policy of report segment

According to the company's internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the company's operating business is divided into two operating segments, cable and photovoltaic. The management regularly evaluates the operating results of these segments to determine the allocation of resources to them and evaluate their performance.

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(2) Report the financial information of the segment

unit: yuan				
project	Cable business	Photovoltaic business	Inter-segment elimination	total
Operating income	5,293,695,385.72	3,879,307,321.08	-139,603,567.15	9,033,399,139.65
Operating costs	4,628,447,580.89	3,861,231,990.30	-138,691,528.40	8,350,988,042.79
Total assets	13,463,588,149.96	8,794,603,938.83	-6,013,302,941.94	16,244,889,146.85
Total liabilities	5,195,117,113.05	6,153,417,905.42	-729,108,504.02	10,619,426,514.45

(3) If the company has no reportable segments, or cannot disclose the total assets and total liabilities of each reportable segment, the reasons shall be explained

(4) Other instructions

7. Other important transactions and matters that have an impact on investors' decision-making

On December 31, 2019, the company paid Ningbo Hongzi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. 372,500,000.00 yuan. Bohongzi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. payment is presented. After receiving the above payment, Ningbo Hongzi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. remits it to the company Jiangsu Zhongli Holding Group Co., I (Hereinafter referred to as Zhongli Holdings), the money formed Zhongli Holdings' occupation of the company's funds. As of December 31, 2020, Zhongli Holdings has not returned the above-mentioned funds. For the above Accounting errors were reviewed and approved at the sixth meeting of the fifth board of directors of the company, and the company made retrospective adjustments to the 2019 financial statements.

2. As of the date of this report, the actual controller of the company, Mr. Wang Boxing, has pledged the right to directly and indirectly hold 236,919,700 shares of the company (or by agreement Reverse repurchase), borrow money from other institutions or provide guarantees for other units. The above pledged shares accounted for 97.77% of the company's shares directly and indirectly held by Mr. Wang Boxing. It accounts for 27.18% of the company's total share capital.

8. Other

17. Notes on the main items of the financial statements of the parent company

1. Accounts receivable

(1) Disclosure of accounts receivable by classification

unit: yuan										
category	Ending balance					Opening Balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Withdrawal ratio		Amount	Proportion	Amount	accrual ratio	
	example									
	in:									
Accrual of bad debts based on portfolio	1,045,121	100.00%	93,605.6	8.97%	949,518.0	100.00%	75,894.64	6.36%	1,118,190.4	

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Accounts receivable	3,739.39	91.33	48.06	,068.26	3.24	25.02
in:						
Of which: Aging Analysis Method Group	992,177.04	93,605.6	898,571.3	1,127,448	75,894.64	1,051,553.7
combine	042.36	95.12%	91.33	9.43%	51.03	,371.80
					94.42%	3.24
					6.73%	28.56
Related parties within the scope of consolidation	50,946.69	66,636.69	5.58%	66,636.696.		
combination	97.03	4.88%	7.03	6.46		46
	1,043,12	93,605,6	949,518,0	1,194,085	75,894,64	1,118,190,4
total	3,739.39	100.00%	91.33	8.97%	48.06	,068.26
					100.00%	3.24
					6.36%	25.02

Provision for bad debts according to a single item: 0

unit: yuan

Ending balance				
name	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio	Reason for provision

Provision for bad debts on a single item basis:

unit: yuan

Ending balance				
name	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio	Reason for provision

Provision for bad debts by combination:

unit: yuan

Ending balance				
name	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio	
Aging analysis method combination	992,177,042.36	93,605,691.33	9.43%	
Combination of related parties within the scope of consolidation	50,946,697.03			
total	1,043,123,739.39	93,605,691.33	-	

Description of the basis for determining the combination:

Ageing combination: With reference to historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, compile the pairing of accounts receivable age and expected credit According to the table, calculate the expected credit loss.

Combination of related parties within the scope of consolidation: reference historical credit loss experience, combined with current conditions and future economic conditions forecast, through default risk exposure and f The expected credit loss rate for each month or the entire duration is used to calculate the expected credit loss. The possibility of bad debt losses for such payments is extremely small.

Provision for bad debts by combination:

unit: yuan

Ending balance				
name	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Withdrawal ratio	

Description of the basis for determining the combination:

If the provision for bad debts of accounts receivable is accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses, please refer to the disclosure of other accounts receivable to disclose the relevant information of bad deb

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Disclosure by age

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unit: yuan

Aging	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	576,042,939.36
1 to 2 years	315,834,473.56
2 to 3 years	144,244,617.26
over 3 years	7,001,709.21
3 to 4 years	1,688,428.85

4 to 5 years	5,313,280.36
total	1,043,123,739.39

(2) The provision for bad debts accrued, recovered or reversed in the current period

Provision for bad debts in the current period:

						unit: yuan
category	Opening Balance	Changes in the current period				Ending balance
		Accrual	Take back or switch back	Write off	other	
Standard for bad debts of accounts receivable Prepare	75,894,643.24	28,909,907.91		11,198,859.82		93,605,691.33
total	75,894,643.24	28,909,907.91		11,198,859.82		93,605,691.33

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision for the current period to be recovered or reversed is important:

			unit: yuan
company name	Amount recovered or reversed	Recovery method	

(3) Accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

		unit: yuan
project	Amount written off	

Among them, the important accounts receivable write-off situation:

					unit: yuan
company name	Nature of accounts receivable	Amount written off	Reason for write-off	Write-off procedures performed	Whether the payment is paid by the affiliate
					Easy to produce

Description of accounts receivable write-off:

The accounts receivable actually written off in the current period is RMB 11,198,859.82.

(4) The top five accounts receivable of the ending balance collected by the owing party

		unit: yuan
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company name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Percent of the total balance of accounts receivable at the end of the period	
		proportion	Ending balance of bad debt provision
Unit 1	506,709,000.00	48.58%	62,954,220.00
Unit 2	33,664,340.32	3.23%	673,286.81
Unit 3	33,215,600.15	3.18%	
Unit 4	23,446,629.76	2.25%	468,932.60
Unit 5	17,309,719.71	1.66%	
total	614,345,289.94	58.90%	

(5) Accounts receivable derecognized due to the transfer of financial assets

(6) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by the transfer of accounts receivable and continued involvement

other instructions:

2. Other receivables

			unit: yuan
project	Ending balance	Opening Balance	
Other receivables	1,466,435,733.28	1,431,638,481.04	

total

1,466,435,733.28

1,431,638,481.04

(1) Interest receivable

1) Classification of interest receivable

2) Important overdue interest

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Dividends receivable

1) Classification of dividends receivable

2) Important dividends receivable with an age of more than 1 year

3) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

other instructions:

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(3) Other receivables

1) Classification of other receivables according to the nature of the money

unit: yuan

Nature of Payment	Book balance at the end of the period	Beginning book balance
Related party payments	1,450,784,418.59	1,041,114,350.45
Margin	16,322,824.52	28,096,146.03
Temporary payment	2,797,584.78	21,270,168.56
total	1,469,904,827.89	1,090,480,665.04

2) Provision for bad debts

unit: yuan

Bad debt provision	The first stage	second stage	The third stage	total
	Expected letter for the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit loss	
	Use loss	(No credit impairment occurred)	(Credit impairment has occurred)	
Balance as of January 1, 2020	15,257,130.46		16,085,053.54	31,342,184.00
The balance on January 1, 2020	_____	_____	_____	_____
This period				
Withdrawal for the current period	-11,688,035.85			-11,688,035.85
Write off this period	100,000.00		16,085,053.54	16,185,053.54
Balance as of December 31, 2020	3,469,094.61			3,469,094.61

Changes in the book balance with significant changes in the loss provision for the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Disclosure by age

unit: yuan

Aging	Book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	855,198,329.42
1 to 2 years	514,453,651.19

2 to 3 years	85,222,612.53
over 3 years	15,030,234.75
3 to 4 years	13,856,422.75
4 to 5 years	1,173,812.00
total	1,469,904,827.89

3) The provision for bad debts accrued, recovered or reversed in the current period

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4) Other accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

5) Other receivables of the top five ending balances collected by the owing party

unit: yuan

company name	Nature of payment	Ending balance	Aging	At the end of other receivables	Ending balance of bad debt provision
				Proportion of total balance	
Unit 1	Related party transactions	629,799,501.16	within six months	42.85%	
			Within six months		
Unit 2	Related party transactions	434,499,834.00	61,999,834.00 yuan, One to two years	29.56%	
			372,500,000.00 yuan		
			Within six months		
			79,596,675.67 yuan, Six months to one year		
			52,245,684.67 yuan, One to two years		
Unit 3	Related party transactions	366,327,383.43	139,213,740.05 yuan, Two to three years	24.92%	
			84,180,776.88 yuan, Three to four years		
			11,090,506.16 yuan		
Unit 4	Related party transactions	12,000,000.00	within six months	0.82%	
			Within six months		
Unit 5	Related party transactions	8,150,000.00	5,107,430.97 yuan, six Month to year	0.55%	
			3,042,569.03 yuan		
total	-	1,450,776,718.59	-	98.70%	

6) Receivables involving government subsidies

7) Other receivables derecognized due to the transfer of financial assets

8) The amount of assets and liabilities formed by the transfer of other receivables and continued involvement

3. Long-term equity investment

unit: yuan

project	Ending balance		Opening Balance	
	Book balance	Provision for impairment	Book balance	Provision for impairment
Investment in subsidiary	7,005,154,156.51	7,005,154,156.51	6,944,484,413.98	6,944,484,413.98

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For associates and joint ventures			
Industry investment	426,557,301.69	426,557,301.69	394,009,886.43
total	7,431,711,458.20	7,431,711,458.20	7,338,494,300.41

(1) Investment in subsidiaries

unit: yuan						
Investee	Opening balance (account		Changes in the current period			Ending balance (book
	Face value)	Additional investment	Reduce investment	Provision for impairment	other	value)
End of impairment provision						
Balance						
Zhongliangguang						
Electric new materials limited	195,032,372.4					195,032,372.46
Responsible company	6					
Shenzhen Zhongli Branch						
Technology Co., Ltd.	73,880,000.00					73,880,000.00
Liaoning Sino-German	303,496,730.0					303,496,730.00
Limited company	0					
Guangdong Sino-German	240,000,000.0					240,000,000.00
Limited company	0					
Changzhou Marine Cable	480,000,000.0					480,000,000.00
limited liability company	0					
Suzhou Talesun Photonics	5,075,887,809.					5,075,887,809.
Technology Co., Ltd	52					52
Qinghai Zhongli Optical Fiber	505,050,000.0					505,050,000.00
Technology Co., Ltd	0	61,600,000.00				
Changshu City Association Friends Enterprise						
Industry Service Co., Ltd	2,000,000.00					2,000,000.00
manage						
Changshu Lixing Optoelectronics	29,737,502.00					29,737,502.00
Technology Co., Ltd						
Ningxia Zhongsheng Cable	100,000,000.0					100,000,000.00
Technology Co., Ltd	0					
Changshu Zhongli Optical Fiber	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			0.00
Technology Co., Ltd						
Zhongli Group Asia						
Limited company		69,742.53				69,742.53
total	6,944,484,413.					7,005,154,156.
	98	61,669,742.53	1,000,000.00			51

(2) Investment in associates and joint ventures

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unit: yuan										
Opening Balance		Changes in the current period						Ending balance		
Investment unit	(Book price	Additional investment	Under the equity method	Other comprehensive income	Other rights	Announcement	Provision for impairment	(Book price	Provision for impairment	
	value)		income	adjustments	Cash dividend	Prepare	other	value)	Ending balance	
			Capital gains and losses	change						
					Or profit					
1. Joint venture										
2. Joint ventures										

Jiangsu Changfei				
Zhongli Fiber Optics	3,306,420	924,763.6	3,968,001	150,320.9
Optical cable is limited company	1,166.5	5	.87	98.33
Suzhou Kebao Optoelectronics Technology Limited company	54,061.58 0.29	6,135,322 .50		60,196.90 2.79
Shanghai Kangsu metallic material Limited company	19,088.80 7.84	-571,293. 12		18,517.51 4.72
Jiangsu Zhongli digital information Technology is limited company	167,495.2 61.75	30,026.62 4.10		197,521.8 85.85
Subtotal	394,009.8 86.43	36,515.41 7.13	3,968,001 .87	426,557.3 01.69
total	394,009.8 86.43	36,515.41 7.13	3,968,001 .87	426,557.3 01.69

(3) Other instructions

4. Operating income and operating costs

project	Current period		Previous period	
	income	cost	income	cost
	unit: yuan			
Main business	2,208,883,248.65	1,954,436,117.90	2,254,357,908.22	1,915,689,458.46
Other business	145,971,483.27	143,053,562.59	3,560,522.39	2,721,519.79
total	2,354,854,731.92	2,097,489,680.49	2,257,918,430.61	1,918,410,978.25

Information related to performance obligations:

The company determines whether the company's identity is the main responsibility when engaging in transactions based on whether it has control over the product or service before transferring it to the customer. The person is still an agent. If the company is able to control the goods or services before transferring the goods or services to the customer, the company is the main responsible person, according to the total consideration received.

Recognize revenue; otherwise, the company acts as an agent and recognizes revenue based on the amount of commission or handling fee expected to be entitled to it, and the amount is based on the total amount of consideration. The net amount is determined after deducting the price payable to other related parties.

The company's main business and income come from the sale of cables and photovoltaic products, the transfer of photovoltaic power stations, the construction and operation and maintenance of photovoltaic power station. For methods and principles, please refer to Note V. 39 Revenue.

The company is the main person responsible for the performance of the contract. It usually gives a certain account period based on the customer's credit rating and risk assessment, and collects the payment when it is due. Advance payment method. The enterprise does not have to bear similar obligations such as the amount expected to be returned to the customer.

(5) Description of allocation to remaining performance obligations

At the end of the reporting period, the amount of revenue corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed but not yet performed or not yet completed is 273,261,700 yuan, of which: 27,326.17 Ten thousand yuan is expected to confirm revenue in 2021.

Information related to the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations:

At the end of the reporting period, the amount of revenue corresponding to the performance obligations that have been signed but not yet performed or not yet completed is 273,261,670.87 yuan, of which 273,261,670.87 RMB Yuan is expected to be recognized as revenue in 2021, RMB 0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue in Year 0, and RMB 0.00 is expected to be recognized as revenue in Year 0.

other instructions:

5. Investment income

unit: yuan		
project	Current period	Previous period
Long-term equity investment income calculated by the equity method	36,515,417.13	57,085,065.72
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments	-535,037.61	559,644,707.76
Investment income of trading financial assets during the holding period		893,748.04
total	35,980,379.52	617,623,521.52

6 , other

18. Supplementary information

1. Current non-recurring profit and loss schedule

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

unit: yuan		
project	Amount	illustrate
Non-current asset disposal gains and losses	-207,962,738.88	
Government subsidies included in the current profit and loss (closed to corporate business		
All relevant, in accordance with the national unified standard for fixed or quantitative shares (except for government subsidies received)	6,952,070.51	

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In addition to the effective hedging related to the company's normal business operations	
In addition to value business, holding transactional financial assets, derivative funds	
Financing assets, transactional financial liabilities, derivative financial liabilities	
Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, and disposal transactions	1,626,454.28
Financial assets, derivative financial assets, transactional finance	
Obtaining liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and other debt investments	
Investment income	
Other non-operating income and expenses other than the above	-58,904,536.66
Less: the amount of income tax impact	2,387,619.35
total	-201,676,370.10

For the company's non-recurring profit and loss items defined in the "Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public-Non-recurring Profits and Losses", as well as Development Bank Securities' Corporate Information Disclosure Explanatory Announcement No. 1-Non-recurring Gains and Losses The non-recurring gains and losses listed in Explain the reason.

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit during the reporting period	Weighted average return on equity	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share (yuan/share)	Diluted earnings per share (yuan/share)
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the company	-40.87%	-3.35	-3.35
Attributable to the company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses			
Net profit of common shareholders	-38.05%	-3.12	-3.12

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

(1) Differences in net profit and net assets in financial reports disclosed in accordance with both international accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

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

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

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

4. Other

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Section 13 List of Documents Available for Inspection

- 1. Financial statements with the signatures and seals of the person in charge of the company, the person in charge of accounting work, and the person in charge of the accounting organization (accounting officer).
- 2. The original audit report with the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant.
- 3. The originals of all company documents and announcements publicly disclosed on the website designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission during the reporting period.

Jiangsu Zhongli Group Co., Ltd.

Legal representative: Wang Boxing

April 27, 2021