The total net proceeds from the public issuance of A Share Convertible Bonds by the Company amounted to approximately RMB3,976.92 million. As at 30 June 2023, the use of such proceeds were as follows:

		RMB'0,000	RMB'0,000	RMB'0,000
Annual production of 750,000 tons of solar equipment ultra-thin and ultra-high-transparent panel manufacturing project	48.91%	194,500.00	130,102.82	64,397.18
Distributed PV power generation construction project	15.97%	63,492.12	0.00	63,492.12
Annual production of 15 million square meters of solar PV ultra-white glass technical transformation project	4.95%	19,700.00	18,077.77	1,622.23
Working capital	30.17%	120,000.00	120,000.00	0.00
Total	100%	397,692.12	268,180.59	129,511.53

The amount unutilized is excepted to be fully utilized by the Company according to its use of proceeds plan for such proceeds by December 2024. As of the date of the interim results announcement, the Directors confirm that the proceeds were used and are proposed to be used according to the intentions previously disclosed.

( ) C A F A

1. C

Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was established on 24 June 1998 with

As approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company publicly issued 14.50 million A share convertible corporate bonds (the "Convertible Bonds") with a par value of RMB100 each on 27 May 2020. The total amount of this issuance is RMB1,450,000,000.00 and the term is 6 years. Pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant regulations and the Prospectus of A Share Convertible Corporate Bond through Public Issuance of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd., the Convertible Bonds can be converted into the RMB ordinary shares (A shares) of the Company from 3 December 2020. The initial conversion price is RMB13.56 per share. The Company will adjust the conversion price based on the prospectus upon the occurrence of distribution of stock dividend, capitalisation issue, issuance of new shares (excluding the increase in share capital due to the convertible corporate bonds in this issuance), rights issue or distribution of cash dividend. On 9 November 2020, the Company adjusted the conversion price to RMB13.48 per share based on the A-share restricted share incentive scheme and 2020 interim profit distribution proposal. On 28 January 2021, the Company adjusted the conversion price to RMB14.15 per share due to the non-public issuance of RMB ordinary shares (A shares). During the period from 3 December 2020 to 27 January 2021, the convertible bonds of the Company amounting to RMB1,358,240,000.00 were converted into 100,754,542 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) at a conversion price of RMB13.48 per share. During the period from 28 January 2021 to 29 January 2021, the convertible bonds of the Company amounting to RMB89,057,000.00 were converted into 6,293,565 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) at a conversion price of RMB14.15 per share. During the period from 3 December 2020 to 23 December 2020, the closing prices of shares of the Company for at least 15 trading days out of any 30 consecutive trading days during the conversion period were no less than 130% (130% inclusive) of the prevailing conversion price, triggering the conditional redemption terms of convertible bonds. On 23 December 2020, the Resolution on Early Redemption of Flat Convertible Bonds by the Company was considered and approved at the 28th meeting of the fifth session of the Board, under which the Company decided to exercise the early redemption right of Flat Convertible Bonds, and redeemed all the Flat Convertible Bonds registered on the redemption registration date with the redemption registration date of 29 January 2021. As of 29 January 2021, the convertible bonds in an amount of RMB1,447,297,000.00 have been converted into RMB ordinary shares (A shares), and the cumulative number of converted shares amounted to 107,048,107 shares (including: conversion of 86,648,788.00 shares in 2020, which expanded the registered capital by RMB21,662,197.00 and capital reserve by RMB1,162,828,718.24; and conversion of 20,399,319.00 shares, which expanded the registered capital by RMB5,099,829.75 and capital reserve by RMB278,934,138.94), and the non-converted convertible bonds of RMB2,703,000.00 have been redeemed by the Company. Due to the conversion of convertible bonds, the registered capital of the Company increased by RMB26,762,026.75, the number of shares increased by 107,048,107 shares and the capital reserve increased by RMB1,441,762,857.18.

As considered and approved at the 20th meeting of the fifth session of the Board, 2020 first extraordinary general meeting, 2020 second A shareholders class meeting and 2020 second H shareholders class meeting of the Company, and approved by the Approval of the Non-public Issuance of Shares of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (CSRC Approval [2020] No. 2648) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company was permitted to issue not more than 450,000,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) by way of non-public issuance. As of 7 January 2021, the Company has completed the non-public issuance of 84,545,147 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) at a par value of RMB0.25 per share at an issue price of RMB29.57 per share with the total amount of funds raised of RMB2,499,999,996.79. The net proceeds were RMB2,483,081,943.69 after deducting the issue cost of RMB16,918,053.10, of which the amount of RMB21,136,286.75 and RMB2,461,945,656.94 was included in total share capital and capital reserve, respectively. All payments of subscription amounts were made by cash in Renminbi. Due to the non-public issuance of A shares, the registered capital of the Company increased by RMB21,136,286.75, the number of shares increased by 84,545,147 shares and the capital reserve increased by RMB2,461,945,656.94.

On 25 May 2021, the Company held the second meeting of the sixth session of the Board, at which the Resolution in relation to the Reserved Grant of the Restricted A Shares to Participants was considered and approved to grant restricted shares to three participants. The participants actually subscribed for 700,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares), with a par value of RMB0.25 per share at a grant price of RMB14.23 per share. Upon the completion of the above grant of restricted shares, the registered capital of the Company became RMB536,723,313.50.

As approved by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company publicly issued 40 million A share convertible corporate bonds with a par value of RMB100 each on 20 May 2022. The total amount of this issuance is RMB4,000,000,000.00 and the term is 6 years. Pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange and other relevant regulations and the Prospectus of A Share Convertible Corporate Bond through Public Issuance of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd., the Convertible Bonds can be converted into the RMB ordinary shares (A shares) of the Company from 28 November 2022. The initial conversion price is RMB43.94 per share. The Company will adjust the conversion price based on the prospectus upon the occurrence of distribution of stock dividend, capitalisation issue, issuance of new shares (excluding the increase in share capital due to the convertible corporate bonds in this issuance), rights issue or distribution of cash dividend. On 23 November 2022, the Company adjusted the conversion price to RMB43.71 per share based on the 2022 interim profit distribution proposal. During the period from 28 November 2022 to 30 June 2023, the convertible bonds of the Company amounting to RMB54,000 were converted into 1,207 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) at a conversion price of RMB43.71 per share. Due to the conversion of convertible bonds, the registered capital of the Company increased by RMB301.75, the number of shares increased by 1,207 shares and the capital reserve increased by RMB55,303.64.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are the manufacturing and sales of glass products.

The de facto controllers of the Company are Mr. Ruan Hongliang, Ms. Jiang Jinhua, Ms. Ruan Zeyun and Mr. Zhao Xiaofei, of whom Mr. Ruan Hongliang and Ms. Jiang Jinhua are directors of the Company.

2. [illegible]

On 28 August 2023, the Company's company and consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Details of the scope of consolidated financial statements of the Group are set out in Note (VII) " Interests in other entities".

(I) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of preparation

The Group has implemented the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and other relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance (hereinafter referred to as the "CASBE") and has also disclosed relevant financial information in accordance with the Preparation Convention of Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15 – General Provisions on Financial Reporting (revised in 2014). In addition, the financial statements also include disclosures required by the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules of the stock exchange of Hong Kong.

Going concern

The Group has assessed the ability to continue as a going concern for a 12-month period since 30 June 2023 and is not aware of any events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the ability to continue as a going concern. So the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of accounting and measurement

The Group has adopted accrual basis for accounting measurement. Except some financial instruments are measured at fair value, the financial statements are based on historical cost. If the assets are impaired, corresponding provisions for impairment shall be made according to relevant regulations.

Under the historical cost convention, assets are measured at the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire them at the time of acquisition. Liabilities are measured according to the amount of payment or assets actually received due to the assumption of current obligations, or the contract amount of the current obligation, or in accordance with the amount of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid in daily activities to meet liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique. Fair value measured and disclosed in the financial statements are determined according to the above basis.

The fair value measurement is divided into three levels based on the observability of the inputs of the fair value and the importance of the inputs to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 inputs are the unadjusted quoted prices of the same assets or liabilities in the active market that can be obtained on the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the relevant asset or liability.

2. G

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

( ) G F CA ACC C E A D ACC G E A E

The principal activities of the Group are the manufacturing and sales of glass products. Therefore, the accounting policies for recognition of revenue, impairment of financial instruments, depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets are based on the characteristics of the glass manufacturing industry. For details, please refer to Notes.

1. C CA BE

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the CASBE, and present truly and completely the Company's financial position, the results of operations, the changes in shareholders' equity and the cash flows and other relevant information.

2. A

The accounting year of the Group is the calendar year, i.e. from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

3. C

Operating cycle refers to the period from the purchase of assets used for processing to the realization of cash or cash equivalents. The Group's operating cycle usually takes approximately 12 months.

4. F C

The currency used by the Company in preparing the financial statements is RMB.

5. A B C E C C E C C

5.1 B

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory.

5.2 B

A business combination not involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination.

The cost of combination is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. The intermediary fees incurred by the acquirer in respect of auditing, legal services, valuation and consultancy services, etc. and other related administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree that meet the recognition conditions acquired by the acquirer in a business combination, are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Where the cost of combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as an asset as goodwill and is initially measured at cost. Where the cost of combination is less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the acquirer firstly reassesses the measurement of the fair values of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of combination. If after that reassessment, the cost of combination is still less than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the combination, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill occurred as a result of combination shall be recognised separately in the consolidated financial statements and measured at cost less accumulated impairment provision.

Assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at their carrying amount of the combined party at the combination date. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets acquired by the combining party and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination (or the aggregate face value of the shares issued) is adjusted to share premium under capital reserve, if the share capital premium is insufficient to offset the difference, the retained earnings will be adjusted.

The costs that are directly attributable to the business combination are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

6. [illegible]

The scope of consolidation for the consolidated financial statements is determined based on control. Control refers to the power that the investor has over the investee; it means that the investor enjoys variable returns by taking part in the relevant activities of the investee and is capable of using its power over the investee to influence the amount of return. In case of changes in the relevant elements involved in the aforesaid definition of control as a result of the changes in facts and circumstance, the Group will conduct re-assessment.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

For a subsidiary disposed of by the Group, the operating results and cash flows before the date of disposal (the date when control is lost) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

For a subsidiary acquired through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the operating results and cash flows from the acquisition date (the date when control is obtained) are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

No matter when the business combination occurs in the reporting period, subsidiaries acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control or the party being absorbed under merger by absorption are included in the Group's scope of consolidation as if they had been included in the scope of consolidation from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party. Their operating results and cash flows from the beginning of the earliest reporting period or from the date when they first came under the common control of the ultimate controlling party are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows, as appropriate.

The significant accounting policies and accounting periods adopted by the subsidiaries are determined in accordance with the Company's unified accounting policies and accounting periods.

The impact of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and among the subsidiaries on the consolidated financial statements is eliminated on consolidation.

The portion of a subsidiary's equity that is not attributable to the Company is treated as minority interests and presented as "minority interests" under shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. The portion of a subsidiary's net profit or loss for the period attributable to minority interests is presented as "profit or loss attributable to minority interests" under net profit in the consolidated income statement.

When the amount of loss for the period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion in the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the balance is still allocated against minority interests.

A transaction is accounted for as an equity transaction when the purchase of minority interest in a subsidiary or the disposal of part of equity investment in a subsidiary does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, and the carrying amount of equity attributable to the owner of the Company and minority shareholders will be adjusted to reflect the changes of their related interests in the subsidiary. The difference between the adjusted equity of minority shareholders and the fair value of the consideration paid/received is adjusted to capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the difference, the retained earnings will be adjusted.

7.

Cash equivalents are short-term (usually due within 3 months from the date of purchase), highly liquid investments held by the Company that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. F C B F D F C

8.1 F

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction at initial recognition.

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into RMB using the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the differences between the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and those on initial recognition or at the previous balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss for the period, except that: (1) exchange differences related to special borrowings denominated in foreign currency eligible for capitalization shall be capitalized into the cost of the related assets during the capitalization period; (2) exchange differences on hedging instruments for the purpose of hedging against foreign currency risk are accounted for using hedge accounting; and (3) exchange differences arising from changes in carrying amount (other than amortised cost) of monetary items at fair value through comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated to functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. The difference between the translated functional currency amount and the original functional currency amount is treated as changes in fair value (including changes in exchange rates) and is recognised in profit or loss or as other comprehensive income.

8.2

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the foreign currency financial statements of overseas operations are translated into RMB financial statements using the following method: all assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date; equity items converted at the spot exchange rate at the time of occurrence; all items in the income statement and items reflecting the amount of profit distribution are translated at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions; the difference between assets and the sum of liabilities and shareholders' equity after translation is recognised in other comprehensive income and included in shareholders' equity.

Cash flows arising from a transaction in foreign currency and the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at an exchange rate which approximates the spot exchange rate on the date of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents is regarded as a reconciliation item and presented separately in the statement of cash flows as "effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents".

The opening balances and the actual figures of prior year are presented at the translated amounts in the prior year's financial statements.

9. F

The Group recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

Where financial assets are purchased or sold in a regular way, assets to be received and liabilities to be borne are recognised on the date of transaction, or assets sold are derecognised on the date of transaction.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs are directly recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. For other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, the related transaction costs are included in the initially recognised amount. When the Group initially recognizes receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or do not consider the financing component in a contract not exceeding one year in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue (the "Revenue Standard"), the Group initially measures the receivables at the transaction price as defined in the Revenue Standard.

Effective interest rate method is the method that is used in the calculation of the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest revenue or interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected duration of a financial asset or a financial liability to the carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. In determining the effective interest rate, the expected cash flow is estimated on the basis of all contractual terms of the financial asset or financial liability (such as early repayment, extension, call options or other similar options, etc.) without taking into account the expected credit loss.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability is the amount initially recognised for a financial asset or a financial liability net of principal repaid, plus or less the cumulative amortised amount arising from amortization of the difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount at the maturity date using the effective interest method, net of cumulative loss allowance (only applicable to financial assets).

9.1 C [illegible]

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's financial assets of various categories are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

If the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flows generated on a specific date are solely payments of the principal and the interest on the principal amount outstanding and the financial asset is managed by the Group in a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows, the Group shall classify the financial asset into the financial asset measured at amortised cost. Such financial assets mainly include cash and bank balances, bills receivable and receivables, other receivables, etc.

If the contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flows generated on a specific date are solely payments of the principal and the interest on the principal amount outstanding and the financial asset is managed by the Group in a business model aimed at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling such financial assets, the Group shall classify the financial asset into the financial asset at FVTOCI. These financial assets were classified as bills receivable at fair value through other comprehensive income when obtaining, and presented under receivables financing.

On initial recognition, the Group may, based on an individual financial asset, irrevocably designate a non-tradable equity instrument investment other than contingent consideration recognised in business combination not involving enterprises under common control as financial asset at FVTOCI. Such financial assets are presented as other equity instrument investments.

The Group's purpose of holding the financial assets is for trading if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The purpose of acquiring the financial assets is to sell the assets in the near future.

- The relevant financial assets are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are centrally managed on initial recognition, and there is objective evidence of actually a recent short-term profit-taking model.

- The relevant financial assets are derivatives, except for derivatives defined under financial guarantee contracts and derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets classified as at FVTPL and financial assets designated as at FVTPL.

- Financial assets that do not meet the classification criteria for financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch or when the criteria for the hybrid contract with embedded derivatives are met.

Except for derivative financial assets, financial assets at FVTPL are presented as held-for-trading financial assets.

9.1.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial asset at amortised cost is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from derecognition, impairment or amortization are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group recognises interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group determines the interest income based on the carrying amount of financial assets multiplied by the effective interest rate, except for:

- For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, the Group recognises their interest income based on amortised cost and credit-adjusted effective interest rate of such financial assets since initial recognition.

- For purchased or originated financial assets without credit impairment but with credit impairment incurred in subsequent periods, the Group calculates and determines its interest income based on amortised cost of the financial asset and the effective interest rate in subsequent periods. If the credit risk of the financial instrument improves in subsequent periods and the financial instrument is no longer credit impaired and the improvement can be linked to an event occurring after the application of the above requirements, the Group will determine the interest income based on the effective interest rate multiplied by the carrying amount of the financial assets.

9.1.2 Financial assets classified as at FVTOCI

Except for impairment losses or gains related to financial assets at FVTOCI, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount of the financial assets included in profit or loss for each period shall be equal to the amount deemed as measured at amortised cost and included in profit or loss for each period. Upon derecognition of the financial assets, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred and reclassified into profit or loss for the period.

After the non-tradable equity instrument investment is designated as a financial asset at FVTOCI, the changes in fair value of the financial asset are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in retained earnings. During the period that the Group holds these non-tradable equity instrument, the dividend income is recognised and included in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive dividends has been established and the economic benefits associated with the dividends are likely to flow into the Group and the amount of the dividends can be reliably measured.

9.1.3 Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL shall be subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses from change in fair value and dividends and interest income related to such financial assets shall be recognised in profit or loss.

9.2 [illegible]

The Group performs impairment accounting for financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets at FVTOCI based on expected credit losses ("ECL") and recognises loss allowance.

The Group measures the loss reserves of all commercial acceptance, bills receivable and trade receivable formed due to the income standard in accordance with the amount equivalent to lifetime ECL.

For other financial instruments, except for purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, at each balance sheet date, the Group assesses changes in credit risk of relevant financial instruments since initial recognition. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures its loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL of the financial instrument. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to next 12-month ECL of the financial instrument. Except for financial assets measured at FVTOCI, the increased or reversed amount of credit loss provision shall be included in profit and loss for the period as impairment loss or gain. The Group recognises credit loss provision for financial assets at FVTOCI in other comprehensive income and recognises loss/gain on impairment in profit or loss for the period, without reducing the carrying amount of the financial assets presented in the balance sheet.

The Group measured loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL of the financial instruments in the previous accounting period. However, as at the balance sheet date for the current period, for the above financial instruments, due to failure to qualify as significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group measures loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to next 12-month ECL at the balance sheet date for the current period, and the relevant reversal amount of loss allowance is included in profit or loss for the current period as an impairment gain.

9.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

The Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available to determine whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the Group uses the date on which it becomes the party making the irrevocable undertaking as the initial recognition date when applying provisions for financial instrument impairment.

The Group will take the following factors into consideration when assessing whether the credit risk has significantly increased:

(1) Whether the external market indicators of credit risk for the same financial instrument or similar financial instruments with same expected life have changed significantly. These indicators include: credit spread, credit default swap prices for borrowers.

(2) Whether the debtor's internal credit rating is actually lowered or is expected to be lowered.

(3) Adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

(4) Whether the actual or expected operating results of the debtor has changed significantly.

(5) Whether the regulatory, economic or technological environment in which the debtor is located has undergone significant adverse changes.

Irrespective of a significant increase in credit risk since above assessment, the credit risk of the financial instrument is considered to have increased significantly when the contractual payments are past due more than 30 days (inclusive).

As at the balance sheet date, if the Group judges that the financial instrument solely has lower credit risk, the Group will assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not significantly increased since initial recognition. If the default risk of a financial instrument is

Based on the Group's internal credit risk management, the Group considers an event of default occurs when information proposed internally or obtained externally indicates that the debtor of the financial instrument is unable to pay its creditors (including the Group) in full (without taking into account any guarantees obtained by the Group).

Irrespective of the above assessment, the Group presumes that default has occurred when the contractual payments for a financial instrument are past due for more than 90 days (inclusive).

9.2.3 Determination of ECL

The Group uses impairment matrix to determine the credit loss of related financial instruments on the basis of combination of bills receivable, financing receivables, trade receivable and other receivables. The Group divides financial instruments into different groups based on common risk features. The common credit risk features adopted by the Group include: type of financial instruments, credit risk rating, initial recognition date, etc.

The Group determines ECL of relevant financial instruments according to the following methods:

- For financial assets, the credit loss shall be the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flow to be received by the Group and the expected cash flow to be received.

- As for the financial assets with credit impairment occurred on the balance sheet date but not purchased or generated, the credit loss is the difference between the book balance of the financial assets and the present value of the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The factors reflected in the Group's methods of measuring ECL of financial instruments include: the unbiased probability weighted average amount determined by evaluating a series of possible results; the time value of money; the reasonable and supportable information about past events, current situation and future economic situation forecast that is available without undue costs or efforts on the balance sheet date.

9.2.4 Write-down of financial assets

When the Group no longer reasonably expects that the contractual cash flow of the financial assets can be recovered in whole or in part, the book balance of the financial assets shall be written down directly. Such write down constitutes derecognition of related financial assets.

9.3 [illegible]

A financial asset is derecognised when one of the following conditions is met: (1) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire; (2) the financial asset has been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset has been transferred to the transferee; or (3) the financial asset has been transferred, although the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it does not retain control over the financial asset.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it retains control of the financial asset, it recognises the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset and recognises the related liability accordingly. The Group measures the related liabilities in the following ways:

- If the transferred financial asset is measured at amortised cost, the carrying amount of the related liability is the carrying amount of the continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset less the amortised cost of the rights retained by the Group (if the Group retains the rights due to the transfer of the financial asset) plus the amortised cost of the obligations assumed by the Group (if the Group assumes the obligations due to the transfer of the financial asset), and the related liability is not designated as financial liability at FVTPL.

- If the transferred financial asset is measured at fair value, the carrying amount of the related liability is the carrying amount of the continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset less the fair value of the rights retained by the Group (if the Group retains the rights due to the transfer of the financial asset) plus the fair value of the obligations assumed by the Group (if the Group assumes the obligations due to the transfer of the financial asset), the fair value of the rights and the obligations shall be the fair value at the time of measurement on an independent basis.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that satisfies the derecognition criteria, especially for a financial asset classified at amortised cost and financial asset classified as at FVTOCI, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred and the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and any cumulative gain or loss that has been previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss for the period. While regarding non-trading equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI by the Group, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred and included in retained earnings.

If part of the transferred financial asset satisfies the derecognition criteria, the carrying amount of the financial asset as a whole is allocated between the part that is derecognised and the part that continues to be recognised, based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to the part derecognised that has been previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. If the transferred financial asset is the non-tradable equity instrument investment designated as at FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income should be removed from other comprehensive income but be recognised in retained earnings.

For a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety that does not satisfy the derecognition criteria, the Group will continuously recognise the transferred financial asset in its entirety. Considerations received should be recognised as a financial liability.

9.4 C

Based on the contractual terms of the financial instruments issued and the economic substance rather than only the form of legal contracts reflected, along with the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments, the Group classifies the financial instruments or its components as financial liability or equity instrument at initial recognition.

9.4.1 Classification, recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group may designate, on initial recognition, a financial liability as at FVTPL if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; (2) manage and evaluate the financial liability portfolio or the portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value based on the risk management or investment strategy as stated in the official written documents of the Group, and report to key management of the Group internally; or (3) a qualified hybrid contract containing embedded derivatives.

Held-for-trading financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value and dividends or interest expenses paid on the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

For financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, changes in the fair value of such financial liabilities arising from changes in the Group's own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income and changes in other fair values are recognized in profit or loss in the current period. On de-recognition of the financial liability, the cumulative change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends or interest expenses related to these financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss for the period. If the treatment of the effects of changes in the own credit risk of such financial liabilities as described above would cause or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Group recognizes the entire gain or loss on such financial liabilities (including the amount of the effect of changes in own credit risk) in profit or loss for the period.

9.4.1.2 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities other than financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition or continuing involvement in the transferred financial assets and financial guarantee contracts are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost, with gains or losses arising from derecognition or amortization recognised in profit or loss for the period.

When the Group and a counterparty modify or renegotiate a contract that does not result in derecognition of a financial liability subsequently measured at amortised cost but result in changes in contractual cash flows, the Group recalculates the carrying amount of the financial liability and recognises any related gains or losses in profit or loss for the period. In recalculating the financial liability, the Group determines the carrying amount of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows at the present value discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial liability. For all costs or expenses incurred in connection with the modification or renegotiation of a contract, the Group adjusts the modified carrying amount of the financial liability and amortises it over the remaining period of the modified financial liability.

9.4.1.2.1 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at the higher of the amount of loss provision and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization amount determined in accordance with the relevant regulations set out in Revenue Standard.

9.4.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when the underlying present obligation (or part of it) is discharged. Where an agreement between the Group as borrower and lender is signed to replace the original financial liability and the contractual terms of the new financial liability and the original financial liability are substantially different, the Group derecognised the original financial liability and recognised the new financial liability.

On derecognition of a financial liability in its entirety or partially, the difference between the carrying amount of the part derecognised and the consideration paid (including any non-cash asset transferred or new financial liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

9.4.3 Equity instruments

Equity instruments are any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued (including refinancing), repurchased, sold or cancelled by the Group are treated as changes in equity. Changes in fair value of equity instruments is not recognised by the Group. Transaction costs related to equity transactions are deducted from equity.

The Group recognises the distribution to holders of the equity instruments as profit distribution, dividends paid do not affect total amount of shareholders' equity.

9.5 D

Derivative instruments including forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign exchange option contracts, etc. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value on the signing dates of the relevant contracts and subsequently measured at fair value.

9.6 [illegible]

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, and the Group intends to settle with net amount, or realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously. Otherwise, the financial assets and financial liabilities will be presented separately in balance sheet and will not be mutually set off.

9.7 [illegible]

When the Group changes the business model to manage the financial assets, all of the financial assets affected will be reclassified and no financial liabilities will be reclassified.

The financial assets are reclassified by the Group and are accounted for prospectively since the date of reclassification (i.e. the first date of the first reporting period after the business model of which the financial assets are reclassified by the enterprise is changed).

Where a financial asset at FVTOCI is reclassified as a financial asset at amortised cost by the Group, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred out and the fair value is adjusted as the fair value at the date of reclassification. The adjusted fair value is recognised as the new carrying amount, as if the financial asset had been measured at amortised cost. The reclassification of the financial asset does not affect the measurement of its effective interest rate and expected credit loss.

9.8 C[illegible]

The convertible bonds issued by the Group which contain liabilities and conversion options, shall be split upon initial recognition and recognised separately. Of which, conversion options for settlement of fixed amount of cash or other financial assets in exchange for fixed amount of self-equity instruments is accounted for as equity instruments.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability portion is determined at current market prices similar to those of bonds without conversion options. The difference between the overall issue price of convertible bonds and the fair value of the liability portion shall be taken as the value of the conversion options of the bondholders to convert the bonds into equity instruments and recorded in other equity instruments.

In the subsequent measurement, the liability portion of convertible bonds are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The value of the conversion option divided into equity instruments continues to be retained in the equity instruments. No loss or gain is incurred when a convertible bond expires or is converted.

The transaction costs incurred in issuing convertible bonds shall be apportioned between the liability component and the equity component according to their respective fair value. Transaction costs related to the equity component are directly recorded in the equity instruments; transaction costs related to the liability component are recorded in the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the term of the convertible bonds using the effective interest rate method.

10. F[illegible]

For notes receivable classified as at FVTOCI, the portion within one year (inclusive) from the date of acquisition is presented as financing receivables. For details of the relevant accounting policies, please refer to Notes.

11.

11.1 C

The Group's inventories mainly include raw materials, low-value consumables, works in progress and finished goods, etc. Inventories are initially measured at cost, which comprises purchase costs, processing costs and other expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition.

11.2

The actual cost of inventories upon delivery is calculated using the weighted average method.

11.3 D

At the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. If the net realisable value is below the cost of inventories, a provision for impairment of inventories is made.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes. Net realisable value of inventories is determined on the basis of clear evidence obtained, taking into account the purpose of holding inventories and the effect of events after the balance sheet date.

Provision for impairment of inventories is made based on the excess of cost over net realisable value of individual inventory item.

After the provision for impairment of inventories is made, if the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-off no longer exist so that the net realisable value of inventories is higher than their carrying amount, the original provision for impairment of inventories is reversed and the reversed amount is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

11.4

The inventory system is a perpetual inventory system.

11.5 A

Low-value consumables are amortised using one-off write-off method.

12. A ,

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as asset held for sale when the carrying amount of the asset is recovered principally through a sale transaction (including an exchange of non-monetary assets with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are required to satisfy the following conditions: (1) an immediate sale can be made under the current conditions according to the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions; and (2) it is highly probable that a sale will occur, that is, the Group has made a resolution on a sale plan and obtained a definite purchase commitment, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year.

The Group measures non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. If the carrying amount is higher than the net amount of the fair value less costs to sell, the carrying amount shall be written-off to the fair value less costs to sell, the amount written-off is recognised as an impairment loss of assets and included in profit or loss for the period, and the provision for impairment of assets held for sale is made simultaneously. Where there is an increase in the net amount of fair value less costs to sell of non-current assets held for sale at the subsequent balance sheet date, the amount previously written-off should be recovered and reversed in the amount of impairment loss recognised for the assets after being classified as held for sale, and the reversed amount is included in profit or loss for the period.

Depreciation or amortization shall not be made for non-current assets in the non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale. The interest of liabilities and other expenses in the disposal groups held for sale shall be continuously recognised.

The equity investments in associates are classified in whole or in part as assets held for sale. The part of such equity investments in associates classified as held for sale will cease to calculate using equity method from the date of being classified as held for sale.

13. - E

13.1 B

Control refers to the power of investor over the investee, who enjoys variable returns by participating in the relevant activities of the investee, and has the ability to use the power over the investee to influence the amount of returns. Joint control refers to the joint control over an arrangement according to relevant agreements, and the related activities of the arrangement can only be decided after the consensus of the parties sharing the control. Significant influence refers to the power to participate in the decision-making of the financial and operational policies of the investee, but cannot control or jointly control the formulation of these policies with other parties. In determining whether it is possible to exercise control over or exert significant influence over the invested entities, it has taken into account the potential voting right factors such as the current convertible bonds and the current executable warrants of the invested entities held by the investor and other parties.

13.2 D

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. The difference between the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment and the carrying amount of cash paid, non-cash assets transferred and liabilities assumed is adjusted to capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the difference, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Where the consideration of the combination is satisfied by the issue of equity securities, the initial investment cost is the attributable share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination, and the total nominal value of the shares issued is recognised as share capital. The difference between the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment and the total nominal value of the shares issued is adjusted to capital reserve. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the difference, the retained earnings shall be adjusted. Other comprehensive income recognised for the previously held equity investments by accounting treatment of equity method or investments in non-trading equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI is not subject to accounting treatment temporarily.

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost is the combination cost at the date of acquisition. If the equity investment previously held was classified as investments in non-trading equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI, the difference between the fair value and carrying amount, together with the accumulated fair value previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings.

The intermediary expenses incurred by the acquirer or purchaser in respect of auditing, legal services, valuation and consultancy services, etc. and other related administrative expenses attributable to the business combination are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The long-term equity investment acquired other than through a business combination is initially measured at its cost.

13.3 [illegible]

13.3.1 Long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method in the financial statements of the Company. A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group.

Long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method are measured at initial investment cost. When additional investment is made or the investment is recouped, the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly. The current investment income is recognised in accordance with the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee.

13.3.2 Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method

When adopting equity method accounting, the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be recognised separately according to the share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realised by the invested entity, and the carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted at the same time; the carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be reduced accordingly by calculating the portion to be enjoyed according to the profit or cash dividend declared by the invested entity; the carrying amount of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted and included in the capital reserve for other changes in the owner's rights and interests of the invested entity except net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution. When recognising the share of the net profit or loss of the invested entity, the net profit of the invested entity shall be adjusted and recognised on the basis of the fair value of the identifiable assets of the invested entity at the acquisition date. If the accounting policies and periods adopted by the invested entity are inconsistent with those of the Company, the financial statements of the invested entity shall be adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and period of the Company. The investment income and other comprehensive income shall be recognised accordingly. For transactions between the Group and associates, the assets invested or sold do not constitute business, and the unrealised gains and losses of internal transactions are offset by the shareholding attributable to the Group. On this basis, the investment gains and losses are recognised. However, the unrealised internal transaction losses between the Group and the invested entity shall not be offset if they belong to the impairment losses of the transferred assets.

The Group discontinues recognising its share of net losses of the invested entity after the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of its net investment in the invested entity is reduced to zero. In addition, if the Group has incurred obligations to assume additional losses of the invested entity, estimated liability is recognised according to the expected obligation, and recorded as investment loss for the period. Where net profits are subsequently made by the invested entity, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits exceeds the share of losses previously not recognised.

*13.4 D - *

On disposal of a long-term equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and the actual purchase price is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

14.

Investment properties are properties held for the purpose of earning rentals or capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties include leased land use rights, land use rights held and prepared for transfer after appreciation, buildings leased out, etc.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Subsequent expenditures related to an investment property shall be included in cost of investment property only when the economic benefits associated with the asset will likely flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent expenditures on an investment property shall be included in profit or loss for the current year when incurred.

The Group adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment properties, and investment properties are depreciated or amortised based on the same policy consistent with houses and buildings or land use rights.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposals.

When an investment property is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of any proceeds on disposal of the property net of the carrying amount and related taxes is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

15. F A

(1) C

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production of goods or supply of services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and have a useful life of more than one accounting year. A fixed asset is recognised only when the economic benefits associated with the asset are probable to flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Fixed assets are initially measured at cost.

Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset if it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Other subsequent expenditures other than the above are charged to profit or loss for the current period when incurred.

(2) D

C	D	D ( )		D (%)
Houses and buildings	straight-line depreciation	20	5%	4.75%
Machinery and equipment	straight-line depreciation	4−10	5%	9.50%-23.75%
Transportation equipment	straight-line depreciation	4−5	5%	19.00%-23.75%
PV power station	straight-line depreciation	25-30	0%	3.33%-4.00%
Other equipment	straight-line depreciation	3−5	5%	19.00%-31.67%

16. C

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost, which includes various construction expenditures incurred during the construction period, capitalized borrowing costs before the construction is ready for its intended use and other relevant costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed asset while it is ready for its intended use.

17. B C

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised when expenditures for the asset are being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities relating to the acquisition, construction or production of the asset that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced. The capitalisation of qualifying assets under construction or production ceases when the assets are ready for their intended use or sale. The remaining borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Where funds are borrowed under a special borrowing, the amount to be capitalised is the actual interest expense incurred on that borrowing for the period less any interest income earned from depositing the unused borrowing funds into bank or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed under a general borrowing, the amount capitalised is determined by applying the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditures on the asset over the special borrowings multiplied by the capitalization rate of the general borrowings used. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average interest rate of the general borrowings. During the capitalisation period, the exchange differences on special foreign currency borrowings are all capitalised; the exchange differences on general-purpose foreign currency borrowings are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

18.

(1)

C	A		
		( )	(%)
Land use rights	Straight line method	42–50	–
Pollutant discharge rights	Straight line method	5–20	–
Mining rights	Output method	–	–
Software	Straight line method	5–10	–
Energy consumption rights	Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised		

At the end of the year, the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

For the impairment test of intangible assets, please refer to Note.

(2)

Expenditures incurred in the research stage are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Expenditures incurred in the development stage are recognised as intangible assets only when all of the following conditions are satisfied, and the expenditures in the development stage that does not meet all of the following conditions are recognized in profit or loss for the period:

(1) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

(2) The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

(3) The way in which the intangible asset generates economic benefits, including the ability to prove that there is a market for the product produced using the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself has a market, and prove its usefulness if the intangible asset will be used internally;

(4) Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset and to use or sell the intangible asset;

(5) The ability to measure reliably the expenditures attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

If the expenditures cannot be distinguished between the research stage and development stage, the Group recognises all of them in profit or loss for the period. The cost of the intangible asset formed by internal development activities only includes the total expenditure incurred from the time when the capitalization conditions are met to the time when the intangible asset reaches the intended purpose. The expenditures that have been expensed into profit and loss before the capitalization conditions are met for the same intangible asset in the development process will not be adjusted.

19. [illegible] - A

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that long-term equity investments, investment properties, fixed assets, construction in progress measured using the cost method and intangible assets with finite useful lives may be impaired. If an impairment indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is based on a single asset and it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group shall be determined on the basis of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or asset Group's fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment of the asset is made based on the difference and recognised in profit or loss for the period.

An impairment loss once recognised shall not be reversed in a subsequent accounting period.

20. [illegible] - D[illegible] E [illegible]

Long-term deferred expenses are expenses which have incurred but shall be amortised over the current period and subsequent periods of more than one year. Long-term deferred expenses are amortised evenly over the estimated benefit period.

21. C[illegible] [illegible]

A contract liability represents the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract assets and contract liabilities under common contract are presented on a net basis.

22. E C

(1) A -

In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered services, the Group recognises the short-term employee compensation actually incurred as liabilities, and includes in profit or loss for the period or related asset costs. The employee benefits expenses incurred by the Group are recognised in profit or loss for the period or related asset costs based on the actual amount when actually incurred. The non-monetary employee benefits expenses are measured at fair value.

In determining the corresponding amount of employee compensation, social security contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance and housing funds, as well as labour union running expenses and employee education expenses provided by the Group are calculated according to the prescribed provision bases and percentages during the accounting period in which the employees provide services to the Group, and the corresponding liabilities are recognised, and included in profit or loss for the period or related asset costs.

(2) A -

Post-employment benefits are all defined contribution plans.

In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered service, the Group recognises the amount payable under the defined contribution plan as a liability, and includes in profit or loss for the period or related asset costs.

(3) A

When the Group provides termination benefits to employees, employee compensation liabilities arising from termination benefits are recognised in profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates: when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the termination benefits provided because of an employee termination plan or a layoff proposal, or when the Group confirms the costs or expenses related to the restructuring involving the payment of dismiss benefits.

23.

24.2 A

When the Group modifies the share-based payment plan, and if such modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the increase in services received will be recognised accordingly following the increase in fair value of the equity instruments. If the modification increases the number of the equity instruments granted, the increase in fair value of the equity instruments will be recognized accordingly as the increase in services received. The increase in fair value of the equity instruments refers to the difference in fair value on the date of modification before and after the modification in respect of the equity instruments. If the modification reduces the total fair value of the share-based payments or adopts any form that is unfavorable to employees to modify the terms and conditions of the share-based payment plan, accounting treatment will be continued to be conducted in respect of the services received and the modification will be deemed to have never occurred, unless the Group had cancelled part or all of the equity instruments granted.

During the pending period, if the equity instruments granted are cancelled, the Group will undertake an accelerated vesting in respect of the cancelled equity instruments that had been granted, include the remaining amount that shall be recognised during the pending period in the profit and loss for the period immediately and recognise capital reserve accordingly. Where employees or other parties are permitted to choose to fulfill non-vesting conditions but have not fulfilled during the pending period, the Group will treat the granted equity instruments as cancelled.

25.

The Group's revenue is mainly derived from the sales of glass products, which mainly include photovoltaic glass, household glass, architectural glass, float glass and mining products, etc. Revenue from other business mainly represents rental income from properties and sales income of materials.

The Group recognises revenue based on the transaction price allocated to such performance obligation when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. A performance obligation represents the commitment that a good and service that is distinct shall be transferred by the Group to the customer. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to a customer.

For the performance obligations to be performed during a certain period of time, the Group recognises revenue over time by reference to the progress of a performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met: (1) the customer receives and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Group while performing obligations; (2) the customer can control the goods under construction during the performance of the Group; (3) the goods produced during the performance of the Group have irreplaceable uses, and the Group has the right to receive payment for the part of the completed performance so far throughout the contract period. Otherwise, the Group will recognise revenue at the time point when the customer obtains control over relevant goods or services.

27. D [illegible] A /D [illegible]

Income tax expenses comprise current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

27.1 C

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid (or recovered) according to the requirements of tax laws.

27.2 D [illegible]

For temporary differences between the carrying amount of certain assets or liabilities and their tax base, or between the carrying amount of those items that are not recognised as assets or liabilities but the tax base can be determined according to tax laws and their tax base, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred income tax is generally recognised for all temporary differences. However, as for deductible temporary differences, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. In addition, for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax asset or liability is recognised.

For deductible losses and tax credits in subsequent years that can be carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses and tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

At the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled according to the requirements of tax laws.

Current and deferred income tax expenses or income are recognised in profit or loss for the period, except when they arise from transactions or events that are directly recognised in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity; and when they arise from business combinations, in which case they are adjusted to the carrying amount of goodwill.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will not be available to offset the benefits of deferred income tax assets. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

27.3

When the Group has a legal right to settle on a net basis and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

When the Group has a legal right to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be reversed, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis.

28.

Lease is defined as a contract that the lessor transfers the right-of-use of assets to the lessee within a certain period of time in exchange for consideration.

For a contract entered into or changed after the date of initial adoption, the Group assesses whether the contract is or contains lease on the commencement or changing date of the contract. The Group does not reassess unless the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

28.1 , G

28.1.1 Separation of leases

For a contract that contains one or more lease or non-lease components, the Group separates each individual lease component from non-lease components and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

28.1.2 Right-of-use assets

Except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, the Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. The lease commencement date refers to the starting date for the lessor to provide leased assets for use by the Group. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. Such cost includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying assets, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms of the lease.

The Group accrues depreciation for the right-of-use assets according to the relevant depreciation regulations of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 4 – Fixed Assets. Right-of-use assets are depreciated within the remaining useful lives when the Group is reasonably certain to obtain the ownership of leased assets at the end of the lease term. The depreciation is provided during the period between the lease term and the remaining useful lives of the leased assets if it is not.

The Group determines whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and performs accounting treatment for recognised impairment loss according to the relevant regulations of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprise No. 8 – Impairment of Assets.

28.1.3 Lease liabilities

Except for short-term leases, the Group initially measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that are unpaid at the lease commencement date. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as discount rate, and adopts the incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease payments refer to the amount paid by the Group to the lessor in relation to the right to use the leased asset during the lease term, including fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments.

The Group calculates the interest expense of lease liabilities for each period of the lease term at a fixed periodic interest rate and includes it in profit and loss for the period or related asset costs after the lease commencement date.

28.1.4 Short-term leases and low-value leases

For short-term leases of machinery and equipment, the Group chooses the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that are not certain to use. Short-term lease is defined as a lease has a lease term of no more than 12 months and excludes a purchase option from the lease commencement date. The Group will include the lease payments for short-term leases in profit or loss for the period or related asset costs using the straight-line method.

28.2 , G

28.2.1 Classification of leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially almost all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

28.3 , G

The Group recognises lease payments for operating leases as rental income by using the straight-line method in each period of the lease term. Initial direct costs related to the Group's operating leases are capitalised when incurred, are allocated on the same basis as rental income over the lease term and are charged to profit or loss for the period in stages.

( ) A A

1.

Value-added tax (VAT)	Taxable value-added amount (the tax payable is calculated on the taxable sales amount multiplied by the applicable tax rate less deductible input-VAT for the current period)	13%
Urban construction and maintenance Tax	Turnover tax payment	7%
Enterprise income tax (EIT)	Taxable income	Refer to the following table
Education surcharge	Turnover tax payment	3%
Local educational surcharges	Turnover tax payment	2%
Property tax	Cost of properties/rental income	The property tax of self-use property is calculated at 70% of the original value of the real estate and at a rate of 1.2%; the property tax of leased buildings is calculated at 12% of rental income
Resources tax	Quantity of mining products sold	7%
Environmental protection tax	Pollutant emissions	RMB1.2 or RMB1.4 per pollutant equivalent

Description of disclosures for entities that subject to different corporate income tax rates:

	(%)
The Company	15
浙江福萊特玻璃有限公司 Zhejiang Flat Glass Co., Ltd.*	25
浙江嘉福玻璃有限公司 Zhejiang Jiafu Glass Co., Ltd.*	15
上海福萊特玻璃有限公司 Shanghai Flat Glass Co., Ltd.*	25
安徽福萊特光伏玻璃有限公司 Anhui Flat Solar Glass Co., Ltd.*	15
安徽福萊特光伏材料有限公司 Anhui Flat Solar Material Co., Ltd.*	25
福萊特(香港)有限公司	

	(%)
福萊特(南通)光伏玻璃有限公司 Flat (Nantong) Solar Glass Co., Ltd.*	25
安徽福萊特供應鏈管理有限公司 Anhui Flat Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.*	25
鳳陽福萊特新能源科技有限公司 Fengyang Flat New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.*	25
FLAT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	30
安徽大華東方礦業有限公司 Anhui Dahua Dongfang Mining Company Limited*	25
安徽三力礦業有限責任公司 Anhui Sanli Mining Company Limited*	25
福萊特(越南)進出口貿易有限公司 Flat (Vietnam) Import and Export Trade Limited*	20
上海福萊特科技發展有限公司 Shanghai Flat Technology Development Co., Ltd*	25
嘉興福萊特智能裝備有限公司 Jiaxing Flat Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.*	25
南通福萊特港務有限公司 Nantong Flat Port Co., Ltd.*	25
嘉興福萊特能源管理有限公司 Jiaxing Flat Energy Management Co., Ltd.*	25
福焱光能有限公司 Fuyan Photoenergy Co., Ltd.*	25
福萊特(廣西)光能有限公司 Flat (Guangxi) Photoenergy Co., Ltd.*	25
浙江福來泰新能源有限公司 Zhejiang Fulitai New Energy Co., Ltd.* and its subsidiaries	25

Note 1: Profit before tax not exceeding HK$2,000,000 (inclusive) is subject to a tax rate of 8.25%, while the portion of profit before tax exceeding HK$2,000,000 is subject to a tax rate of 16.5%.

2.

On 4 December 2019, the Company obtained the "High Technology Enterprise Certificate" (No. GR201933003682) jointly approved by the Science and Technology Department of Zhejiang Province, Zhejiang Provincial Department of Finance, Zhejiang Provincial Tax Service, State Taxation Administration for a valid period of three years, pursuant to which, the EIT rate of 15% is applied from 2019 to 2021.

On 4 December 2019, Zhejiang Jiafu Glass Co., Ltd. obtained the "High Technology Enterprise Certificate" (No. GR201933001492) jointly approved by the Science and Technology Department of Zhejiang Province, Zhejiang Provincial Department of Finance, Zhejiang Provincial Tax Service, State Taxation Administration for a valid period of three years, pursuant to which, the EIT rate of 15% is applied from 2019 to 2021.

On 17 August 2020, Anhui Flat Solar Glass Co., Ltd. obtained the "High Technology Enterprise Certificate" (No. GR202034000476) jointly approved by the Science and Technology Department of Anhui Province, Anhui Provincial Department of Finance, the State Taxation Bureau of Anhui Province and the Local Taxation Bureau of Anhui Province, for a valid period of three years, pursuant to which, the EIT rate of 15% is applied from 2020 to 2022.

Pursuant to the Project Investment License approved by the Vietnam Haiphong Economic Zone Authority on 30 June 2016, Flat (Vietnam) Company Limited is exempted from EIT for four years commencing from the first profit-making year, followed by a 50% reduction in EIT for the next nine years. Flat (Vietnam) Company Limited has made profits from 2022.

( ) E E C , DA ED A E_ E

1. CA A BA A D A D

RMB

,	C , ,	Opening balance
Cash on hand	**18,935.96**	15,002.78
Cash at bank	**3,217,831,732.01**	2,319,066,461.73
Other cash at bank and on hand	**528,063,878.55**	613,071,379.68
Total	**3,745,914,546.52**	2,932,152,844.19
Including: Total amount deposited abroad	**350,000,257.67**	347,456,029.61
Deposits placed in the financial companies		

2. AD G E A C A A E

RMB

,	C , ,	Opening balance
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Including: Bank wealth management products	**2,000,000.00**	2,000,000.00
Total	**2,000,000.00**	2,000,000.00

3. B ECE AB E

(1) B

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bills	**2,114,565,736.38**	1,860,198,827.10
Commercial acceptance bills	**697,019,807.16**	657,120,162.09
Less: credit impairment provision	**12,267,548.60**	11,565,314.85
Total	**2,799,317,994.94**	2,505,753,674.34

(2) B C

RMB

Bank acceptance bills	**91,417,640.66**
Total	**91,417,640.66**

(3) B G

RMB

	A	Amount not derecognized at the beginning of the half year
Endorsed bank acceptance bills	**1,456,446,416.82**	1,528,577,368.17
Discounted bank acceptance bills	**174,239,783.98**	220,583,002.23
Total	**1,630,686,200.80**	1,749,160,370.40

(4) *A*

(5) *D*

RMB

C	B		B		B
	A	(%)	A	(%)	
Bad debt provision by portfolio	**2,811,585,543.54**	**100.00**	**12,267,548.60**	**0.44**	**2,799,317,994.94**
Including:					
Bank acceptance bills	**2,114,565,736.38**	**75.21**			**2,114,565,736.38**
Commercial acceptance bills	**697,019,807.16**	**24.79**	**12,267,548.60**	**1.76**	**684,752,258.56**
Total	**2,811,585,543.54**	**100.00**	**12,267,548.60**	**0.44**	**2,799,317,994.94**

	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
Classification	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual Percentage (%)	
Bad debt provision by portfolio	2,517,318,989.19	100.00	11,565,314.85	0.46	2,505,753,674.34
Including:					
Bank acceptance bills	1,860,198,827.10	73.90	–	–	1,860,198,827.10
Commercial acceptance bills	657,120,162.09	26.10	11,565,314.85	1.76	645,554,847.24
Total	2,517,318,989.19	100.00	11,565,314.85	0.46	2,505,753,674.34

Bank acceptance bills with bad debt provision by portfolio

RMB

Low risk	**2,114,565,736.38**		
Normal	**697,019,807.16**	**12,267,548.60**	**1.76**
Total	**2,811,585,543.54**	**12,267,548.60**	**0.44**

(6)

RMB

Normal	11,565,314.85	12,267,548.60	11,565,314.85	**12,267,548.60**
Total	11,565,314.85	12,267,548.60	11,565,314.85	**12,267,548.60**

4. ADE ECE AB E

(1) D

RMB

A	B
Within 1 year	3,094,889,314.82
Subtotal within 1 year	3,094,889,314.82
1–2 years	15,304,487.03
2–3 years	7,686,546.85
Over 3 years	6,993,980.83
Total	3,124,874,329.53

(2) D

RMB

C	B	A	C	B	A	B
		(%)			(%)	
Bad debt provision by portfolio	3,124,874,329.53	100.00	83,830,088.34	2.68	3,041,044,241.19
Including:						
Normal	3,080,724,763.87	98.60	54,220,755.85	1.76	3,026,504,008.02
Concerned	36,551,901.34	1.17	22,011,668.17	60.22	14,540,233.17
Loss	7,597,664.32	0.23	7,597,664.32	100.00	
Total	3,124,874,329.53	100.00	83,830,088.34	2.68	3,041,044,241.19

Classification	Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accrual Percentage (%)	Book value
Bad debt provision by portfolio	2,895,110,218.64	100.00	84,020,148.45	2.90	2,811,090,070.19
Including:					
Normal	2,831,075,517.95	97.79	49,826,929.12	1.76	2,781,248,588.83
Concerned	57,208,676.04	1.98	27,367,194.68	47.84	29,841,481.36
Loss	6,826,024.65	0.23	6,826,024.65	100.00	–
Total	2,895,110,218.64	100.00	84,020,148.45	2.90	2,811,090,070.19

Concerned with bad debt provision by portfolio

RMB

	C	B	A (%)
Normal	**3,080,724,763.87**	**54,220,755.85**	**1.76**
Concerned	**36,551,901.34**	**22,011,668.17**	**60.22**
Loss	**7,597,664.32**	**7,597,664.32**	**100.00**
Total	**3,124,874,329.53**	**83,830,088.34**	**2.68**

(3)

RMB

Credit impairment loss	84,020,148.45	8,357,145.29	8,152,750.39	394,455.01	83,830,088.34
Total	84,020,148.45	8,357,145.29	8,152,750.39	394,455.01	83,830,088.34

(4)

RMB

Accounts receivable actually written-off	394,455.01

(5)

At the end of the current period, the top five trade receivables with the closing balances classified by the borrowers amounted to RMB1,591,492,781.24 (end of the previous year: RMB1,494,010,210.89), representing 50.93% (end of the previous year: 51.60%) of total balance of trade receivables. The credit loss provision of top five trade receivables amounted to RMB28,010,272.95 (end of the previous year: RMB26,294,579.71).

5. F A C G ECE AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bills	**2,017,866,151.11**	784,825,969.52
Total	**2,017,866,151.11**	784,825,969.52

C

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Costs	**2,029,117,337.62**	787,941,237.18
Fair value	**2,017,866,151.11**	784,825,969.52
Accumulated changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income	**-11,251,186.51**	-3,115,267.66

The Group has made classification on bank acceptance bills, and separately managed bank acceptance bills issued by banks with higher credit rating, so as to endorse or discount them when necessary. Since the business model of holding these specific bank acceptance bills aims at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling such financial assets, they are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, and are listed as financing receivables.

On 6 June 2023, the Group measured the bad debt provision according to the lifetime ECL. The Group believes that there is no significant credit risk in the bank acceptance bills held by it, as the probability of significant loss due to bank default is low.

6. ADVANCE

(1)

RMB

Aging	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
With 1 year	158,916,985.37	99.008	575,591,541.78	99.581
1–2 years	855,375.97	0.533	2,234,361.28	0.387
2–3 years	599,933.80	0.374	164,078.13	0.028
Over 3 years	137,635.65	0.085	22,675.04	0.004
Total	160,509,930.79	100.000	578,012,656.23	100.000

At the end of the period, the Group had no advance payments with an aging of more than one year and an important amount.

(2)

At the end of the period, the balance of top five advance payments with the closing balances amounted to RMB105,205,973.26 (end of the previous year: RMB446,777,293.27), representing 65.54% (end of the previous year: 77.30%) of total balance of advance payments.

7. E ECE AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Other receivables	**131,671,462.67**	101,299,773.96
Total	**131,671,462.67**	101,299,773.96

(1) D

RMB

A	C	
Within 1 year	**80,193,328.93**	
Subtotal within 1 year	**80,193,328.93**	
1–2 year	**7,467,540.80**	
2–3 year	**43,527,126.65**	
Over 3 years	**483,466.29**	
Total	**131,671,462.67**	

(2) C

RMB

	C	Opening book balance
Deposit	**53,965,441.73**	41,007,881.73
Margin	**51,754,077.46**	51,773,000.07
Long-term asset disposal receivables	**21,305,159.30**	4,800,000.00
Reserve fund	**316,729.87**	489,823.06
Others	**4,330,054.31**	3,229,069.10
Total	**131,671,462.67**	101,299,773.96

(3) D

RMB

Fengyang Xinao Gas Co., Ltd. (鳳陽新奧燃氣有限公司)(Collection of natural gas)	Deposit	40,000,000.00	Within one year	30.38	–
Alipay.com Co., Ltd. (支付寶(中國)網絡技術有限公司) customer provisions	Margin	20,000,000.00	2–3 year	15.19	–
Fengyang County Public Resources Trading Center (鳳陽縣公共資源交易中心)	Margin	20,000,000.00	2–3 year	15.19	–
110KV line construction and acquisition costs	Long-term asset disposal receivables	16,505,159.30	Within one year	12.54	–
Chuzhou PetroChina Kunlun Gas Co., Ltd (滁州中石油崑侖燃氣有限公司)	Deposit	12,200,000.00	Within one year	9.27	–
Total	/	108,705,159.30	/	82.57	–

8. E E

(1)

RMB

	B	C	B
Raw materials	**765,501,449.49**		**765,501,449.49**
Low-valued consumables	**257,757,064.14**	**10,454,428.80**	**247,302,635.34**
Work in progress	**113,813,502.86**		**113,813,502.86**
Finished goods	**1,541,426,310.58**	**12,397,423.06**	**1,529,028,887.52**
Total	**2,678,498,327.07**	**22,851,851.86**	**2,655,646,475.21**

Items	Book balance	Opening balance Inventory write down /Provision for impairment of contract performance cost	Book balance
Raw materials	752,813,726.43	–	752,813,726.43
Low-valued consumables	339,605,709.34	4,335,685.03	335,270,024.31
Work in progress	107,466,234.14	–	107,466,234.14
Finished goods	1,207,160,700.87	6,393,721.15	1,200,766,979.72
Total	2,407,046,370.78	10,729,406.18	2,396,316,964.60

(2)

RMB

	Opening balance	Increased amount for the period	Decreased amount for the period	C
Finished goods	6,393,721.15	6,003,701.91		**12,397,423.06**
Low-valued consumables	4,335,685.03	9,016,295.07	2,897,551.30	**10,454,428.80**
Total	10,729,406.18	15,019,996.98	2,897,551.30	**22,851,851.86**

9. E C E A E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Prepaid income tax	**2,879,488.08**	119,919,962.44
Prepaid VAT	**150,698,067.28**	105,856,295.24
Prepaid rental income	**1,767,824.90**	412,844.04
Export tax rebate	**1,891,942.97**	1,845,853.95
Interest to be amortized	**17,220,391.10**	5,757,931.52
Others		940,769.45
Total	**174,457,714.33**	234,733,656.64

10. G- E _ E _ E

RMB

C	Opening balance	Changes during the period: Investment gains and loss recognized under the equity methods	C	Impairment provision Closing balance
Associate				
Kaihong Flat	13,199,229.86	5,512,034.17	**18,711,264.03**	
Kunlun Fuel Gas	10,500,000.00		**10,500,000.00**	
Jiaxing Gas	54,553,860.10	7,913,683.50	**62,467,543.60**	
Jiaxing Energy	4,500,000.00		**4,500,000.00**	
Subtotal	82,753,089.96	13,425,717.67	**96,178,807.63**	
Total	82,753,089.96	13,425,717.67	**96,178,807.63**	

11. [illegible]

RMB

B[illegible]			
1. Opening balance	27,486,623.54	7,525,892.36	35,012,515.90
2. Amount increased in the current period	12,723,487.00	–	12,723,487.00
(1) Inventory\Fixed assets\ Construction in progress	12,723,487.00	–	12,723,487.00
3. Closing balance	40,210,110.54	7,525,892.36	47,736,002.90
A[illegible]			–
1. Opening balance	15,678,479.43	1,963,275.84	17,641,755.27
2. Amount increased in the current period	3,919,154.65	81,803.16	4,000,957.81
(1) Provided or amortized	905,601.49	81,803.16	987,404.65
(2) Inventory\Fixed assets\ Construction in progress	3,013,553.16	–	3,013,553.16
3. Closing balance	19,597,634.08	2,045,079.00	21,642,713.08
B[illegible]			–
1. Closing book value	20,612,476.46	5,480,813.36	26,093,289.82
2. Opening book value	11,808,144.11	5,562,616.52	17,370,760.63

12. [illegible]

RMB

	C[illegible]	Opening balance
Fixed assets	**13,519,340,281.27**	11,225,965,058.08
Total	**13,519,340,281.27**	11,225,965,058.08

(1) F

RMB

	1. Opening balance	3,896,178,948.73	9,780,651,979.13	–	148,824,126.08	67,862,932.51	13,893,517,986.45
	2. Amount increased in the current period	1,152,147,065.20	1,356,092,291.78	307,975,266.81	6,332,156.66	61,847,577.31	2,884,394,357.76
	(1) Purchase	–	44,610,289.57	251,396,603.39	4,782,382.45	6,981,022.76	307,770,298.17
	(2) Transferred from construction in progress	1,127,493,650.95	1,274,655,432.81		1,002,175.60	54,712,989.90	2,457,864,249.26
	(3) Acquired in business combinations	–	–	56,578,663.42	–	–	56,578,663.42
	(4) Difference on translation of foreign currency financial statements	24,653,414.25	36,826,569.40	–	547,598.61	153,564.65	62,181,146.91
	3. Amount decreased in the current period	13,133,919.00	7,808,627.06	–	2,069,234.14	2,371,659.83	25,383,440.03
	(1) Disposal or scrap	410,432.00	7,808,627.06	–	2,069,234.14	2,371,659.83	12,659,953.03
	(2) Transferred from investment properties	12,723,487.00	–	–	–	–	12,723,487.00
	4. Closing balance	5,035,192,094.93	11,128,935,643.85	307,975,266.81	153,087,048.60	127,338,849.99	16,752,528,904.18
	1. Opening balance	558,790,986.80	1,979,079,181.85	–	65,562,757.65	44,633,007.85	2,648,065,934.15
	2. Amount increased in the current period	104,100,056.53	450,085,664.48	2,218,398.66	12,556,543.57	5,856,610.05	574,817,273.29
	(1) Provided	102,503,152.86	445,224,289.14	1,998,992.25	12,439,915.80	5,825,274.49	567,991,624.54
	(2) Acquired in business combinations	–	–	219,406.41	–	–	219,406.41
	(3) Difference on translation of foreign currency financial statements	1,596,903.67	4,861,375.34	–	116,627.77	31,335.56	6,606,242.34
	3. Amount decreased in the current period	3,151,646.51	3,058,071.81	–	1,649,287.57	1,171,122.48	9,030,128.37
	(1) Disposal or scrap	138,093.35	3,058,071.81	–	1,649,287.57	1,171,122.48	6,016,575.21
	(2) Transferred from investment properties	3,013,553.16	–	–	–	–	3,013,553.16
	4. Closing balance	659,739,396.82	2,426,106,774.52	2,218,398.66	76,470,013.65	49,318,495.42	3,213,853,079.07
	1. Opening balance	–	19,129,845.49	–	275,923.26	81,225.47	19,486,994.22
	2. Amount increased in the current period						
	3. Amount decreased in the current period	–	151,450.38	–	–	–	151,450.38
	(1) Disposal or scrap	–	151,450.38	–	–	–	151,450.38
	4. Closing balance	–	18,978,395.11	–	275,923.26	81,225.47	19,335,543.84
	1. Closing book value	4,375,452,698.11	8,683,850,474.22	305,756,868.15	76,341,111.69	77,939,129.10	13,519,340,281.27
	2. Opening book value	3,337,387,961.93	7,782,442,951.79	–	82,985,445.17	23,148,699.19	11,225,965,058.08

At the end of the current period, the fixed assets with a book value of RMB2,186,775,950.63 (end of the previous year: RMB4,022,348,650.15) were used as collateral for short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings.

(2)

RMB

	A			B
Machinery and equipment	8,292,131.46	2,728,761.44	5,563,370.02	–
Other equipment	268,037.61	225,506.25	42,531.36	–
Total	8,560,169.07	2,954,267.69	5,605,901.38	–

(3)

RMB

	B	
Buildings of Phase III project of Anhui Flat Glass	1,426,832,392.43	Property right certificate is till in process
Buildings of Phase II PV project of the Group	497,967,100.42	Property right certificate is till in process
Insulating glass workshop (north)	58,309,921.33	Property right certificate is till in process
110KV transformer substation	7,535,215.02	Property right certificate is till in process

13. C C G E

RMB

	C	
Construction in progress	**591,159,118.52**	1,557,815,302.02
Engineering materials	**172,467,763.12**	316,539,291.72
Total	**763,626,881.64**	1,874,354,593.74

C

(1) Construction in progress

RMB

		C			Opening balance		
	B		B	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Annual production of 1,500,000 tons of new energy equipment ultra-thin and ultra-high-transparent panel manufacturing project	**213,377,536.17**					

(2) Changes in major construction projects in progress in the current half year

RMB

	B					C	(%)		A		(%)		
Annual production of 1,500,000 tons of new energy equipment ultra-thin and ultra-high-transparent panel manufacturing project	**3,752,960,000.00**	**110,266,906.15**	**103,110,630.02**			**213,377,536.17**	5.69%	5.69%					Self-funds/ Special borrowings
Supporting housing project of Anhui Flat	**338,105,800.00**	**96,581,900.45**	**74,307,477.82**			**170,889,378.27**	50.54%	50.54%					Self-funds
Annual production of 1,152 sets of intelligent equipment construction project	**101,753,200.00**	**58,026,533.79**	**15,670,790.63**			**73,697,324.42**	72.43%	72.43%					Self-funds
Annual output of 1,950,000 tons of PV cover glass project	**4,349,335,600.00**	**987,546,485.03**	**1,004,695,464.09**	**1,988,076,462.52**		**4,165,486.60**	95.47%	95.47%	3,600,000.00	–			Self-funds/ Special borrowings
The project of LOW-E coating third line and supporting facilities	**142,000,000.00**	**92,870,989.95**	**48,201,044.02**	**141,008,313.85**		**63,720.12**	99.35%	99.35%					Self-funds
Total	**8,684,154,600.00**	**1,345,292,815.37**	**1,245,985,406.58**	**2,129,084,776.37**	**0.00**	**462,193,445.58**	/	/	3,600,000.00		/	/	

Engineering materials

RMB

	B	C	B
Specialised equipment	**106,741,379.01**	–	**106,741,379.01**
Refractory materials	**66,368.33**	–	**66,368.33**
Electric wire and cable	**50,713,412.63**	–	**50,713,412.63**
Steel and wire rod	**6,084,741.19**	–	**6,084,741.19**
Others	**8,861,861.96**	–	**8,861,861.96**
Total	**172,467,763.12**	–	**172,467,763.12**

Items	Book balance	Opening balance Provision for impairment	Book value
Specialised equipment	158,426,728.34	–	158,426,728.34
Refractory materials	76,915,929.93	–	76,915,929.93
Electric wire and cable	32,257,057.26	–	32,257,057.26
Steel and wire rod	945,464.61	–	945,464.61
Others	47,994,111.58	–	47,994,111.58
Total	316,539,291.72	–	316,539,291.72

14. G - F- E A E

RMB

B		
1. Opening balance	221,532,156.28	221,532,156.28
2. Amount increased in the current period	7,789,034.03	7,789,034.03
(1) Exchange difference on foreign currency financial statements translation	7,789,034.03	7,789,034.03
3. Closing balance	229,321,190.31	229,321,190.31
A		
1. Opening balance	27,338,147.65	27,338,147.65
2. Amount increased in the current period	3,866,263.36	3,866,263.36
(1) provided	2,830,607.04	2,830,607.04
(2) Exchange difference on foreign currency financial statements translation	1,035,656.32	1,035,656.32
3. Closing balance	31,204,411.01	31,204,411.01
B		
1. Closing book value	198,116,779.30	198,116,779.30
2. Opening book value	194,194,008.63	194,194,008.63

15. [illegible] AGBEA E

RMB

[illegible]	[illegible]	E [illegible]	[illegible]	E [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] B[illegible]						
1. Opening balance	625,558,930.68	63,905,820.73	3,724,688,156.82	144,731,091.46	7,603,045.14	4,566,487,044.83
2. Amount increased in the current period	5,191,200.00			–	804,014.68	5,995,214.68
(1) Purchase	5,191,200.00			–	804,014.68	5,995,214.68
3. Closing balance	630,750,130.68	63,905,820.73	3,724,688,156.82	144,731,091.46	8,407,059.82	4,572,482,259.51
[illegible] A [illegible]						
1. Opening balance	77,986,940.34	35,593,469.97	664,978,578.82	–	4,272,032.05	782,831,021.18
2. Amount increased in the current period	6,307,903.79	3,957,142.57	301,535,080.50	–	373,576.91	312,173,703.77
(1) Provided	6,307,903.79	3,957,142.57	301,535,080.50	–	373,576.91	312,173,703.77
3. Closing balance	84,294,844.13	39,550,612.54	966,513,659.32	–	4,645,608.96	1,095,004,724.95
[illegible] B[illegible]						
1. Closing book value	546,455,286.55	24,355,208.19	2,758,174,497.50	144,731,091.46	3,761,450.86	3,477,477,534.56
2. Opening book value	547,571,990.34	28,312,350.76	3,059,709,578.00	144,731,091.46	3,331,013.09	3,783,656,023.65

Intangible assets at the end of the period as a result of the Company's internal research and development accounted for 0% of the balance of the intangible assets.

16. DEFE ED A A E /DEFE ED A AB E

(1) D

RMB

	C	D	Opening balance	
		D	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred tax assets
Provision for asset impairment	**42,338,846.08**	**6,366,170.24**	30,216,400.40	4,547,803.38
Credit impairment loss	**92,183,980.84**	**14,549,770.55**	90,086,104.15	14,073,127.95
Deferred revenue	**62,707,198.45**	**9,856,797.08**	58,535,568.54	9,252,441.34
Depreciation difference for fixed assets	**38,672,162.79**	**5,800,824.42**	36,780,257.43	5,517,038.61
Share payment	**19,339,325.94**	**2,900,898.89**	11,606,023.50	1,740,903.53
Increased valuation of intangible assets	**579,360,801.57**	**144,840,200.39**	351,841,997.49	87,960,499.37
Deductible losses	**1,676,986,442.05**	**251,968,777.29**	2,356,327,466.09	353,554,852.31
Profit and loss arising from changes in fair value	**2,164,609.64**	**357,160.59**	1,765,968.98	291,384.88
Total	**2,513,753,367.36**	**436,640,599.45**	2,937,159,786.58	476,938,051.37

(2) D

RMB

	C	D	Opening balance	
		D	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Property revaluation arising from conversion to a joint stock company	**10,720,428.55**	**1,608,064.25**	11,319,781.23	1,697,967.18
Accelerated depreciation of fixed assets	**3,199,541,453.59**	**479,931,218.07**	3,323,385,466.37	498,507,819.96
Trial production cost	**47,586,688.69**	**7,138,003.30**	51,396,351.71	7,709,452.75
Total	**3,257,848,570.83**	**488,677,285.62**	3,386,101,599.31	507,915,239.89

(3)

RMB

			Opening balance	
			Offset amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of the period	deferred tax assets or liabilities after offsetting
Deferred tax assets	**286,051,253.19**	**150,589,346.26**	384,382,813.61	92,555,237.76
Deferred tax liabilities	**286,051,253.19**	**202,626,032.43**	384,382,813.61	123,532,426.28

(4)

RMB

		Opening balance
Deductible losses	**19,164,865.32**	20,602,437.95
Others	**4,994,393.17**	6,580,096.24
Total	**24,159,258.49**	27,182,534.19

(5)

RMB

		Opening balance
2025	**5,224,958.40**	9,168,249.15
2026	**10,963,973.54**	10,963,973.54
2027	**470,215.26**	470,215.26
2028	**2,505,718.12**	–
Total	**19,164,865.32**	20,602,437.95

17. E -C E A E

RMB

	C	B	Book balance	Opening balance impairment provision	Book value
Prepayment for mining rights	**2,028,000,000.00**	**2,028,000,000.00**	2,028,000,000.00		2,028,000,000.00
Construction prepayment	**899,830,906.54**	**899,830,906.54**	607,290,974.95		607,290,974.95
Prepaid investment	**81,530,565.90**	**81,530,565.90**	78,600,155.31		78,600,155.31
Prepaid deposit for land	**3,000,000.00**	**3,000,000.00**	–		
Total	**3,012,361,472.44**	**3,012,361,472.44**	2,713,891,130.26		2,713,891,130.26

18. - E _ B G

RMB

C	C	Opening balance
Pledged borrowings	**100,000,000.00**	200,000,000.00
Guaranteed and mortgage loan	**2,060,460,276.00**	2,125,915,900.00
Bill discounting borrowings	**174,239,783.98**	220,583,002.23
Credit borrowings	**995,322,300.00**	548,855,177.00
Total	**3,330,022,359.98**	3,095,354,079.23

19. DE A EF A CA AB E

RMB

	C Opening balance	Opening balance
Derivative financial liabilities without the specified hedging relationship		
Including: Forward foreign exchange contract (Note)	**35,696.10**	120,410.62
Foreign exchange option contract (Note)	**2,128,913.54**	1,645,558.36
Total	**2,164,609.64**	1,765,968.98

Note: Unexpired forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange option contracts are not designated as hedging instruments, and the gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in profit or loss in current period.

20. B A AB E

RMB

C	C Opening balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bills	**730,792,817.56**	964,727,516.59
Total	**730,792,817.56**	964,727,516.59

The total amount of bills payable due and unpaid at the end of the period is nil.

21. ADE A AB E

(1)

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Trade payables	**2,491,014,065.99**	2,530,380,248.71
Construction costs payable	**2,066,158,688.61**	1,569,664,216.10
Total	**4,557,172,754.60**	4,100,044,464.81

(2) *1*

RMB

	C	
Construction costs payable	**156,315,251.39**	Project warranty has not yet expired and been repaid
Trade payables	**9,602,739.11**	The payable is for a product quality dispute, and payment will be made after the dispute is resolved
Total	**165,917,990.50**	

22. C AC AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Advance payment from customers for goods	**102,899,989.59**	115,048,763.64
Total	**102,899,989.59**	115,048,763.64

23. A A AB E

(1) ▲ ▲▲ ▲ ▲ ,

RMB

▸		Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C ▲ ▲▲ , ▲
I.	Short-term remuneration	100,577,585.45	383,433,962.31	415,087,986.43	**68,923,561.33**
II.	Post-employment welfare – Defined contribution plan	2,220,115.77	34,137,391.97	34,554,489.57	**1,803,018.17**
Total		102,797,701.22	417,571,354.28	449,642,476.00	**70,726,579.50**

(2) ▲ ▲▲ ▲ , ▲ - ▲ ▲▲ ▲

RMB

▸		Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C ▲ ▲▲ , ▲
I.	Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	97,687,509.36	329,880,097.23	360,958,653.40	**66,608,953.19**
II.	Staff welfare	195,289.70	23,821,174.83	24,016,464.53	**-**
III.	Social insurance	1,395,276.05	17,969,761.00	18,091,158.06	**1,273,878.99**
	Including: Medical insurance	1,118,723.37	15,450,214.84	15,447,379.45	**1,121,558.76**
	Work-related injury insurance	223,678.86	2,197,855.67	2,322,851.38	**98,683.15**
	Maternity insurance	52,873.82	321,690.49	320,927.23	**53,637.08**
IV.	Housing funds	898,877.00	8,259,266.00	8,247,545.00	**910,598.00**
V.	Labor union & Education funds	400,633.34	3,503,663.25	3,774,165.44	**130,131.15**
Total		100,577,585.45	383,433,962.31	415,087,986.43	**68,923,561.33**

(3)

RMB

C	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C
1. Basic pension insurance	2,153,016.84	32,949,797.16	33,352,594.07	**1,750,219.93**
2. Unemployment insurance	67,098.93	1,187,594.81	1,201,895.50	**52,798.24**
Total	2,220,115.77	34,137,391.97	34,554,489.57	**1,803,018.17**

Defined contribution plan:

The Group participates in pension insurance and unemployment insurance schemes established by government agencies as required. According to these schemes, the Group pays monthly fees to these plans at 14% and 0.5% of the employees' basic wages. Except for the above monthly paid fees, the Group does not undertake further payment obligations. The corresponding expenses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2023, the Group should pay a total of RMB33,352,594.07 and RMB1,201,895.50 to the pension insurance and unemployment insurance schemes respectively. As of 30 June 2023, there were RMB1,750,219.93 and RMB52,798.24 that had been accrued but unpaid for the pension insurance and unemployment insurance schemes. The payables have been paid after the report period.

24. A E A AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Enterprise income tax	**51,029,741.15**	75,569,826.43
VAT	**26,980,512.84**	56,124,439.23
Resource tax	**15,491,906.71**	24,882,030.58
Property tax	**4,764,579.20**	7,906,954.03
Land use tax	**5,903,382.74**	7,725,486.36
City maintenance and construction tax	**2,931,993.17**	3,660,125.92
Education surtax	**2,499,276.94**	3,335,827.14
Individual income tax	**751,463.37**	1,005,832.53
Others	**5,812,971.70**	6,306,306.78
Total	**116,165,827.82**	186,516,829.00

25. E A AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Interest payable	**16,732,869.23**	16,887,442.02
Dividends payables	**1,357,000.00**	2,737,023.00
Other payables	**125,857,097.12**	635,866,393.10
Total	**143,946,966.35**	655,490,858.12

(1)

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Interest for long-term borrowings with interest paid in installment and principal paid due to maturity	**7,268,137.73**	5,976,347.37
Interest payable for short-term borrowings	**7,163,398.70**	3,481,017.11
Interest payable for Convertible Bonds	**2,301,332.80**	7,430,077.54
Total	**16,732,869.23**	16,887,442.02

(2) *D*

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Dividends on ordinary shares	**1,357,000.00**	2,737,023.00
Total	**1,357,000.00**	2,737,023.00

(3)

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Equity interests acquisition payments		520,947,600.00
Warranty	**82,916,606.34**	66,240,106.34
Restricted share incentive schemes	**21,846,602.50**	23,806,600.00
Transportation premium	**14,447,327.97**	16,663,676.42
Others	**6,646,560.31**	8,208,410.34
Total	**125,857,097.12**	635,866,393.10

26. -C E AB E D E E EA

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within 1 year	**969,261,250.00**	1,259,649,348.86
Long-term payables due within 1 year	**49,079,497.94**	41,878,318.42
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	**689,664.93**	690,608.03
Total	**1,019,030,412.87**	1,302,218,275.31

27. G- E _ B G

(1) C

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Pledged borrowings	**1,492,877,500.00**	2,026,519,348.86
Secured borrowings	**4,111,651,250.00**	2,923,200,000.00
Guarantee loan	**1,612,000,000.00**	–
Credit borrowings	**494,000,000.00**	199,000,000.00
Pledged borrowings due within 1 year	**-85,872,500.00**	-636,919,348.86
Secured borrowings due within 1 year	**-698,388,750.00**	-622,730,000.00
Guarantee loan due within 1 year	**-181,000,000.00**	–
Credit borrowings due within 1 year	**-4,000,000.00**	–
Total	**6,741,267,500.00**	3,889,070,000.00

28. B D A AB E

(1) B

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Bonds payables	**3,670,646,944.66**	3,588,678,749.97
Total	**3,670,646,944.66**	3,588,678,749.97

(2) C (E)

RMB

Flat convertible bond	100	2022-5-20	6 years	4,000,000,000.00	3,588,678,749.97	6,871,232.88	88,859,616.40	20,188.83	**3,670,646,944.66**
Total				4,000,000,000.00	3,588,678,749.97	6,871,232.88	88,859,616.40	20,188.83	**3,670,646,944.66**

(3) D

Approved by CSRC Approval [2022] No. 664, the Group issued 40 million convertible bonds with a nominal value of RMB100 on 20 May 2022. The annual coupon rate shall be 0.3% in the first year, 0.5% in the second year, 1.0% in the third year, 1.5% in the fourth year, 1.8% in the fifth year and 2% in the sixth year. The payment method that interest shall be paid on an annual basis shall be adopted and the principal shall be repaid and the interest for the last year shall be paid. The term of the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds under the issuance shall be six years from the date of the issuance, namely 20 May 2022 to 19 May 2028.

The conversion period of the A Share Convertible Bonds under the issuance shall commence on the first trading day immediately following the expiry of the six-month period after the date of the issuance of the convertible bonds (26 May 2022), and end on the maturity date of the convertible bonds (28 November 2022 to 19 May 2028).

The initial conversion price of convertible corporate bonds under the issuance is RMB43.94 per share. After the issuance, in case of certain events such as distribution of share dividends, conversion or increase of share capital, issuance of new shares (excluding any increase in the share capital as a result of conversion of the convertible corporate bonds under the issuance), rights issue and distribution of cash dividends, the price of the convertible shares shall be adjusted accordingly. During the term of the A Share Convertible Corporate Bonds under the issuance, the closing prices of shares of the Company on at least 15 trading days out of any 30 consecutive trading days are lower than 90% of the prevailing conversion price, the Board is entitled to propose a downward adjustment to the conversion price and submit it to the Shareholders at the Shareholders' general meetings for their consideration and voting.

During the conversion period, the Company has the right to redeem all or part of the A Share Convertible Bonds which have not been converted into shares based on the par value plus the accrued interest then in case of where the closing prices of A Shares of the Company for at least 15 trading days out of any 30 consecutive trading days are no less than 130% (including 130%) of the prevailing conversion price or where the balance of the outstanding A Share Convertible Bonds under the issuance is lower than RMB30 million.

Within 2 years prior to the maturity of the A Share Convertible Bonds, where the closing price of the Company's A Shares is lower than 70% of the then Conversion Price for 30 consecutive trading days, the Bondholders are entitled to sell all or part of the A Share Convertible Bonds held by them back to the Company at the face value plus the interest accrued then.

If the Company's actual usage of the net proceeds from the Proposed Issuance is materially different from the undertaking of the use of proceeds set out in the Offering Document, and such difference is considered by the CSRC as a change in the use of the proceeds, the Bondholders will have a one-off right to sell all or part of the A Share Convertible Bonds held by them back to the Company at the face value plus the interest accrued. Under the said scenario, the Bondholders may sell their A Share Convertible Bonds back to the Company during the sell back declaration period. If the Bondholders do not exercise their sell back rights during the sell back declaration period, such right will automatically lapse.

The fair value of the liability component was estimated at the issue date using an equivalent market interest rate for a similar bond without the attached purchase warrants. The residual amount was assigned as the equity component and included in shareholders' equity.

The above convertible corporate bonds issued have been split into the liability and equity components as follows:

RMB

	D [illegible]	E[illegible]	
Amount of convertible corporate bonds issued	3,505,410,854.51	494,589,145.49	4,000,000,000.00
Direct transaction fee	(20,225,168.72)	(2,853,630.95)	(23,078,799.67)
Balance on the date of issuance	3,485,185,685.79	491,735,514.54	3,976,921,200.33
Interest at par value	(7,430,136.99)	–	(7,430,136.99)
Premium and discount amortization	110,951,786.24	–	110,951,786.24
Conversion for the current year	(28,585.07)	(3,933.88)	(32,518.95)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	3,588,678,749.97	491,731,580.66	4,080,410,330.63
Interest at par value	(6,871,232.88)		(6,871,232.88)
Premium and discount amortization	88,859,616.40		88,859,616.40
Conversion for the current year	(20,188.83)	(2,704.55)	(22,893.38)
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,670,646,944.66	491,728,876.11	4,162,375,820.77

29. EA E ⊾ AB ⊾ ⊾ E

RMB

C ⊠ ⊾⊾	C⊾⊾ ⊾	Opening balance
Lease liabilities	**12,550,031.01**	12,616,801.58
Less: Lease liabilities included in non-current liabilities due within one year	**689,664.93**	690,608.03
Total	**11,860,366.08**	11,926,193.55

30. G- E ⊾ A ⊾ E

RMB

⊾	C⊾⊾ ⊾	Opening balance
Payment for acquisition of mining rights	**183,616,549.90**	179,538,659.39
Less: Lease liabilities included in long-term payments due within one year	**49,079,497.94**	41,878,318.42
Total	**134,537,051.96**	137,660,340.97

31. DEFE ED E E ⊾ E

RMB

⊾ ⊾⊾ ⊾	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C⊾⊾ ⊾
Government grant	58,535,568.54	10,000,000.00	5,828,370.09	**62,707,198.45**
Total	58,535,568.54	10,000,000.00	5,828,370.09	**62,707,198.45**

Items involving government grants:

RMB

Jiaxing City 2012 provincial energy-saving financial grant – 2 production lines of furnace flue gas waste heat Utilisation Phase II project with supporting construction of waste heat boilers and steam turbine generator sets	83,333.73	–	49,999.98	33,333.75	Asset-related
Jiaxing City 2012 first batch of industrial development fund subsidy – annual output of 15 million square meters of solar photovoltaic ultra-white glass project 1# photovoltaic kiln	469,026.16	–	250,000.00	219,026.16	Asset-related
2014 industrial transformation and upgrading items (central infrastructure investment) Flat Glass annual production of 5.8 million square meters LOW-E glass deep processing project	1,860,000.00	–	465,000.00	1,395,000.00	Asset-related
Glass melting furnace flue gas denitrification technology project grant	3,506,110.31	–	586,666.62	2,919,443.69	Asset-related
Jiangxi Finance Bureau 2011 glass melting furnace flue gas waste heat power generation project grant	369,999.80	–	185,000.06	184,999.74	Asset-related
The first phase of distributed PV related project construction grant	3,680,160.00	–	167,280.00	3,512,880.00	Asset-related
The second phase of distributed PV related project construction grant	1,040,900.55	–	46,607.52	994,293.03	Asset-related

Annual production of 5.8 million square meters LOW-E glass deep processing project	3,415,100.00	–	409,812.00	3,005,288.00	Asset-related
Annual production of 12 million square meters of high transparent photovoltaic glass project	1,335,638.04	–	174,213.72	1,161,424.32	Asset-related
Grant for backplane processing workshop with annual output of 28 million square meters	2,532,552.00	–	172,674.00	2,359,878.00	Asset-related
Subsidies for supporting the development of robot industry	1,700,000.10	–	100,000.00	1,600,000.10	Asset-related
Subsidies for Industrial Internet and making equipment institutionalized, standardized and procedure-based	3,224,347.85	–	187,826.10	3,036,521.75	Asset-related
Fengyang County's government developed and funded new kinetic energy to promote the transformation and upgrading of enterprises, making economic development sound. Moreover, the government subsidized enterprises's investment	35,318,400.00	–	2,943,200.00	32,375,200.00	Asset-related
Subsidies for annual production of 750,000 tons of ultra-thin ultra-high transparent panel manufacturing project	–	10,000,000.00	90,090.09	9,909,909.91	Asset-related

32. [illegible]

RMB

	Opening balance	Increase or decrease for the period (+,-) Convertible debt-to-equity swap	Subtotal	[illegible]
Total share capital	536,723,491.75	123.50	123.50	**536,723,615.25**

33. [illegible]

RMB

Outstanding financial instruments	Opening balance		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		[illegible]	B[illegible]
	Number	Book value	Number	Book value	Number	Book value		
Convertible corporate bonds	39,999,680.00	491,731,580.66			220.00	2,704.55	**39,999,460.00**	**491,728,876.11**
Total	39,999,680.00	491,731,580.66			220.00	2,704.55	**39,999,460.00**	**491,728,876.11**

34. CA A E E E

RMB

	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C
Share premium	4,780,150,027.67	22,903.50	–	**4,780,172,931.17**
Other capital reserve	84,599,223.50	10,303,702.44	–	**94,902,925.94**
Total	4,864,749,251.17	10,326,605.94	–	**4,875,075,857.11**

35. EA C

RMB

	Opening balance	Increase for the period	Decrease for the period (Note 1)	C
Share-based payment	23,806,600.00	–	1,960,000.00	**21,846,600.00**
Total	23,806,600.00	–	1,960,000.00	**21,846,600.00**

Note 1: On 25 May 2023, the Company achieved the conditions to remove the sales restriction for the reserved part of the restricted shares for the second unlocking period in May 2021, and the treasury shares decreased by RMB1,960,000.00 accordingly.

36. E C E E E C E

RMB

	A	A	A	C	C
I. Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified into profit or loss afterwards	–	–	–	–	–
II. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss afterwards	42,350,277.12	42,142,116.96	42,142,116.96		**84,492,394.08**
– Exchange differences on foreign currency financial statements translation	45,465,544.78	50,278,035.81	50,278,035.81		**95,743,580.59**
– Changes in fair value of financing receivables	-3,115,267.66	-8,135,918.85	-8,135,918.85		**-11,251,186.51**
Total other comprehensive income	42,350,277.12	42,142,116.96	42,142,116.96		**84,492,394.08**

37. EC A E E E

RMB

	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C
Safety production costs	28,583,407.89	8,343,785.43	1,090,380.39	35,836,812.93
Total	28,583,407.89	8,343,785.43	1,090,380.39	35,836,812.93

38. E E E

RMB

	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	C
Statutory surplus reserve	268,361,745.88		–	268,361,745.88
Total	268,361,745.88		–	268,361,745.88

39. D B ED E

RMB

	C	Last period
Undistributed profits at the end of the previous period before adjustment	**7,823,754,058.70**	6,194,759,167.82
Total amount of undistributed profits at the beginning of the period during adjustment (increase +, decrease-)		
Undistributed profits at the beginning of the period after adjustment	**7,823,754,058.70**	6,194,759,167.82
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company in the current period	**1,084,877,855.00**	2,122,780,428.43
Less: Accrual of statutory surplus reserves		89.13
Dividends payable		493,785,448.42
Closing balance of the undistributed profit	**8,908,631,913.70**	7,823,754,058.70

Details of undistributed profits at the beginning of the period during adjustment:

1. Undistributed profits at the beginning of the period affected by retroactive adjustment of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and its

of the period affected by retchanges th ( )]TJ0.041 Tc 0ea(aunting Stapoliciandweadj)Tj0.0.03 T28 -29.
T-1.-0.025 5 -29.7 -1.367 Td[(1)54356.56.

40. [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

RMB

	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount for last period	
			Revenue	Cost
Main business	**9,647,520,825.5**	**7,826,406,976.45**	7,285,660,785.13	5,647,016,606.15
Other business	**30,902,524.24**	**1,595,183.64**	18,830,553.83	3,492,062.29
Total	**9,678,423,349.74**	**7,828,002,160.09**	7,304,491,338.96	5,650,508,668.44

(2) [illegible]

RMB

[illegible]	
By types of products	
PV glass	8,786,856,981.27
Float glass	171,486,283.56
Household glass	153,739,436.87
Architectural glass	262,976,213.10
Ore	272,461,910.70
Income from other business	30,902,524.24
By operating regions	
The mainland of China	7,519,092,243.36
Asia	1,931,373,408.18
Europe	117,265,254.46
North America	102,983,242.44
Others	7,709,201.30
Total	9,678,423,349.74

(3)

The Group's main business activities are the production and sales of glass products. Generally, there is only one performance obligation to deliver goods in the relevant sales contract, and the consideration for the sale of the product is determined according to the fixed price agreed in the sales contract or order. The Group recognises the revenue at the time when the control of the relevant product is transferred to the customer. The Group requires dealer customers to fully prepay the purchase payment before the delivery of the goods, and the normal credit period for direct sales customers is 30 to 120 days after the acceptance of the goods.

41.

RMB

		Amount for last period
Resource tax	**38,406,274.13**	17,048,222.25
City maintenance and construction tax	**7,540,223.53**	4,164,387.44
Education surtax	**6,531,429.35**	3,923,762.26
Stamp duty	**5,612,968.61**	3,967,262.78
Property tax	**9,999,009.35**	3,693,638.66
Environmental protection tax	**3,024,237.22**	2,964,478.81
Special fund for water conservancy construction	**3,770,980.95**	2,485,816.01
Land use tax	**9,740,855.88**	6,809,342.58
Others	**334,579.54**	392,754.56
Total	**84,960,558.56**	45,449,665.35

42. E GE E E

RMB

	A X	Amount for last period
Assembling frame charges	**25,408,878.08**	37,008,523.79
Employee compensation and welfare	**7,629,395.08**	6,421,048.50
Advertising expenses	**2,262,290.62**	5,149,776.66
Depreciation and amortization	**198,450.02**	12,678.08
Others	**5,700,572.18**	1,058,146.31
Total	**41,199,585.98**	49,650,173.34

43. AD A EE E E

RMB

	A X	Amount for last period
Employee remuneration and benefits	**58,104,392.32**	67,324,035.28
Depreciation and amortization	**15,536,340.00**	14,925,107.74
Green and environmental protection expenses	**9,799,316.75**	5,829,406.63
Labor costs	**8,228,714.08**	8,149,166.34
Office expenses	**6,054,634.72**	4,722,203.38
Travelling expenses	**1,180,656.74**	1,148,929.54
Intermediary agency service fee	**9,163,947.42**	9,125,268.49
Transportation expenses	**1,913,092.20**	1,122,452.13
Repair and maintenance fee	**107,940.27**	362,943.45
Others	**10,435,922.78**	13,690,082.76
Total	**120,524,957.28**	126,399,595.74

44. [illegible]

RMB

	[illegible]	Amount for last period
Employee remuneration and benefits	**71,774,336.69**	55,813,432.48
Direct material costs	**188,655,803.95**	165,135,312.47
Depreciation and amortization	**19,844,343.55**	12,128,571.42
Others	**6,264,834.36**	21,977,320.23
Total	**286,539,318.55**	255,054,636.60

45. [illegible]

RMB

	[illegible]	Amount for last period
Interest expense from borrowing	**248,289,348.87**	120,102,101.64
Less: Interest income	**31,712,351.86**	25,481,363.85
Handing fee	**14,492,374.03**	4,640,053.54
Exchange loss (gains)	**-74,526,435.02**	-22,492,358.21
Total	**156,542,936.02**	76,768,433.12

46. E E E E

RMB

	A X	Amount for last period
Distributed PV power generation project grant	**816,092.75**	2,503,473.27
Deferred income amortization	**5,828,370.09**	6,742,063.25
Government grants	**21,070,881.69**	31,622,824.40
Total	**27,715,344.53**	40,868,360.92

47. E E C E

RMB

	A X	Amount for last period
Income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	**13,425,717.67**	3,582,923.60
Investment income from structured wealth management		450,000.00
Derivative tools without the specified hedging relationship		
− Forward foreign exchange contract	**-1,406,415.00**	166,920.00
Total	**12,019,302.67**	4,199,843.60

48. GA C A GE FA A E

RMB

	A	Amount for last period
Derivative tools without the specified hedging relationship		
Including: Loss of changes in the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts	**84,714.52**	-139,297.35
Loss of changes in the fair value of foreign exchange option contracts	**-483,355.18**	-3,521,571.71
Total	**-398,640.66**	-3,660,869.06

49. C ED A E E

RMB

	A	Amount for last period
Bad debt losses on bills receivable	**-702,233.76**	-6,427,253.22
Bad debt losses on trade receivables	**-204,394.86**	-22,204,626.25
Total	**-906,628.62**	-28,631,879.47

50. A E A E E

RMB

	A	Amount for last period
Loss of inventory depreciation and impairment loss of contract performance cost	**-15,019,996.98**	-6,723,522.16
Total	**-15,019,996.98**	-6,723,522.16

51. GA D A FA E

RMB

	A	Amount for last period
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	**263,544.96**	1,375,064.85
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	**-344,970.99**	-10,526,063.59
Total	**-81,426.03**	-9,150,998.74

52. - E A G C E

RMB

	A	Amount for last period	Non-recurring profits and losses in the current period
Government grant		813,591.12	–
Others	**1,376,967.75**	1,278,512.69	1,376,967.75
Total	**1,376,967.75**	2,092,103.81	1,376,967.75

53. [illegible]

RMB

[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount for last period	Non-recurring profits and losses in the current period
External donations		2,153,838.80	–
Others	**911,601.21**	100,532.01	911,601.21
Total	**911,601.21**	2,254,370.81	911,601.21

54. [illegible]

RMB

[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount for last period
Current period income tax expenses	**78,129,987.70**	148,981,006.01
Deferred income tax expenses	**21,059,497.62**	-19,717,419.82
Income taxes made over (refunded) for the last year	**-110,179.98**	-34,612,628.52
Total	**99,079,305.34**	94,650,957.67

Reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

RMB

	A [redacted]
Total profit	**1,184,447,154.71**
Income tax expense calculated at statutory/applicable tax rate	**177,665,307.06**
Effect of subsidiaries to adapt different tax rates	**19,832,470.59**
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	**10,328,143.10**
Effect of use of deductible losses on previously unrecognised deferred income tax asset	**-985,822.69**
Effect of deductible temporary difference or deductible losses of unrecognized deferred tax assets in the period	**626,380.91**
Effect on research and development costs plus deduction	**-42,980,897.78**
Effect on makeover (refund) of the income tax for last period	**-110,179.98**
Tax effect on tax incentives	**-65,296,095.87**
Income tax expenses	**99,079,305.34**

55. [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

RMB

[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount in the last period
Government grant	**31,886,974.44**	80,744,688.79
Interest income	**31,712,351.86**	25,931,363.85
Operating margin	**5,083,922.61**	15,827,360.46
Others	**1,376,970.25**	1,278,512.69
Total	**70,060,219.16**	123,781,925.79

(2) [illegible]

RMB

[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount in the last period
Paid fee	**261,262,314.09**	189,877,482.10
Operating margin	**14,087,560.00**	72,653.66
Charitable donation expenses		2,153,838.80
Handling charge	**14,492,374.03**	5,090,053.54
Others	**927,892.02**	4,974,227.81
Total	**290,770,140.14**	202,168,255.91

(3)

RMB

	A	Amount in the last period
Recovery of restricted monetary funds such as bill deposit	**69,841,860.93**	–
Project margin	**12,821,500.00**	14,489,983.85
Total	**82,663,360.93**	14,489,983.85

(4)

RMB

	A	Amount in the last period
Payment of restricted monetary funds such as bill deposit	**73,632,646.37**	20,423,562.30
Cash paid for investment losses	**1,803,000.00**	–
Project margin	**80,000.00**	26,426,400.00
Total	**75,515,646.37**	46,849,962.30

(5)

RMB

	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Recovery of restricted monetary funds such as wealth management margin	**463,958,512.35**	466,542,322.25
Total	**463,958,512.35**	466,542,322.25

(6)

RMB

	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Payment of restricted monetary funds such as wealth management margin	**370,719,825.78**	495,034,111.04
Expenses on issuance of convertible corporate bonds		1,078,799.67
Total	**370,719,825.78**	496,112,910.71

56. [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

RMB

	[illegible]	Amount in the last period
(1) [illegible]		
Net profit	**1,085,367,849.37**	1,002,747,876.79
Add: Asset impairment provision	**15,019,996.98**	6,723,522.16
Credit impairment losses	**906,628.62**	28,631,879.47
Determination method of fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities	**987,404.65**	715,735.20
Depreciation of fixed assets	**567,991,624.54**	355,898,987.44
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**2,830,607.04**	2,407,419.35
Amortization of intangible assets	**312,173,703.77**	242,066,854.07
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	**2,820,714.87**	1,261,756.85
Losses for disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gains)	**81,426.03**	9,150,998.74
Fair value change losses (gains)	**398,640.66**	3,660,869.06
Financial expenses	**227,617,023.65**	150,868,000.63
Investment losses (gains)	**-12,019,302.67**	-4,199,843.60
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase)	**-58,034,108.50**	-288,708.48
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities (decrease)	**79,093,606.15**	-19,428,711.33
Decrease in inventory (increase)	**-319,469,330.38**	772,843,489.17
Decrease of operating receivables (increase)	**-2,509,861,403.35**	-2,370,476,466.47
Increase in operating payables (decrease)	**-263,570,342.72**	708,230,611.01
Deferred income amortisation	**4,171,629.91**	-6,742,063.25
Increase in special reserve	**7,839,762.83**	6,350,203.03
Equity settled share-based payment	**10,303,702.44**	15,842,999.03
Net cash flow from operating activities	**-845,350,166.11**	906,265,408.87
(2) [illegible]		
Balance of cash at the end of the period	**3,217,850,667.97**	3,244,825,371.34
Less: Balance of cash at the beginning of the period	**2,319,081,464.51**	2,101,730,679.46
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**898,769,203.46**	1,143,094,691.88

(2) C

RMB

		C	Opening balance
I.	Cash	**3,217,850,667.97**	2,319,081,464.51
	Including: Cash on hand	**18,935.96**	15,002.78
	Bank deposit available for payment	**3,217,831,732.01**	2,319,066,461.73
II.	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,217,850,667.97**	2,319,081,464.51

57. A E E C ED E E G

RMB

	B	
Monetary funds	**528,063,878.55**	Bills deposits, deposit certificate pledge, etc.
Bills receivable	**91,417,640.66**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Financing receivables	**256,117,930.15**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Invested properties	**16,655,025.43**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Fixed assets	**2,186,775,950.63**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Construction in progress	**195,377,536.17**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Intangible assets	**467,324,672.85**	Pledged to bank to obtain credit facilities
Total	**3,741,732,634.44**	

58. F E G C E C _ E A _ E_

F

_ B

Cash at bank and on hand	–	–	
Including: USD	166,449,348.92	7.2258	1,202,729,685.16
EUR	1,995,795.97	7.8771	15,721,084.43
JPY	93,883,290.00	0.0501	4,702,989.70
HKD	5,406,782.00	0.9220	4,984,944.87
GBP	3,890.49	9.1432	35,571.53
AUD	273,401.19	4.7992	1,312,106.99
Trade receivables	–	–	
Including: USD	92,528,977.44	7.2258	668,595,885.19
EUR	640,993.13	7.8771	5,049,166.98
AUD	79,053.30	4.7992	379,392.60
Borrowings	–	–	
Including: USD	100,720,000.00	7.2258	727,782,576.00
Other receivables	–	–	
Including: HKD	3,970.00	0.9220	3,660.26
Trade payables			
Including: USD	11,528,746.24	7.2258	83,304,417.58
EUR	229,432.03	7.8771	1,807,259.08

59. G E _E G A

RMB

	A		A
Industry development grant	13,892,000.00	Other revenues/ Deferred revenue	3,982,090.09
Personal tax fee refunds	8,042,219.69	Other revenues	8,042,219.69
Foreign trade development grant	4,549,600.00	Other revenues	4,549,600.00
Research and development grant	2,500,000.00	Other revenues	2,500,000.00
Tax relief for recruiting veterans and poor household	1,289,450.00	Other revenues	1,289,450.00
Other	797,612.00	Other revenues	797,612.00

(二) CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Business combinations not under common control

(1) Business combinations not under common control

RMB

Subsidiaries of Fulaitai	2023/5/31	239,387.39	82	Cash purchase	2023/5/31	7,754,497.97	2,502,226.24

(2) Combination costs

RMB

– Cash	239,387.39
Total combination costs	239,387.39
Less: fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	239,387.39
Amount of goodwill/combination cost less than the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	–

(3)

RMB

Assets:	57,050,953.43	57,050,953.43
Cash at bank and on hand	232,535.26	232,535.26
Receivables	365,868.41	365,868.41
Advance payment	14,304.23	14,304.23
Fixed assets	56,438,245.53	56,438,245.53
Liabilities:	56,811,566.04	56,811,566.04
Borrowing		
Payables	56,614,831.41	56,614,831.41
Other payables	120,200.00	120,200.00
Tax payable	76,534.63	76,534.63
Net assets	239,387.39	239,387.39
Less: net assets acquired from minority interests	239,387.39	239,387.39

Determination method of fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities:

According to relevant conditions including evaluation object, value type, data collection, asset-based method and income method are adopted respectively to evaluate the value of entire equity of shareholders of subsidiaries under Fulaitai. On the basis of the above evaluation, various preliminary value conclusions are fully and comprehensively analyzed according to the actual conditions. After comprehensively considering the rationality of different evaluation methods and preliminary value conclusions, the conclusions generated by the income method are determined as the evaluation conclusions of the evaluation object.

(...) E E E E E

1. E E B D A E

				A (%)		
				D		
Zhejiang Flat Glass Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Engaged in the manufacture and sale of architectural or household glass products	100	–	Establishment
Zhejiang Jiafu Glass Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Manufacture and sale of photovoltaic glass	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Hong Kong) Investment Limited	Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong, China	Investments	–	100	Establishment
FLAT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Australia	Australia	Mine operations and sale of quartz ore	–	100	Establishment
Shanghai Flat Glass Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Shanghai, China	Architectural glass processing	100	–	Establishment
Anhui Flat Solar Glass Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Manufacture, processing and sale of special glass	100	–	Establishment
Fengyang Flat Natural Gas Pipeline Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Natural gas pipeline installation and sales	–	100	Establishment
Fengyang Flat New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Investment, construction, operation and maintenance of new energy power plants	–	100	Establishment
Anhui Flat Supply Chain Management Co., LTD.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Supply chain management services	–	100	Establishment
Anhui Flat Solar Material Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Mine operations and sale of quartz ore	–	100	Establishment

Anhui Dahua Oriental Mining Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Mine operations and sale of quartz ore	–	100	Acquisition
Anhui Sanli Mining Co., Ltd.	Anhui, China	Anhui, China	Mine operations and sale of quartz ore	–	100	Acquisition
Flat (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong, China	Glass Export	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Vietnam) Company Limited	Vietnam	Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of photovoltaic glass	–	100	Establishment
Flat (Vietnam) Import and Export Trade Limited	Vietnam	Vietnam	Import and export trade	–	100	Establishment
Jiaxing Flat New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Investment, construction, operation and maintenance of new energy power plants	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Jiaxing) Import and Export Trade Limited	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Import and export trade	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Nantong) Solar Glass Co., LTD	Jiangsu, China	Jiangsu, China	Manufacture and sale of photovoltaic glass	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Suqian) Solar Glass Co., LTD	Jiangsu, China	Jiangsu, China	Manufacture and sale of photovoltaic glass	100	–	Establishment
Shanghai Flat Technology Development Co., LTD	Shanghai, China	Shanghai, China	Research and development for new materials and technologies	100	–	Establishment

Jiaxing Flat Smart Devices Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Manufacturing and selling of smart devices	100	–	Establishment
Nantong Flat Port Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu, China	Jiangsu, China	Port operation	100	–	Establishment
Jiaxing Kunlun Flat Energy Management Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu, China	Jiangsu, China	Energy management	100	–	Establishment
Fu Yan Light Energy Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Power generation technology research and development and services	95.1	–	Establishment
Flat (Guangxi) Light Energy Co., Ltd.	Xingu, China	Guangxi, China	Manufacturing and selling of PV glass	100	–	Establishment
Flat (Yibin) Light Energy Co., Ltd.	Sichuan, China	Guangxi, China	Manufacturing and selling of PV glass	100	–	Establishment
Flat Light Energy Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Selling of PV equipment and components, solar power generation technology and services	100	–	Establishment
Zhejiang Fulaitai New Energy Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Zhejiang, China	Zhejiang, China	Power generation business, power transmission business, power supply (distribution) business	82		Establishment/ acquisition

2. [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

RMB

	C[illegible] / A[illegible]	Opening balance/ Amount incurred in the last period
Associate:		
Total invested book value	**96,178,807.63**	82,753,089.96
Listed total number calculated by shareholding percentage		
− Net profit	**13,425,717.67**	3,582,923.60
− Other comprehensive income		
− Total comprehensive income		

(...) E A ED F A CA E

At the end of the half year, major financial instruments of the Group include: cash at bank and on hand, trade financial assets, derivative financial asset, bills receivables, trade receivables, other receivables, trade financial assets, bills payable and trade payables, other payables, lease liabilities, bonds payables and borrowings. Details of each financial instruments are set out below:

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Financial asset		
Cash at bank and on hand	**3,745,914,546.52**	2,932,152,844.19
Trading financial assets	**2,000,000.00**	2,000,000.00
Bills receivables	**2,799,317,994.94**	2,505,753,674.34
Trade receivables	**3,041,044,241.19**	2,811,090,070.19
Financing receivables	**2,017,866,151.11**	784,825,969.52
Other receivables	**131,671,462.67**	101,299,773.96
Total	**11,737,814,396.43**	9,137,122,332.20
Financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	**2,164,609.64**	1,765,968.98
Bills payable	**730,792,817.56**	964,727,516.59
Trade payables	**4,557,172,754.60**	4,100,044,464.81
Other payables	**127,214,097.12**	638,603,416.10
Bonds payables (including interests payable)	**3,672,948,277.46**	3,596,108,827.51
Lease liabilities (including due within one year)	**12,550,031.01**	12,616,801.58
Borrowings	**11,054,982,646.41**	8,253,530,792.57
Total	**20,157,825,233.80**	17,567,397,788.14

The risks related to financial instruments and the risk management policies for risk mitigation of the Group are stated as following. The management of the Company will

1. [illegible] AGE [illegible] E [illegible] B EC [illegible] E A D [illegible] C E

The risk management objectives of the Group are to obtain an appropriate balance between risk and return, to reduce negative effects caused by operating results to a lowest level, and to maximize interest of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on these objectives, the basic strategies are to confirm and analyze all potential risks related to the Group, to set appropriate risk limitations, to manage and monitor all risks timely and effectively, and to control the risks within a limited scope.

1.1 [illegible]

The Group's business has caused its financial risks due to the changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Group believes that the above risks during the year or the manner in which they are managed and measured have not been changed compared to the previous year.

1.1.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of loss arising from the losses in exchange rate. The operating economic environment of the Company and its major subsidiaries is China and Vietnam whose functional currencies are RMB and VND. Some of the Group's transactions are settled in currencies other than functional currencies such as USD, EUR, JPY, HKD, GBP and AUD, and are subject to the resulting foreign exchange risk.

As at 30 June 2023, the Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities are set out below. The foreign exchange risk arising from the assets and liabilities of these foreign currency balances (see Notes Foreign Currency Items) may impact the Group's operating results.

RMB

	C[illegible]	Opening balance
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,229,486,382.68**	678,593,517.48
Trade receivables	**674,024,444.77**	662,057,627.04
Other receivables	**3,660.26**	3,546.28
Trade payables	**85,111,676.66**	39,676,495.18
Others	**-**	2,046,428.53
Borrowings	**727,782,576.00**	950,326,348.86

The Group closely monitors exchange rate movements and formulates relevant hedging policies to reduce foreign exchange risk. Foreign exchange forward contracts can be used to eliminate foreign exchange risk. For the year ended 30 June 2023, the Company entered into contracts in relation to foreign currency assets of RMB151,741,800.00 (equivalent to USD21,000,000.00).

1.1.2 Interest rate risk

The Group's risks to the changes in cash flows of financial instruments arising from changes in interest rates is primarily related to floating rate bank borrowings and floating rate bank deposits. As at 30 June 2023, the Group's floating borrowings amounted to RMB8,943,754,050.00 (31 December 2022: RMB6,527,126,348.86). The management of the Group closely monitors interest rate risk. The Group's policy is to maintain the floating rate of these borrowings without any arrangement such as interest swap at present.

1.2 C

As at 30 June 2023, the maximum credit risk exposure that may cause the Group's credit losses is mainly due to the loss of the Group's financial assets caused by the failure of the other party to perform its obligations and the financial guarantees undertaken by the Group (without considering available collateral or other credit enhancements), specifically: cash at bank and on hand, bills receivable, trade receivables, trade receivables financing, other receivables, etc., and derivative financial assets that are not included in the scope of impairment assessment, etc. At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of the Group's financial assets has represented its maximum credit risk exposure.

In order to reduce credit risk, the Group has established a team responsible for determining the credit limits and conducting credit approval. At the same time, the Group performs other monitoring procedures to ensure that necessary measures are taken to recover overdue claims. In addition, the Group reviews the recovery of financial assets on each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate credit loss provisions are made for the relevant financial assets. As a result, the management of the Group believes that the credit risk assumed by the Group has been significantly reduced.

The Group's cash at bank and on hand are deposited in banks with higher credit ratings, so cash at bank and on hand is subject to lower credit risk.

As at 30 June 2023, the Group's accounts receivable balance with the top five customers was RMB1,591,492,781.24 (31 December 2022: RMB1,494,010,210.89), accounting for 50.93% of the Group's account receivable balance (31 December 2022: 51.60%). In addition, the Group has no other significant credit risk exposure concentrated on a single financial asset or financial assets group with similar characteristics.

1.3

In managing the liquidity risk, the Group maintains and monitors the cash and cash equivalents that the management considers adequate to meet the Group's operational needs and mitigate the impact of fluctuations in cash flows. The management of the Group closely monitors the liquidity situation and expects to have sufficient sources of financing to finance the Group's operations. The management of the Group believes that the Group does not have any significant liquidity risk.

2. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages capital by optimizing the structure of liabilities and shareholders' equity to ensure that entities within the Group maintain operations while maximizing shareholder returns.

The capital structure of the Group consists of the Group's net debt and shareholders' equity.

The Group is not subject to external mandatory capital management requirements.

The Group manages and adjusts the capital structure based on changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividends to shareholders or obtain additional capital from shareholders. The Group has not made any adjustments to the objectives, policies and processes of capital management.

(.) D C E F FA A E

(1) F C B A F

RMB

	1	2	3	
C				
(I) Trading financial assets		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
(II) Financing receivables		2,017,866,151.11		2,017,866,151.11
(III) Derivative financial balance	2,164,609.64			2,164,609.64
	2,164,609.64	2,019,866,151.11		2,022,030,760.75

(2) B D C -
1

The item continuing to be measured at the level 1 fair value refers to other equity instruments, with fair value quoted in the active market.

(3) A C -
F

RMB

	F 30 2023	Valuation techniques	Main input value
Financial liabilities classifiedas at FVTOCI	**2,164,609.64**	Market method	Forward exchange

(4) [illegible]

RMB

	[illegible] 30 [illegible] 2023	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trading financial assets – bank wealth management products	**2,000,000.00**	Discounted cash flow method	Forward exchange rate, discount rate	2.78%
Financing receivables	**2,017,866,151.11**	Discounted cash flow method	Expected discount rate	1.55%

(5) [illegible]

The book value of financial assets and financial liabilities that the Group does not consider to be measured at fair value is similar to the fair value.

(.) E A ED A E A D E A ED A A AC

1. EG ' E EA DA C A E

Details of the group's significant joint venture or associate refers to notes.

Details of other joint ventures or associates that incurred a balance from having connected transactions with the Company in the current period or having connected transactions with the Company in the previous period set out below :

[illegible]	G
Kaihong Flat	Associate
Jiaxing Gas	Associate

2. E E A ED A . E F E G

E

Jiaxing Yihe Investment Co., Ltd. (嘉興義和投資有限公司)	Controlled by one of the actual controllers of the Company
Fengyang Hongding Port Co., Ltd. (鳳陽鴻鼎港務有限公司)	Controlled by one of the actual controllers of the Company

3. E A ED A A AC .

(1) C

RMB

		A	Amount in the last period
Kaihong Flat	Acceptance of service	**179,636,128.48**	123,486,566.66
Jiaxing Gas	Purchase of raw materials	**152,730,524.26**	113,681,503.02

(2)

The Company as Lessor:

RMB

Kaihong Flat	House lease	**146,754.50**	

The Company as Lessee:

RMB

Jiaxing Yihe Investment Co., Ltd. (嘉興義和投資有限公司)	House lease	**4,249,814.64**	4,249,814.64
Fengyang Hongding Port Co., Ltd. (鳳陽鴻鼎港務有限公司)	Pier lease	**825,688.08**	825,688.08

(3)

RMB0'000

	Amount in the last period	Amount in the last period
Remuneration of key management personnel	**412.65**	369.54

4. A D E /F E A ED A E

(1)

RMB

		Closing balance	Opening balance	
		Book balance	Book balance	Provision for bad debts
Advance payments	Jiaxing Gas	**3,526,219.00**	3,521,885.74	
Other receivables	Jiaxing Gas	**1,500,000.00**	1,500,000.00	
Other current assets	Fengyang Hongding Port Co., Ltd. (鳳陽鴻鼎港務有限公司)	**1,238,532.11**	412,844.04	
Other current assets	Jiaxing Yihe Investment Co., Ltd. (嘉興義和投資有限公司)	**529,292.79**		

(2)

RMB

		C	Opening balance
Trade payables	Kaihong Flat	**49,781,666.73**	61,814,588.62
Trade payables	Jiaxing Yihe Investment Co., Ltd. (嘉興義和投資有限公司)		134,441.53
Contract liabilities	Kaihong Flat	**252,880.50**	25,604.55
Other payables	Kaihong Flat	**400,000.00**	300,000.00

(.) A E-BA ED A E

1. D

Unit: Share RMB

	2021	2020 A-Share Restricted Share Incentive Scheme
Total equity instruments outstanding at the beginning of the period	**4,196,377.60**	3,320,000.00
Total equity instruments granted for the current period		
Total equity instruments unlocked for the current period		(140,000.00)
Total equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period	**4,196,377.60**	3,180,000.00
Exercise price in respect of equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period	**44.02**	7.29
Remaining contract terms in respect of equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period	**A 3.4**	Approximately 2.1 years

Other descriptions:

1.

Pursuant to the Resolution on Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Draft) and its Summary ("Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme For 2020"), the Resolution on Assessment Management Measures for the Implementation of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. as considered and approved at the 16th meeting of the fifth session of the Board held by the Company on 29 April 2020, the Resolution on Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Draft) and its Summary and the Resolution on Assessment Management Measures for the Implementation of the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. as considered and approved at the 2019 Annual General Meeting, 2020 first A shareholders class meeting and 2020 first H shareholders class meeting 29 June 2020 and the Resolution on Adjusting the List of Participants and the Number of Restricted Shares Granted in the First Grant in Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020 of the Company and the Resolution on the First Grant of Restricted A Shares to the Participants as considered and approved at the 23rd meeting the fifth session of the Board held by the Company on 11 August 2020. The first grant date of restricted shares was 11 August 2020. A total of 15 participants actually subscribed for 4,600,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares), with a par value of RMB0.25 per share at a grant price of RMB6.23 per share. As of 12 August 2020, the Company has received a total of RMB28,658,000.00 paid by 15 participants to subscribe for 4,600,000 RMB ordinary shares (A shares). The sales restriction period of each batch of restricted shares in the Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme For 2020 is 12 months, 24 months, 36 months, 48 months and 60 months from the date of completion of the first grant registration. The Company shall repurchase and cancel the restricted shares that have not applied for lifting the restrictions within the agreed period or that cannot be lifted due to the failure to meet the conditions for lifting the restrictions. The repurchase price is the grant price.

The Company held the 23rd meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors and the 20th meeting of the sixth session of the board of supervisors on 1 June 2022 to review and approve the Resolution About the First Grant of the 2020 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for the Reserved Part of the First Unlocking Period for the Achievement of Removing the Sales Restriction Conditions. According to the resolution, we lifted the sales restriction of the 140,000 restricted shares that met the conditions for lifting the restriction during the first lock-up period. The lifting of restrictions on sales has been authorised by the Company's 2019 annual general meeting, the first A share class meeting in 2020 and the first H share class meeting in 2020.

The Company held the 27th meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors and the 23rd meeting of the sixth session of the board of supervisors on 15 August 2022 to review and approve the Resolution About the First Grant of the 2020 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for the Reserved Part of the Second Unlocking Period for the Achievement of Removing the Sales Restriction Conditions. According to the resolution, we lifted the sales restriction of the 920,000 restricted shares that met the conditions for lifting the restriction during the second lock-up period. The lifting of restrictions on sales has been authorised by the Company's 2019 annual general meeting, the first A share class meeting in 2020 and the first H share class meeting in 2020.

The Company held the 37th Meeting of the Sixth Session of the Board of Directors and the 29th meeting of the Sixth Session of the Board of Supervisors on 6 June 2023 to review and approve the Resolution on Achievement of the Unlocking Conditions for the Reserved Part Under the 2020 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme During the Second Unlocking Period. According to the resolution, the Company agreed to unlock 140,000 restricted shares of the reserved part under the 2020 Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme that achieved the unlocking conditions during the second lock-up period. This unlocking was authorized at the Company's 2019 Annual General Meeting, 2020 First A Shares Class Meeting, and 2020 First H Shares Class Meeting.

(2)

According to the Resolution About the 2021 A Share Option Incentive Scheme of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Draft) and Its Summary, Resolution on the Administrative Measures for the Implementation of the 2021 A Share Option Incentive Scheme of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. which were reviewed and approved by the seventh meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors and the fifth meeting of the sixth session of the board of supervisors held by the Company on 17 August 2021, the Resolution on the 2021 A Share Option Incentive Scheme of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Revised Draft) and Its Summary and Resolution on Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. 2021 A Share Option Incentive Scheme (Revised Draft) which were reviewed and approved by the eighth meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors held on 12 October 2021 and the sixth meeting of the sixth session of the board of supervisors, the Resolution on the First Grant of 2021 A Share Options to Participant, which was reviewed and approved by the eleventh meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors held by the company on 19 November 2021 by authorisation of the Company's third extraordinary general meeting in 2021, the third A share class meeting in 2021 and the third H share class meeting in 2021, the first grant date was set on 19 November 2021 and 5,341,072 A share options were granted to 288 eligible participants, with exercise price RMB44.02 per share. During the share option registration process after the authorisation date was determined, 5 participants gave up the subscription due to personal reasons. The company actually granted a total of 5,245,472 A share options to 283 participants. The lock-up periods for the exercise periods of the first grant of share options are 12 months, 24 months, 36 months, 48 months, and 60 months from the date of first grant of partial share options. The share options not fulfilling the exercise conditions during the above lock-up periods shall not be exercised or deferred to the next exercise period, and the Company shall cancel the corresponding share options of the participants according to the terms stipulated in the incentive scheme. After the expiration of each exercise period of the share options, the relevant share options that have not been exercised by the participants shall be terminated, and the Company will cancel the share options.

2. E

RMB

		Restricted A Share Incentive Scheme for 2020
	2021	
Method for determining the fair value as at the grant date	**B**	Open market quotation of the grant date
Basis for determining the number of equity instruments with exercisable rights	**C**	When the optionee reaches the exercise period in the stock option scheme, and meets the appraisal conditions of the Company's results and personal performance, the corresponding equity instrument is the equity instrument of the exercisable right
Reasons for significant differences of estimate between the current year and the previous period		Nil
Cumulative amount of equity settled share-based payment recognized into capital reserves	**14,397,783.54**	80,505,142.40
Total recognized fees of share-based payment settled in equity in the current period	**3,670,136.20**	6,633,566.23

Other descriptions:

Determination method of fair value of equity instruments: The Black-Scholes model is used to determine fair value, and the relevant data input to the model on the grant date are as follows:

	2021
Exercise price of share options	RMB44.02/share
Market price on the grant date of shares	RMB42.89/share
Standard deviation – annualized volatility	14.73%~18.71%
Risk-free interest rate	1.50%~2.75%
Expected duration	5 years

(二) C E A D C GE C E

1.

RMB

		Opening balance
Contracted but not confirmed in the financial statements Purchase		
– Build long-term asset commitments	**4,161,757,299.55**	4,698,251,664.98
– Investment commitment		520,947,600.00

2. C

The Group does not have any significant contingencies that need to be disclosed.

(...) A E B E E EBA A CE EE DA E

1.

RMB

	C
Issuance of shares and bonds	After resolution at the 23rd Meeting of the Sixth Session of the Board of Directors, 2022 First Extraordinary General Meeting, 2022 First A Shares Class Meeting, and 2022 First H Shares Class Meeting, upon approval by the China Securities Regulatory Commission through the Reply to Approval of Non-public Issuance of Shares of Flat Glass Group Co., Ltd. (Zheng Jian Xu Ke [2022] No.2742), the Company was approved to non-public issue of not more than 509,068,000 Renminbi ordinary shares (A shares), with a par value of RMB0.25 each. As of 19 July 2023, the Company completed the non-public issuance of 204,429,301 A-shares at a issue price of RMB29.35/share, with total proceeds of RMB5,999,999,984.35.

(V.) SEGMENT REPORTING

1. SEGMENT REPORTING

(1) Basis for determining and accounting policies for reporting segments

According to the internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system of the Group, the Group's operating activities are divided into five operating segments. Based on the operating segments, the Group has identified five reporting segments, namely the PV glass segment, the household glass segment, architectural glass segment, float glass segment and mining products segment. These reporting segments are based on product categories. The main products provided by each of the Group's reporting segments are PV glass, household glass, architectural glass, float glass and mining products. The management of the Group regularly evaluates the operating results of these segments to determine the resources to be allocated to them and to evaluate their performance. The evaluation does not include the review of the assets and liabilities of the operating segments.

Segment report information is disclosed in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement standards adopted by each segment when reporting to management. It has confirmed and measured segment report information in accordance with China accounting standards.

(2)

RMB

Segment operating revenue	8,786,856,981.27	153,739,436.87	262,976,213.10	171,486,283.56	272,461,910.70	30,902,524.24	9,678,423,349.74
Segment operating costs	7,027,912,880.98	142,013,153.77	243,318,414.28	216,424,473.01	192,381,489.17	5,951,748.88	7,828,002,160.09
Segment profit	1,758,944,100.29	11,726,283.10	19,657,798.82	(44,938,189.45)	80,080,421.53	24,950,775.36	1,850,421,189.65
Adjusted items:							
Less: Taxes and surcharges							84,960,558.56
Selling expenses							41,199,585.98
Administrative expenses							120,524,957.28
Research and development expenses							286,539,318.55
Financial expenses							156,542,936.02
Including: Interest expense							248,289,348.87
Interest income							31,712,351.86
Add: Other income							27,715,344.53
Investment income							12,019,302.67
Profit (losses) arising from changes in fair value							-398,640.66
Credit impairment losses							-906,628.62
Asset impairment losses							-15,019,996.98
Losses on disposal of assets							-81,426.03
II. Operating profit							1,183,981,788.17
Add: Non-operating income							1,376,967.75
Less: Non-operating expenses							911,601.21
III. Total profit							1,184,447,154.71
Less: Income tax expense							99,079,305.34
IV. Net profit							1,085,367,849.37

(.) E E A E_ E F E A E C A

1. ADE ECE AB E

(1) D

RMB

A	C
Within 1 year	**863,651,973.04**
Subtotal within 1 year	**863,651,973.04**
1–2 years	**16,556,837.38**
2–3 years	**7,215,706.93**
Over 3 years	**1,361,976.62**
Total	**888,786,493.97**

(2) D

RMB

	B		B	A	
C	A	(%)	A	(%)	B
Bad debt provision by portfolio	**888,786,493.97**	**100.00**	**35,605,425.82**	**4.01**	**853,181,068.15**
Including:					
Low risk	**157,557,416.52**	**17.73**			**157,557,416.52**
Normal	**693,870,354.54**	**78.06**	**12,212,118.24**	**1.76**	**681,658,236.30**
Concerned	**35,863,902.72**	**4.04**	**21,898,487.39**	**61.06**	**13,965,415.33**
Loss	**1,494,820.19**	**0.17**	**1,494,820.19**	**100.00**	
Total	**888,786,493.97**	**100.00**	**35,605,425.82**	**4.01**	**853,181,068.15**

Classification	Opening balance Book balance Amount	Percentage (%)	Opening balance Bad debt provision Amount	Accrual Percentage (%)	Book value
Bad debt provision by portfolio	907,518,798.61	100.00	40,557,333.24	4.47	866,961,465.37
Including:					
Low risk	183,373,505.19	20.21	–	–	183,373,505.19
Normal	665,468,857.76	73.33	11,712,251.91	1.76	653,756,605.85
Concerned	57,192,088.44	6.30	27,360,734.11	47.84	29,831,354.33
Loss	1,484,347.22	0.16	1,484,347.22	100.00	–
Total	907,518,798.61	100.00	40,557,333.24	4.47	866,961,465.37

Normal with bad debt provision by portfolio

RMB

C	B	(%)
Low risk	**157,557,416.52**	
Normal	**693,870,354.54**	**12,212,118.24**	**1.76**
Concerned	**35,863,902.72**	**21,898,487.39**	**61.06**
Loss	**1,494,820.19**	**1,494,820.19**	**100.00**
Total	**888,786,493.97**	**35,605,425.82**	**4.01**

(3)

RMB

C	Opening balance	Amount changed in the period Collected or reversed	Charged-off or written-off	C
Credit impairment loss	40,557,333.24	4,576,754.37	375,153.05	**35,605,425.82**
Total	40,557,333.24	4,576,754.37	375,153.05	**35,605,425.82**

(4) ***A***

RMB

	A
Accounts receivable actually written-off	375,153.05

(5) ***D***

At the end of the period, the top five trade receivables of the Group with the closing balances classified by the borrowers amounted to RMB554,342,085.18 (as at the end of the previous year: RMB553,045,942.11), accounting for 62.37% (as at the end of the previous year: 58.74%) of the total balance of trade receivables and the provision for credit losses of top five trade receivables amounted to RMB8,195,771.3 (as at the end of the previous year: RMB6,979,847.36).

2. E ECE AB E

RMB

	C	Opening balance
Other receivables	**1,742,571,935.31**	1,796,012,370.71
Total	**1,742,571,935.31**	1,796,012,370.71

(1) *Disclosed by aging*

RMB

A	C
Within 1 year	**762,565,094.50**
Subtotal within 1 year	**762,565,094.50**
1–2 years	**622,793,918.27**
2–3 years	**339,878,600.00**
Over 3 years	**17,334,322.54**
Total	**1,742,571,935.31**

(2) *Other receivables classified by nature*

RMB

	C	Opening book balance
Amount due from subsidiaries	**1,735,455,210.65**	1,794,558,135.25
Margin	**5,336,000.00**	336,000.00
Reserve fund	**123,500.00**	265,000.00
Deposit	**553,150.00**	595,150.00
Others	**1,104,074.66**	258,085.46
Total	**1,742,571,935.31**	1,796,012,370.71

(3) Details of top five other receivables with the closing balance classified by the borrower

RMB

	A	C	A	(%)	
Flat (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	Amounts receivable due from subsidiaries	1,170,579,600.00	Within 1 year	67.18	–
Fengyang Flat New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.* (鳳陽福萊特新能源科技有限公司)	Amounts receivable due from subsidiaries	406,000,000.00	2 to 3 years	23.30	–
Anhui Sanli Mining Co., Ltd.* (安徽三力礦業有限責任公司)	Amounts receivable due from subsidiaries	131,831,249.35	2 to 3 years	7.57	–
Flat (Hong Kong) Co., Limited	Amounts receivable due from subsidiaries	19,319,889.88	Within 1 year	1.11	–
Wuxuan Baoxin Mining Co., Ltd.* (武宣寶鑫礦業有限公司)	Security deposit	5,000,000.00	Within 1 year	0.29	–
Total	/	1,732,730,739.23	/	99.45	–

3. G- E _ E E _ E

RMB

	B		B	Book balance	Opening balance Provision for impairment	Book value
Investment in subsidiary	**4,169,717,343.00**		**4,169,717,343.00**	4,158,237,343.00		4,158,237,343.00
Investment in joint venture and associate	**23,211,264.03**		**23,211,264.03**	17,699,229.86		17,699,229.86
Total	**4,192,928,607.03**		**4,192,928,607.03**	4,175,936,572.86		4,175,936,572.86

(1)

RMB

	Opening balance	Increased amount in the current period	Closing balance	C
Zhejiang Flat Glass Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	–	10,000,000.00	**10,000,000.00**
Zhejiang Jiafu Glass Co., Ltd.	150,000,000.00	–	150,000,000.00	**150,000,000.00**
Shanghai Flat Glass Co., Ltd.	70,000,000.00	–	70,000,000.00	**70,000,000.00**
Anhui Flat Solar Glass Co., Ltd.	1,030,000,000.00	2,805,000,000.00	3,835,000,000.00	**3,835,000,000.00**
Flat (Hong Kong) Limited	66,137,343.00	–	66,137,343.00	**66,137,343.00**
Jiaxing Flat New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00	–	10,000,000.00	**10,000,000.00**
Flat (Jiaxing) Import and Export Trade Limited	7,000,000.00	–	7,000,000.00	**7,000,000.00**
Anhui Sanli Mining Co.,Ltd	2,065,000,000.00	-2,065,000,000.00	–	
Anhui Dahua Oriental Mining Co., Ltd.	740,000,000.00	-740,000,000.00	–	
Nantong Flat Port Co., Ltd.	100,000.00		100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Jiaxing Flat Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	**10,000,000.00**
Zhejiang Fulaitai New energy Co., Ltd		11,480,000.00	11,480,000.00	**11,480,000.00**
Total	4,158,237,343.00	11,480,000.00	4,169,717,343.00	**4,169,717,343.00**

(2)

RMB

PV glass	**1,826,536,278.11**
Float glass	**185,288,086.47**
Household glass	**87,828,754.22**
Architectural glass	**266,588,893.75**
Income from other business	**208,110,567.77**
Total	**2,574,352,580.32**

5.

RMB

		Amount for last period
Income from long-term equity investments under the equity method	**5,512,034.17**	2,293,819.60
Total	**5,512,034.17**	2,293,819.60

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RMB

Losses on disposal of non-current assets		− 81,426.03
Government grants recorded in current profit or loss (except for government grants closely associated with the business of the Company in fixed amount or fixed quantity according to national policies)		18,857,032.09
Apart from hedging instruments relating to the normal operations of the Company, gains from change in fair value of held-for trading financial assets, derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities, and investment income from disposal of the above financial assets/liabilities and financing receivables		− 1,805,055.66
Other non-operating income and expenses other than above		465,366.54
Less:	Effects of income tax	− 2,470,566.03
	Effects on minority interests	
Total		14,965,350.91

(...) E E A E A D EA G E A E

RMB

	E	B	D
	(%)		
Net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company	7.43	0.51	0.51
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company excluding non-recurring items	7.33	0.50	0.50