

## XII. Related Situation of Bonds

☐Applicable    ☒Inapplicable

## XIII. Financial Report

### 1. Audit report

Whether the semiannual report has been audited

☐Yes    ☒No

### 2. Financial statement

The unit in the statements of the financial notes is RMB Yuan.

#### 1. Consolidated balance sheet

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

June 30, 2025

Unit: yuan

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets:			
Monetary fund	7.1	1,839,091,128	1,797,848,130
Settlement reserves			
Lending funds			
Tradable financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable	7.2	27,600	1,036,243
Accounts receivable	7.3	181,953,878	270,829,601
Receivables financing	7.4	209,353,041	230,960,211
Advance payment	7.5	42,889,090	60,631,575
Premium receivable			
Reinsurance accounts receivable			
Receivable reserves for reinsurance contract			
Other receivables	7.6	157,384,720	264,598,394
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Redemptory monetary capital for sale			
Inventories	7.7	2,959,823,407	2,904,070,556

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Including: Data resource			
Contract assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets	7.8	65,707,977	80,383,241
Total current assets		5,456,230,841	5,610,357,951
Non-current assets:			
Offering loans and imprest			
Debt investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	7.9	31,846,660	34,864,748
Other investments in equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate	7.10	20,735,590	21,960,451
Fixed assets	7.11	5,436,526,847	5,551,671,795
Construction in progress	7.12	4,182,026	10,177,372
Productive biological assets	7.13	64,372,757	66,483,964
Oil-and-gas assets			
Right-of-use assets	7.14	64,049,882	71,761,262
Intangible assets	7.15	519,630,697	527,706,383
Including: Data resource			
Development expenditure			
Including: Data resource			
Goodwill	7.16	101,149,082	101,149,082
Long-term prepaid expenses	7.17	289,627,226	298,793,702
Deferred income tax assets	7.18	187,984,879	221,993,099
Other non-current assets	7.19	2,572,310	3,554,409
Total non-current assets		6,722,677,956	6,910,116,267
Total assets		12,178,908,797	12,520,474,218
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans	7.21	214,934,685	216,140,346
Borrowings from the Central Bank			
Borrowing funds			
Tradable financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable			
Accounts payable	7.22	349,303,625	417,510,439
Advances from customers			
Contract liabilities	7.23	116,410,398	128,090,353
Financial assets sold for repurchase			

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deposits from customers and interbank			
Receivings from vicariously traded securities			
Receivings from vicariously sold securities			
Employee remunerations payable	7.24	109,786,554	166,704,917
Taxes and dues payable	7.25	126,448,511	189,147,054
Other payables	7.26	334,077,157	398,149,521
Including: Interest payable			
Dividends payable	7.26	420,120	
Handling charges and commissions payable			
Dividend payable for reinsurance			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	7.27	79,528,135	79,949,769
Other current liabilities	7.28	15,294,285	40,764,242
Total current liabilities		1,345,783,350	1,636,456,641
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			
Long-term borrowings	7.29	77,915,455	50,637,203
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities	7.30	20,943,922	27,542,829
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee remunerations payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income	7.31	25,886,226	25,938,817
Deferred income tax liabilities	7.18	6,833,097	7,344,165
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		131,578,700	111,463,014
Total liabilities		1,477,362,050	1,747,919,655
Owner's equities:			
Capital stock	7.32	671,823,900	671,823,900
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital surplus	7.33	482,143,547	482,143,547
Minus: Treasury stock	7.34	77,854,909	70,704,426
Other comprehensive income	7.35	-26,131,634	-39,714,972
Special reserves			
Surplus reserves	7.36	342,732,000	342,732,000
General risk preparation			
Undistributed profit	7.37	9,149,795,952	9,232,928,370

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total owner's equities attributable to the parent company		10,542,508,856	10,619,208,419
Minority equity		159,037,891	153,346,144
Total owner's equities		10,701,546,747	10,772,554,563
Total liabilities and owner's equities		12,178,908,797	12,520,474,218

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei

## 2. Balance sheet of the parent company

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

Unit: yuan

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets:			
Monetary fund		885,870,818	876,557,848
Tradable financial assets			
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable			
Accounts receivable	18.1	1,331,912	226,796
Receivables financing		22,029,644	13,110,297
Advance payment		885	5,526,029
Other receivables	18.2	577,999,876	952,762,563
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividends receivable		3,781,080	130,000,000
Inventories		419,160,907	396,334,804
Including: Data resource			
Contract assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets due within one year			
Other current assets		24,956,102	
Total current assets		1,931,350,144	2,244,518,337
Non-current assets:			
Debt investments			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long-term equity investments	18.3	7,689,232,919	7,689,232,919
Other investments in equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate		20,735,590	21,960,451
Fixed assets		166,907,689	176,158,046
Construction in progress			
Productive biological assets		18,521,863	20,075,933
Oil-and-gas assets			
Right-of-use assets		5,683,386	6,985,971
Intangible assets		68,433,435	69,806,357
Including: Data resource			
Development expenditure			
Including: Data resource			
Goodwill			
Long-term prepaid expenses			
Deferred income tax assets		2,095,422	2,624,459
Other non-current assets		1,832,430,000	1,864,430,003
Total non-current assets		9,804,040,304	9,851,274,139
Total assets		11,735,390,448	12,095,792,476
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans		50,000,000	50,000,000
Tradable financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Bills payable			
Accounts payable		39,861,341	92,990,317
Advances from customers			
Contract liabilities			
Employee remunerations payable		59,086,644	68,033,360
Taxes and dues payable		7,406,091	2,010,276
Other payables		522,387,588	584,915,573

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Including: Interest payable			
Dividends payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		2,669,689	2,199,212
Other current liabilities			
Total current liabilities		681,411,353	800,148,738
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities		3,172,040	5,115,806
Long-term accounts payable			
Long-term employee remuneration payable			
Estimated liabilities			
Deferred income		177,355	1,398,701
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		3,349,395	6,514,507
Total liabilities		684,760,748	806,663,245
Owner's equities:			
Capital stock		671,823,900	671,823,900
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred stock			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital surplus		519,382,073	519,382,073
Minus: Treasury stock		77,854,909	70,704,426
Other comprehensive income			
Special reserves			
Surplus reserves		342,732,000	342,732,000

Item	Note	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Undistributed profit		9,594,546,636	9,825,895,684
Total owner's equities		11,050,629,700	11,289,129,231
Total liabilities and owner's equities		11,735,390,448	12,095,792,476

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei

### 3. Consolidated profit statement

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

Unit: yuan

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
1. Total operating income		1,470,576,177	1,522,309,436
Including: Operating income	7.38	1,470,576,177	1,522,309,436
Interest income			
Earned premium			
Handling fee and commission income			
2. Total operating costs		1,213,880,507	1,243,403,652
Including: Operating costs	7.38	592,806,258	595,748,730
Interest expenditure			
Handling fees and commission expenditure			
Premium rebate			
Net amount of indemnity expenditure			
Net amount of the withdrawn reserve fund for insurance contract			
Policy bonus payment			
Reinsurance expenditures			
Taxes and surcharges	7.39	97,851,440	112,820,607
Selling expenses	7.40	402,150,816	391,916,515
Administrative expenses	7.41	126,647,959	132,945,615
Research and development expenses	7.42	9,071,966	6,748,675
Financial expenses	7.43	-14,647,932	3,223,510
Including: Interest expenses		5,528,569	9,918,886
Interest income		5,914,026	12,390,815
Plus: Other profit	7.44	19,258,546	33,630,640
Investment profit (loss is listed with "-")	7.45	-3,018,088	-1,932,092

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
Including: Investment profit for joint-run business and joint venture		-3,018,088	-1,932,092
Financial assets measured at amortized cost cease to be recognized as income			
Exchange income (loss is listed with “-”)			
Net exposure hedge income (loss is listed with “-”)			
Income from fair value changes (loss is listed with “-”)			
Credit impairment loss (loss is listed with “-”)	7.46	1,549,058	4,083,362
Asset impairment loss (loss is listed with “-”)	7.47	-2,093,965	-1,024,683
Income from asset disposal (loss is listed with “-”)	7.48	361,014	4,647
3. Operating profit (loss is listed with “-”)		272,752,235	313,667,658
Plus: Non-operating income	7.49	917,633	1,677,625
Minus: Non-operating expenses	7.50	589,363	611,583
4. Total profits (total loss is listed with “-”)		273,080,505	314,733,700
Minus: Income tax expenses	7.51	81,765,775	92,758,345
5. Net profit (net loss is listed with “-”)		191,314,730	221,975,355
(1) Classification by operation continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operation (net loss is listed with “-”)		191,314,730	221,975,355
2. Net profit from terminating operation (net loss is listed with “-”)			
(2) Classification by ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company		185,597,142	221,177,382
2. Minority interest income		5,717,588	797,973
6. Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income	7.52	14,870,571	-11,182,076
Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to owner of the parent company		13,583,338	-10,069,669
(1) Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss later			
1. Changes after remeasuring and resetting the benefit plans			



Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
2. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method			
3. Changes in the fair value of other investments in equity instruments			
4. Changes in the fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk			
5. Other			
(2) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss later		13,583,338	-10,069,669
1. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method			
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments			
3. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
4. Provision for credit impairment of other credit investments			
5. Provision for cash-flow hedge			
6. Difference in translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statement		13,583,338	-10,069,669
7. Other			
Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		1,287,233	-1,112,407
7. Total comprehensive income		206,185,301	210,793,279
Attributable to owner of the parent company		199,180,480	211,107,713
Attributable to minority shareholders		7,004,821	-314,434
8. Earnings per share:			
(1) Basic earnings per share		0.28	0.32
(2) Diluted earnings per share		0.28	0.32

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei

#### 4. Profit statement of the parent company

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

Unit: yuan

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
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Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
1. Operating income	18.4	162,594,967	185,899,536
Minus: Operating costs	18.4	145,265,979	166,106,938
Taxes and surcharges		3,077,351	4,511,741
Selling expenses			
Administrative expenses		24,273,338	31,118,671
Research and development expenses		1,672,191	399,923
Financial expenses		-3,745,617	-8,236,589
Including: Interest expenses		890,133	2,318,915
Interest income		7,868,873	4,102,498
Plus: Other profit		1,319,967	608,617
Investment profit (loss is listed with “-”)	18.5	46,246,053	164,552,732
Including: Investment profit for joint-run business and joint venture			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost cease to be recognized as income (loss is listed with “-”)			
Net exposure hedge income (loss is listed with “-”)			
Income from fair value changes (loss is listed with “-”)			
Credit impairment loss (loss is listed with “-”)		-288	-1,262
Asset impairment loss (loss is listed with “-”)			
Income from asset disposal (loss is listed with “-”)			
2. Operating profit (loss is listed with “-”)		39,617,457	157,158,939
Plus: Non-operating income		194,320	415,749
Minus: Non-operating expenses		159,997	505,099
3. Total profits (total loss is listed with “-”)		39,651,780	157,069,589
Minus: Income tax expenses		2,271,268	-248,882
4. Net profit (net loss is listed with “-”)		37,380,512	157,318,471

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
(1) Net profit from continuing operation (net loss is listed with “-”)		37,380,512	157,318,471
(2) Net profit from terminating operation (net loss is listed with “-”)			
5. Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income			
(1) Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss later			
1. Changes after re-measuring and resetting the benefit plans			
2. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method			
3. Changes in the fair value of other investments in equity instruments			
4. Changes in the fair value of the enterprise’s own credit risk			
5. Other			
(2) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss later			
1. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method			
2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments			
3. Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
4. Provision for credit impairment of other credit investments			
5. Provision for cash-flow hedge			
6. Difference in translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statement			
7. Other			
6. Total comprehensive income		37,380,512	157,318,471
7. Earnings per share:			
(1) Basic earnings per share		0.06	0.23
(2) Diluted earnings per share		0.06	0.23

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei

**5. Consolidated cash flow statement**

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

Unit: yuan

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
1. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from sales of goods and rendering of services		1,660,826,081	1,866,371,505
Net increase in customer and interbank deposits			
Net increase in borrowings from central bank			
Net increase in borrowings from other financial institutions			
Cash received from receiving insurance premium of original insurance contract			
Net cash received from reinsurance business			
Net increase in policy holder deposits and investment funds			
Cash received from collecting interest, handling fees and commissions			
Net increase in borrowing funds			
Net increase in repurchased business funds			
Net cash received for buying and selling securities			
Tax refund received		26,792,333	16,377,257
Other cash received related to operating activities	7.53	33,768,838	48,893,252
Subtotal of cash flows of operating activities		1,721,387,252	1,931,642,014
Cash paid for goods and services		673,020,392	758,417,685
Net increase in customer loans and advances			
Net increase in deposits in central bank and interbank deposits			
Cash paid to original insurance contract payments			
Net increase in lending funds			
Cash paid to interest, handling fees and commissions			
Cash paid to policy bonus			
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		224,360,824	264,499,866
Cash paid for taxes and expenses		339,863,955	408,101,346
Other cash paid related to operating activities	7.53	244,720,953	296,742,753

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
Sub-total of cash outflows of operating activities		1,481,966,124	1,727,761,650
Net cash flow from operating activities		239,421,128	203,880,364
2. Cash flow from investing activities:			
Cash received from disinvestment			
Cash received from withdrawal of fixed deposits		39,000,000	413,000,000
Cash received from obtaining investment income			
Cash received from obtaining interest income		604,684	2,589,064
Cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		110,034,498	80,843
Net cash received from disposal of branch and other business unit			
Other cash received related to investing activities			
Subtotal of cash flows of investment activities		149,639,182	415,669,907
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		38,733,880	67,893,118
Cash for investment			
Cash paid for purchasing fixed deposits		18,000,000	246,000,000
Net increase in hypothecated loan			
Net cash paid for acquiring branch and other business unit			
Other cash paid related to investment activities			
Subtotal of cash outflows of investment activities		56,733,880	313,893,118
Net cash flow from investing activities		92,905,302	101,776,789
3. Cash flow from financing activities			
Cash received from acquiring investment			
Including: Cash received from acquiring minority shareholders investment by branch			
Cash received from acquiring loans		221,495,666	307,063,337
Other cash received related to financing activities			
Subtotal cash flows of financing activities		221,495,666	307,063,337
Cash paid for paying debts		202,716,654	484,652,320
Cash paid for distributing dividend and profit or paying interest		273,324,036	359,372,568

Item	Note	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
Including: Dividend and profit paid to minority shareholders by branch			
Other cash paid related to financing activities		18,237,867	167,730,790
Subtotal of cash outflows of financing activities		494,278,557	1,011,755,678
Net cash flow from financing activities		-272,782,891	-704,692,341
4. Influences of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents		1,469,544	-1,131,315
5. Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		61,013,083	-400,166,503
Plus: Balance at the beginning of the period of cash and cash equivalents		1,717,727,551	1,963,155,752
6. Balance at the end of the period of cash and cash equivalents		1,778,740,634	1,562,989,249

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei

## 6. Cash flow statement of the parent company

Compiling unit: Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

Unit: yuan

Item	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
1. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from sales of goods and rendering of services	198,308,091	251,492,494
Tax refund received		
Other cash received related to operating activities	6,891,241	8,000,504
Subtotal of cash flows of operating activities	205,199,332	259,492,998
Cash paid for goods and services	163,211,040	137,448,769
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	27,267,075	34,244,388
Cash paid for taxes and expenses	14,046,037	23,228,320
Other cash paid related to operating activities	27,817,643	28,704,858
Sub-total of cash outflows of operating activities	232,341,795	223,626,335
Net cash flow from operating activities	-27,142,463	35,866,663
2. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Cash received from disinvestment		

Item	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
Cash received from withdrawal of fixed deposits	39,000,000	413,000,000
Cash received from obtaining investment income	170,723,485	161,104,967
Cash received from obtaining interest income	604,684	2,589,064
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	110,027,000	
Net cash received from disposal of branch and other business unit		
Other cash received related to investing activities	37,406,810	20,000,000
Subtotal of cash flows of investment activities	357,761,979	596,694,031
Cash paid to acquiring fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	2,593,416	3,193,066
Cash for investment		1,883,538
Cash paid for purchasing fixed deposits	18,000,000	246,000,000
Net cash paid for acquiring branch and other business unit		
Other cash paid related to investment activities	2,000,000	198,200,000
Subtotal of cash outflows of investment activities	22,593,416	449,276,604
Net cash flow from investing activities	335,168,563	147,417,427
3. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Cash received from acquiring investment		
Cash received from acquiring loans		
Other cash received related to financing activities		
Subtotal cash flows of financing activities		
Cash paid for debts		100,000,000
Cash paid to distribute dividend, profit or pay interest	269,303,366	347,324,780
Other cash paid related to financing activities	8,956,456	155,356,609
Subtotal of cash outflows of financing activities	278,259,822	602,681,389
Net cash flow from financing activities	-278,259,822	-602,681,389

Item	Sum of this period	Sum of prior period
4. Influences of exchange rate fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents		
5. Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	29,766,278	-419,397,299
Plus: Balance at the beginning of the period of cash and cash equivalents	797,907,848	988,284,544
6. Balance at the end of the period of cash and cash equivalents	827,674,126	568,887,245

Legal Representative: Zhou Hongjiang    Accounting Supervisor: Jiang Jianxun    Accounting Department Manager: Guo Cuimei



## 7. Consolidated owner's equities changing list

Unit: yuan

Item	This period														
	Owner's equities of the parent company													Minority equity	Total owner's equities
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserves	Minus: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves	General risk preparation	Undistributed profits	Others	Subtotal		
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	Others											
1. Balance at the end of last year	671,823,900				482,143,547	70,704,426	-39,714,972		342,732,000		9,232,928,370		10,619,208,419	153,346,144	10,772,554,563
Plus: Accounting policies changing															
Previous error correction															
Others															
2. Balance at the beginning of this year	671,823,900				482,143,547	70,704,426	-39,714,972		342,732,000		9,232,928,370		10,619,208,419	153,346,144	10,772,554,563
3. Increased or decreased amount in this period (reducing amount is listed with “-”)						7,150,483	13,583,338				-83,132,418		-76,699,563	5,691,747	-71,007,816
(1) Total comprehensive income							13,583,338				185,597,142		199,180,480	7,004,821	206,185,301
(2) Owner's invested and reduced capital						7,150,483							-7,150,483		-7,150,483
1. Owner's invested common stock						7,150,483							-7,150,483		-7,150,483
2. Other equity instrument holders' invested capital															
3. Amount of shares paid and reckoned in owner's equities															
4. Others															
(3) Profit distribution											-268,729,560		-268,729,560	-1,313,074	-270,042,634
1. Accrued surplus reserves															
2. Accrued general risk preparation															
3. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)											-268,729,560		-268,729,560	-1,313,074	-270,042,634
4. Others															
(4) Internal transfer of owner's equities															
1. Capital reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)															
2. Surplus reserves transferred and															

increased capital (or capital stock)															
3. Surplus reserves covering deficit															
4. Retained earnings carried over from the benefit plan variation															
5. Retained earnings carried over from other comprehensive income															
6. Others															
(5) Special reserves															
1. Withdrawal in this period															
2. Usage in this period															
(6) Others															
4. Balance at the end of this period	671,823,900				482,143,547	77,854,909	-26,131,634		342,732,000		9,149,795,952		10,542,508,856	159,037,891	10,701,546,747

Unit: yuan

Item	Last period														
	Owner's equities of the parent company													Minority equity	Total owner's equities
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserves	Minus: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves	General risk preparation	Undistributed profits	Others	Subtotal		
Preferred stock		Perpetual bonds	Others												
1. Balance at the end of last year	692, 249, 559				651, 086, 707	103, 411, 919	−14, 784, 677		342, 732, 000		9, 273, 629, 318		10, 841, 500, 988	149, 024, 807	10, 990, 525, 795
Plus: Accounting policies changing															
Previous error correction															
Other															
2. Balance at the beginning of this year	692, 249, 559				651, 086, 707	103, 411, 919	−14, 784, 677		342, 732, 000		9, 273, 629, 318		10, 841, 500, 988	149, 024, 807	10, 990, 525, 795
3. Increased or decreased amount in this period (reducing amount is					24, 347, 496	147, 512, 204	−10, 069, 669				−124, 732, 862		−257, 967, 239	−1, 800, 174	−259, 767, 413

listed with “-”)																
(1) Total comprehensive income							-10, 069, 669					221, 177, 382		211, 107, 713	-314, 434	210, 793, 279
(2) Owner’s invested and reduced capital					24, 347, 496	147, 512, 204								-123, 164, 708	-1, 102, 655	-124, 267, 363
1. Owner’s invested common stock						150, 932, 125								-150, 932, 126		-150, 932, 126
2. Other equity instrument holders’ invested capital																
3. Amount of shares paid and reckoned in owner’s equities					25, 146, 195	-3, 419, 921								28, 566, 117		28, 566, 117
4. Others					-798, 699									-798, 699	-1, 102, 655	-1, 901, 354
(3) Profit distribution												-345, 910, 244		-345, 910, 244	-383, 085	-346, 293, 329
1. Accrued surplus reserves																
2. Accrued general risk preparation																
3. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)												-345, 910, 244		-345, 910, 244	-383, 085	-346, 293, 329
4. Others																
(4) Internal transfer of owner’s equities																
1. Capital reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)																

2. Surplus reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)															
3. Surplus reserves covering deficit															
4. Retained earnings carried over from the benefit plan amount															
5. Retained earnings carried over from other comprehensive income															
6. Others															
(5) Special reserves															
1. Accrual in this period															
2. Usage in this period															
(6) Other															
4. Balance at the end of this period					675,434,203	250,924,123	-24,854,346		342,732,000		9,148,896,456		10,583,533,749	147,224,633	10,730,758,382

## 8. Owner's equities changing list of the parent company

Unit: yuan

Item	This period											
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserves	Minus: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves	Undistributed profits	Others	Total owner's equities
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	Others								
1. Balance at the end of last year	671,823,900				519,382,073	70,704,426			342,732,000	9,825,895,684		11,289,129,231
Plus: Accounting policies changing												
Previous error correction												
Others												
2. Balance at the beginning of this year	671,823,900				519,382,073	70,704,426			342,732,000	9,825,895,684		11,289,129,231
3. Increased or decreased amount in this period (reducing amount is listed with “-”)						7,150,483				-231,349,048		-238,499,531
(1) Total comprehensive income										37,380,512		37,380,512
(2) Owner’s invested and reduced capital						7,150,483						-7,150,483
1. Owner’s invested common stock						7,150,483						-7,150,483
2. Other equity instrument holder’s invested capital												
3. Amount of shares paid and reckoned in owner’s equities												
4. Others												
(3) Profit distribution										-268,729,560		-268,729,560
1. Accrued surplus reserves												
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-268,729,560		-268,729,560
3. Others												
(4) Internal transfer of owner’s equities												
1. Capital reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)												
2. Surplus reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)												
3. Surplus reserves covering deficit												
4. Retained earnings carried over from the benefit plan amount												

5. Retained earnings carried over from other comprehensive income												
6. Others												
(5) Special reserves												
1. Accrual in this period												
2. Usage in this period												
(6) Others												
4. Balance at the end of this period	671,823,900				519,382,073	77,854,909			342,732,000	9,594,546,636		11,050,629,700

Unit: yuan

Item	Last period											
	Capital stock	Other equity instruments			Capital reserves	Minus: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserves	Undistributed profits	Others	Total owner's equities
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	Others								
1. Balance at the end of last year	692, 249, 559				687, 544, 350	103, 411, 919			342, 732, 000	9, 686, 541, 315		11, 305, 655, 305
Plus: Accounting policies changing												
Previous error correction												
Others												
2. Balance at the beginning of this year	692, 249, 559				687, 544, 350	103, 411, 919			342, 732, 000	9, 686, 541, 315		11, 305, 655, 305
3. Increased or decreased amount in this period (reducing amount is listed with "-")					25, 128, 379	147, 512, 204				-188, 591, 773		-310, 975, 598
(1) Total comprehensive income										157, 318, 471		157, 318, 471
(2) Owner's invested and reduced capital					25, 128, 379	147, 512, 204						-122, 383, 825
1. Owner's invested common stock						150, 932, 125						-150, 932, 126
2. Other equity instrument holder's invested capital												
3. Amount of shares paid and reckoned in owner's equities					25, 146, 195	-3, 419, 921						28, 566, 117

4. Others					-17,816							-17,816
(3) Profit distribution										-345,910,244		-345,910,244
1. Accrued surplus reserves												
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-345,910,244		-345,910,244
3. Others												
(4) Internal transfer of owner's equities												
1. Capital reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)												
2. Surplus reserves transferred and increased capital (or capital stock)												
3. Surplus reserves covering deficit												
4. Retained earnings carried over from the benefit plan amount												
5. Retained earnings carried over from other comprehensive income												
6. Other												
(5) Special reserves												
1. Accrual in this period												
2. Usage in this period												
(6) Others												
4. Balance at the end of this period	692,249,559				712,672,729	250,924,123			342,732,000	9,497,949,542		10,994,679,707

### 3. Company profile

Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd. (the “Company” or the “Joint-stock Company”) was incorporated as a joint-stock limited company in accordance with the *Company Law* of the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) in the merger and reorganization carried out by Yantai Changyu Group Co., Ltd. (“Changyu Group”) with its assets and liabilities in relation to wine business. The Company and its subsidiary companies (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Group”) are engaged in the production and sale of wine, brandy and sparkling wine, planting and purchase of grapes, development of tourism resources, etc. The registered address of the Company is Yantai City, Shandong Province, and the office address of the headquarters is 56 Dama Road, Zhifu District, Yantai City, Shandong Province.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company issued 671,823,900 shares accumulatively. Refer to Note 7.32 for details.

The parent company of the Group is Changyu Group incorporated in China, which was ultimately and actually controlled by four parties, including Yantai Guofeng Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd., ILLVA Saronno Holding Spa, International Finance Corporation and Yantai Yuhua Investment & Development Co., Ltd.

The financial statement and the consolidated financial statement of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors in August 26, 2025.

The details of scope of the consolidated financial statement in this period can be seen in Note 10 “Equity in other entities”.

### 4. Preparation basis of financial statement

#### 1. Preparation basis

The Company prepares the financial statement on the basis of continuous operation.

#### 2. Continuous operation

The Group has appraised the ability of continuous operation for 12 months from June 30, 2025, and no issues or situations causing major doubts to this ability are found. Therefore, this financial statement is prepared on the basis of the continuous operation assumption.

### 5. Main accounting policies and accounting estimates

#### 1. Statement on compliance with ASBE

This financial statement fulfills the requirement of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (ASBE) issued by the Ministry of Finance and gives a true and integrated view of the consolidated financial status and the financial status as at June 30, 2025, as well as the consolidated operating result, the operating result, the consolidated cash flow and the cash flow of the Company from January to June 2025.



In addition, the financial statement of the Company also complies with the related disclosure requirements for statement and its notes stipulated by *Preparation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 – General Provisions on Financial Reports* (2014 Revision) by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “CSRC”).

## 2. Accounting period

The accounting year is from January 1 to December 31 in Gregorian calendar.

## 3. Operating cycle

The operating cycle refers to the period from the enterprise purchases the assets used for processing to the cash or cash equivalent is realized. The operating cycle of the Company is 12 months.

## 4. Recording currency

Since Renminbi (RMB) is the currency of the main economic environment in which the Company and the domestic subsidiary companies thereof are situated, the Company and the subsidiary companies thereof adopt RMB as the recording currency. The overseas subsidiary companies thereof determine EUR, CLP and AUD as the recording currency according to the main economic environment in which they are situated. The currency in this financial statement prepared by the Group is RMB.

## 5. Determination method and selection criteria for significant standards

Item	Significant standards
Other significant payables / accounts payable with an aging of over 1 year	Single of other payables / accounts payable with an aging of over 1 year exceeding 0.5% of the Group's total liabilities
Significant construction in progress	Single of construction in progress with the carrying amount exceeding 0.5% of the Group's noncurrent assets
Significant non-wholly-owned subsidiary	Non-wholly-owned subsidiary with the book value of net assets attributable to minority shareholders exceeding 0.5% of the Group's net assets
Significant joint venture or associate	Long-term equity investment in a single joint venture or associate with a carrying amount exceeding 0.5% of the Group's net assets
Significant cash flows from investing activities	Single of cash flows with the amount exceeding 0.5% of the Group's total assets

## 6. Accounting treatment method for business combination under common control and non-common control

If the Group obtains control over one or more enterprises (or a group of assets or net assets) and such transaction or event constitutes a business, it shall be accounted for as a business combination. Business combinations are classified into business combination under common

control and business combination under non-common control.

For a business combination not under common control, when assessing whether the acquired set of assets or net assets constitutes a business, the acquirer may consider applying the “concentration test” as a simplified assessment. If the acquired set passes the concentration test, it shall be determined not to constitute a business. If it does not pass the concentration test, it shall be assessed against the business criteria.

When the Group acquires a set of assets or net assets that does not constitute a business, the acquisition cost shall be allocated to the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired at their relative fair values on the acquisition date, rather than applying the accounting treatment for a business combination.

### **(1) Business combination under common control**

A business combination under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or same multiple parties before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory. The assets and liabilities obtained by the combining party in the business combination shall be measured on the basis of the carrying amount in the ultimate controlling party’s consolidated financial statement as at the combination date. Where there is a difference between the Group’s share of carrying amount of the net assets acquired and the carrying amount of the combination consideration paid (or the total par value of the shares issued), the deficit shall be applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits. If the stock premium in capital surplus is not sufficient to offset, the deficit shall be applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits. The direct related expenses incurred for the business combination shall be included in the current profit and loss when incurred. The combination date is the date on which the combining party actually obtains control of the combined party.

### **(2) Business combination under non-common control**

A business combination under non-common control is a business combination in which all of the combining parties are not ultimately controlled by the same party or same multiple parties before and after the combination. The sum of fair values of the assets paid by the Group, as the acquirer, (including the acquiree’s equity the Group held before the acquisition date), liabilities incurred or assumed, and the equity securities issued on the acquisition date in exchange for the control over the acquiree, shall deduct the fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets acquired in the combination on the acquisition date. After considering the effect of related deferred income taxes, if the difference is positive, it shall be recognized as goodwill; and if it is negative, it shall be included in the current profit and loss. The direct expenses incurred for the business combination by the Group shall be included in the current profit and loss. All the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which are obtained from the acquiree and meet the recognition conditions shall be confirmed by the Group on the acquisition date according to the fair value thereof. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer actually obtains control of the acquiree.

For a business combination involving entities not under common control and achieved in

stages, the Group re-measures its previously-held equity interest in the acquiree to its acquisition-date fair value, and recognizes any resulting difference between the fair value and the carrying amount as investment income or other comprehensive income for the current period. Other comprehensive income and other changes in owner's equities that can be reclassified into profit or loss under the equity method of accounting for the equity interest of the acquiree held before acquisition date shall be transferred to current investment income on the purchase date; and if equity interests of the acquiree held before acquisition date are equity instrument investments measured at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income, other comprehensive income recognized before acquisition date shall be transferred to retained earnings on acquisition date.

## **7. Determination standard of control and compiling methods of consolidated financial statement**

### **(1) General principles**

The consolidation scope of the consolidated financial statements is determined based on control, including the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Control refers to the Group's power over the investee, enjoying variable returns through participation in related activities of the investee, and having the ability to use its power over the investee to influence its return amount. When determining whether the Group has power over the investee, the Group only considers substantive rights related to the investee (including substantive rights enjoyed by the Group itself and other parties). The financial condition, operating performance, and cash flows of the subsidiaries shall be included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of control to the date of control termination.

The equity, profit and loss, and total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders of the subsidiaries shall be separately presented in the shareholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheet and the net profit and total comprehensive income section of the consolidated profit statement.

If the current losses shared by minority shareholders of the subsidiaries exceed their share of the subsidiaries' initial owner's equity, the balance shall still be offset against the minority equity.

When the accounting period or accounting policies of a subsidiary are different from those of the Company, the Company has made necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary based on the Company's own accounting period or accounting policies. All intra-group transactions and balances during the combination, including unrealized intra-group transactions gains and losses, have been offset. If there is evidence that unrealized losses incurred in intra-group transactions are related to impairment losses of assets, the full amount of such losses shall be recognized.

### **(2) Subsidiaries acquired through a business combination**

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control, when preparing the consolidated financial statements for current period, based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the combined subsidiary in the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party, the combined subsidiary shall be

deemed to be included in the consolidation scope of the Company when the ultimate controlling party of the Company begins to exercise control over it, and the initial balance and the comparative figures of the consolidated financial statements shall be correspondingly adjusted.

Where a subsidiary is acquired through a business combination involving entities not under common control, when preparing the consolidated financial statements for current period, based on the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiary determined on the acquisition date, the acquired subsidiary shall be included in the consolidation scope of the Company from the acquisition date.

### **(3) Disposal of subsidiaries**

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, any resulting disposal gains or losses are recognized as investment income for the current period. The remaining equity investment is re-measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost, any resulting gains or losses are also recognized as investment income for the current period.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary in multiple transactions in which it disposes of its long-term equity investment in the subsidiary in stages, the following are considered to determine whether the Group should account for the multiple transactions as a bundled transaction:

- arrangements are entered into at the same time or in contemplation of each other;
- arrangements work together to achieve an overall commercial effect;
- the occurrence of one arrangement is dependent on the occurrence of at least one other arrangement;
- one arrangement considered on its own is not economically justified, but it is economically justified when considered together with other arrangements.

If each of the multiple transactions does not form part of a bundled transaction, the transactions conducted before the loss of control of the subsidiary are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for partial disposal of equity investment in subsidiaries where control is retained.

If each of the multiple transactions forms part of a bundled transaction, each transaction shall be treated as a transaction for disposing of the existing subsidiary and losing control. The difference between the disposal price and the net carrying value of the subsidiary that is continuously calculated from the acquisition date corresponding to the disposal investment before losing control shall be included in other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and be transferred when losing control to profit or loss of the period losing control.

### **(4) Changes in minority equity**

The difference between the cost of long-term equity investment acquired by the Company

through the purchase of minority equity and the net asset share of the subsidiary calculated based on the newly increased shareholding ratio, as well as the difference between the disposal price obtained from partial disposal of equity investment in the subsidiary without losing control and the net asset share of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of long-term equity investment, shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (share premium) in the consolidated balance sheet. And if the capital reserve (share premium) is insufficient to offset, the deficit shall be applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits.

## **8. Determination standard of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits that can be used for payment at any time, and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## **9. Foreign currency transaction and foreign currency statement translation**

When the Group receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are generally recognized in current profit or loss, unless they arise from the re-translation of the principal and interest of specific borrowings for the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

In translating the financial statements of a foreign operation, assets and liabilities of foreign operation are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Equity items, excluding undistributed profit and the translation differences in other comprehensive income, are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates at the transaction date. Income and expenses in the income statement are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates at the transaction date. The resulting translation differences generated by the above conversion are recognized in other comprehensive income. The translation differences accumulated in other comprehensive income with respect to a foreign operation are transferred to profit or loss in the period when the foreign operation is disposed.

## **10. Financial instruments**

Financial instruments include cash at bank and on hand, investments in debt and equity securities other than those classified as long-term equity investments, receivables, lease receivables, payables, loans and borrowings and share capital.

### **(1) Recognition and initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities**

A financial asset and financial liability is recognized in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) and financial liability is measured initially at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, any related directly attributable transaction costs are charged to profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, any related attributable transaction costs are included in their initial costs. Accounts receivable containing no significant financing component or not considering financing component of contracts that do not exceed one year are measured initially at transaction prices determined by the accounting policies set out in Note 5.22.

## **(2) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets**

### **(a) Classification of financial assets of this Group**

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. The instrument meets the definition of equity from the perspective of the issuer.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at

FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The business model refers to how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the Group's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Group determines the business model for managing the financial assets according to the facts and based on the specific business objective for managing the financial assets determined by the Group's key management personnel.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The Group also assesses whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

#### (b) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

##### - Financial assets at FVTPL

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss unless the financial assets are part of a hedging relationship.

##### - Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship shall be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized and reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

##### - Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

##### - Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On

derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

### **(3) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL or amortized cost by the Group.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading (including derivative financial liability) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss, unless the financial liabilities are part of a hedging relationship.

- Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### **(4) Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately in the balance sheet, and are not offset. However, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts;
- The Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

### **(5) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial asset is derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- the financial asset has been transferred and the Group transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the financial asset has been transferred, although the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognized in current profit or loss:



- the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred measured at the date of derecognition;
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and, when the transferred financial asset is a debt investment at FVOCI, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized directly in other comprehensive income for the part derecognized.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or part of it) is extinguished.

## **(6) Impairment**

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value, including debt investments or equity securities at FVPL, equity securities designated at FVOCI and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

### **Measurement of ECLs**

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

ECLs within the next 12 months refers to the ECLs that may occur due to a financial instrument default event within 12 months after the balance sheet date (if the expected duration of the financial instrument is less than 12 months, it is within the expected duration), and is a part of the ECLs for the entire duration.

For bills receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable financing generated from daily business activities such as selling goods and providing services, loss allowance always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the balance sheet date.

For assets other than bills receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable financing that meet one of the following conditions, loss allowance are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes a loss allowance

equal to lifetime ECLs:

- If the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date; or
- If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Bad debt provision for accounts receivable

(a) Combination categories and determination criteria for bad debt provision based on credit risk characteristics

Bills receivable	According to the different credit risk characteristics of the acceptor, the Group divides bills receivable into two combinations: bank acceptance bills and commercial acceptance bills.
Accounts receivable	Based on the historical experience of this Group, there is no significant difference in the occurrence of losses among different segmented customer groups. Therefore, this Group considers all accounts receivable as a combination and does not further differentiate between different customer groups when calculating the bad debt provision for accounts receivable.
Accounts receivable financing	The accounts receivable financing of this Group is for accounts receivable bank acceptance bills with dual holding purposes. Due to the fact that the accepting banks are all banks with high credit ratings, this Group considers all accounts receivable financing as a combination.
Other receivables	The other receivables of this Group mainly include deposits receivable and security deposits. Based on the nature of accounts receivable and the credit risk characteristics of different counterparties, the Group divides other accounts receivable into two combinations, namely: combination of deposits receivable and security deposits, and combination of other accounts receivable.

(b) Determination criteria for single provision of bad debt reserves based on individual provision

For bills receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable financing, and other accounts receivable, the Group usually measures its loss provision based on a combination of credit risk characteristics. If the credit risk characteristics of a counterparty are significantly different from those of other counterparties in the portfolio, or if there is a significant change in the credit risk characteristics of that counterparty, a separate provision for loss shall be made for accounts receivable from that counterparty. For example, when a counterparty experiences serious financial difficulties and the ECL rate of accounts receivable from that counterparty is significantly higher than the ECL rate of its aging range, a separate provision for loss shall be made for it.

Financial instruments that have low credit risk

The credit risk on a financial instrument is considered low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

## Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default at the balance sheet date with that at the date of initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including forward-looking information. In particular, the following information is taken into account:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

## Credit-impaired financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Group having granted to the borrower a concession that would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

## Presentation of allowance for ECL

ECLs are re-measured at each balance sheet date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount

through a loss allowance account, except for debt investments that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income.

#### Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognized as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

### **(7) Equity instrument**

The consideration received from the issuance of equity instruments is recognized in shareholders' equity at the actual issue price, with the related transaction costs deducted from shareholders' equity (capital reserve). And if the capital reserve (share premium) is insufficient to offset, the deficit shall be applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits. Consideration and transaction costs paid by the Company for repurchasing self-issued equity instruments are deducted from shareholders' equity.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, those shares are treated as treasury shares. All expenditure relating to the repurchase is recorded in the cost of the treasury shares, with the transaction recording in the share register. Treasury shares are excluded from profit distributions and are presented as a deduction under shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.

Upon the cancellation of treasury shares, share capital shall be reduced by the total par value of the shares cancelled. Where the cost of the treasury shares exceeds their total par value, the excess shall be applied in sequence against the capital reserve (share premium), the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits. Where the cost of the treasury shares is lower than their total par value, the shortfall shall be credited to the capital reserve (share premium).

## **11. Inventories**

### **(1) Inventory categories**

Inventories include raw materials, work in progress and reusable materials. Inventories are initially measured at cost. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other expenditure incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In addition to the purchase cost of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods include direct labor costs and an appropriate allocation of production overheads.

Agricultural products harvested are reported in accordance with the *Accounting Standard for*

*Business Enterprises No. 1 - Inventories.***(2) Measurement method for issues**

Cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

**(3) Inventory count system**

The Group maintains a perpetual inventory system.

**(4) Amortization method for low-value consumables and packaging materials**

Consumables including low-value consumables and packaging materials are amortized when they are used. The amortization charge is included in the cost of the related assets or recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

**(5) Basis for determining the net realizable value and method for provision for obsolete inventories**

At the balance sheet date, inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale and relevant taxes. The net realizable value of materials held for use in the production is measured based on the net realizable value of the finished goods in which they will be incorporated. The net realizable value of the inventory held to satisfy sales or service contracts is measured based on the contract price, to the extent of the quantities specified in sales contracts, and the excess portion of inventories is measured based on general selling prices.

Any excess of the cost over the net realizable value of each item of inventories is recognized as a provision for impairment, and is recognized in profit or loss.

**(4) Inventory count system**

The Group maintains a perpetual inventory system.

**12. Long-term equity investments****(1) Investment cost determination of long-term equity investments**

(a) Long-term equity investments acquired through a business combination

- The initial cost of a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving entities under common control is the Company's share of the carrying amount of the subsidiary's equity in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the combination date. The difference between the initial investment cost and the carrying amount of the consideration given is adjusted to the share premium in the capital

reserve, with any deficit applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits. For a long-term equity investment in a subsidiary acquired through a business combination achieved in stages which do not form a bundled transaction and involving entities under common control, the Company determines the initial cost of the investment in accordance with the above policies. The difference between this initial cost and the sum of the carrying amount of previously-held investment and the consideration paid for the shares newly acquired is adjusted to capital premium in the capital reserve, with any deficit applied in sequence against the surplus reserve and then the undistributed profits .

- For a long-term equity investment obtained through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the initial cost comprises the aggregate of the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the Company, in exchange for control of the acquiree. For a long-term equity investment obtained through a business combination not involving entities under common control and achieved through multiple transactions in stages which do not form a bundled transaction, the initial cost comprises the carrying amount of the previously-held equity investment in the acquiree immediately before the acquisition date, and the additional investment cost at the acquisition date.

(b) Long-term equity investments acquired other than through a business combination

- A long-term equity investment acquired other than through a business combination is initially recognized at the amount of cash paid if the Group acquires the investment by cash, or at the fair value of the equity securities issued if an investment is acquired by issuing equity securities.

## **(2) Subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition methods of long-term equity investment**

(a) Investments in subsidiaries

In the Company's separate financial statements, long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method unless the investment is classified as held for sale. Except for cash dividends or profit distributions declared but not yet distributed that have been included in the price or consideration paid in obtaining the investments, the Company recognizes its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as investment income for the current period.

The investments in subsidiaries are stated in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses.

For the impairment testing method and impairment provision method of the investments in subsidiaries, refer to Note 5.21.

In the Group's consolidated financial statements, subsidiaries are accounted for in accordance with the policies described in Note 5.6.

(b) Investments in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the Group and other parties have joint control and rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

An associate is an enterprise the Group can exert significant influence on.

A long-term equity investment in a joint venture and associate is accounted for using the equity method for subsequent measurement, unless the investment is classified as held for sale.

The accounting treatments under the equity method adopted by the Group are as follows:

- Where the initial cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognized at cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the investment is initially recognized at the investor's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets, and the difference is recognized in current profit or loss.
- After the acquisition of the investment in joint ventures and associates, the Group recognizes its share of the investee's profit or loss and other comprehensive income as investment income or losses and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. Once the investee declares any cash dividends or profit distributions, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the amount attributable to the Group. Changes in the Group's share of the investee's owners' equity, other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution (referred to as "other changes in owners' equity"), is recognized directly in the Group's equity, and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.
- In calculating its share of the investee's net profits or losses, other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity, the Group recognizes investment income and other comprehensive income after making appropriate adjustments to align the accounting policies or accounting periods with those of the Group based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Unrealized profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures. Unrealized losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains but only to the extent that there is no impairment.
- The Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses of the investee after the

carrying amount of the long-term equity investment and any long-term interest that in substance forms part of the Group's net investment in the associate is reduced to zero, except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to assume additional losses. If the joint venture or the associate subsequently reports net profits, the Group resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

For the impairment testing method and impairment provision method of the investments in joint ventures and associates of this Group, refer to Note 5.21.

### **(3) Criteria for determining the existence of joint control and significant impact over an investee**

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (activities with significant impact on the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The following factors are usually considered when assessing whether the Group can exercise joint control over an investee:

- Whether no single participant party is in a position to control the investee's related activities unilaterally;
- Whether strategic decisions relating to the investee's related activities require the unanimous consent of all participant parties that sharing of control.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee but does not have control or joint control over those policies.

## **13. Investment properties**

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are accounted for using the cost model and stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, and adopts a depreciation or amortization policy for the investment property which is consistent with that for buildings or land use rights, unless the investment property is classified as held for sale. For the impairment testing method and impairment provision method, refer to Note 5.21.

Category	Useful life (years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Plant and buildings	20-40 years	0-5%	2.4%-5.0%



## 14. Fixed assets

### (1) Recognition of fixed assets

Fixed assets represent the tangible assets held by the Group for use in production of goods, supply of services, for rental or for administrative purposes with useful lives over one accounting year.

The initial cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, related taxes, and any attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The initial cost of self-constructed fixed assets is measured in accordance with the policy set out in Note 5.15.

Where the parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives or provide benefits to the Group in a different pattern, thus necessitating use of different depreciation rates or methods, each part is recognized as a separate fixed asset.

For any subsequent cost of fixed assets, including the cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets, when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the Group, it shall be capitalized and included in the cost of fixed assets, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized meanwhile; and the costs related to the day-to-day maintenance of fixed assets shall be recognized in current profit or loss as incurred.

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### (2) Depreciation of fixed assets

The cost of a fixed asset, less its estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the fixed asset is classified as held for sale.

The useful lives, residual value rates and annual depreciation rates of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

Class	Useful life (years)	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Plant and buildings	20-40 years	0-5%	2.4%-5.0%
Machinery equipment	5-30 years	0-5%	3.2%-20.0%
Motor vehicles	4-12 years	0-5%	7.9%-25.0%

Useful lives, estimated residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at least at each

year-end.

**(3) For impairment testing method and impairment provision method, refer to Note 5.21.**

**(4) Disposal of fixed assets**

The Group will derecognize of a fixed asset when meeting one of the following conditions:

- when the fixed asset is holding for disposal; or
- when no future economic benefit is expected to be generated from its use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, and are recognized in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

**15. Construction in progress**

The cost of self-constructed fixed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, capitalized borrowing costs, and necessary costs attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

A self-constructed fixed asset is classified as construction in progress and transferred to fixed asset when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is provided against construction in progress.

Criteria and timing for transfer of construction in progress to fixed assets

Category	Criteria and Timing for Transfer to fixed assets
Buildings and Structures	(1) The main construction and supporting works have been substantially completed; (2) The construction meets the design specifications and has passed inspections by the surveying, design, construction, and supervision and other institutions; (3) Acceptance inspections have been completed by external authorities such as fire safety, land, and planning departments; (4) If the construction reaches the intended usable condition but the completion settlement has not yet been finalized, it shall be transferred to fixed assets from the date it reaches the intended usable condition, based on the estimated construction cost.
Machinery and Equipment	(1) Relevant equipment and other supporting facilities have been fully installed; (2) The equipment has been tested and can maintain normal and stable operation over a period of time; (3)

	The production equipment can produce qualified products consistently over a period of time; (4) The equipment has been accepted by asset management personnel and users.
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Construction in progress is stated in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses (see Note 5.21).

If an enterprise sells products or by-products produced by fixed assets before they reach their intended usable state to the outside parties, in accordance with the provisions of *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue* and *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 1 – Inventories*, relevant income and costs shall be accounted for separately and included in profit or loss for the current period.

## 16. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred directly attributable to the acquisition, and construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as financial expenses when incurred.

During the capitalization period, the amount of interest (including amortization of any discount or premium on borrowing) to be capitalized in each accounting period is determined as follows:

- Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition and construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of interest to be capitalized is the interest expense calculated using effective interest rates during the period less any interest income earned from depositing the borrowed funds or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds before being used on the asset.
- To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the acquisition and construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditure on the asset over the above amounts of specific borrowings. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

The effective interest rate is determined as the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow through the expected life of the borrowing or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the initially recognized amount of the borrowings.

During the capitalization period, exchange differences related to the principal and interest on a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency are capitalized as part of the

cost of the qualifying asset. The exchange differences related to the principal and interest on foreign currency borrowings other than a specific-purpose borrowing are recognized as a financial expense when incurred.

The capitalization period is the period from the date of commencement of capitalization of borrowing costs to the date of cessation of capitalization, excluding any period over which capitalization is suspended. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities of acquisition, construction or production that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are in progress, and ceases when the assets become ready for their intended use. Capitalization of borrowing costs should cease when the qualifying asset being constructed or produced has reached its expected usable or saleable condition. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended when the acquisition, construction or production activities are interrupted abnormally for a period of more than three months.

## 17. Biological assets

The biological assets of the Group are productive biological assets.

Productive biological assets are biological assets held for the purposes of producing agricultural produce, rendering of services or rental. Productive biological assets in the Group are vines. Productive biological assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of self-grown or self-bred productive biological assets represents the necessary attributable expenditure incurred before satisfying the expected production and operating purpose, including capitalized borrowing costs.

Productive biological assets, after reaching the expected production and operating purpose, are depreciated using the straight-line method over its useful life. The useful lives, estimated net residual value rates and annual depreciation rates of productive biological assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life (years)	Estimated net residual rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Vines	20 years	0%	5.0%

The Group evaluates the useful life and expected net residential value by considering the normal producing life of the productive biological assets.

Useful lives, estimated residual values and depreciation methods of productive biological assets are reviewed at least at each year-end. Any changes should be treated as changes in accounting estimates.

For a productive biological asset that has been sold, damaged, dead or destroyed, any difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset (after tax

deduction) should be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

## 18. Intangible assets

### Service life and amortization method

Intangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortization (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses (see Note 5.21). For an intangible asset with finite useful life, its cost estimated less residual value and accumulated impairment losses is amortized on the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the intangible asset is classified as held for sale.

The respective service life, determination basis, and amortization method for intangible assets are as follows:

Item	Service life (years)	Determination basis	Amortization method
Land use rights	40 – 50 years	Period of land use rights	Straight-line method
Software licenses	5 – 10 years	The shorter one of software service life or expected service life	Straight-line method
Trademark rights	10 years	The shorter one of duration of trademark rights or expected service life	Straight-line method

The useful life and amortization method of intangible assets with limited useful life are reviewed at least at each year-end.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life and is not amortized when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate economic benefits for the Group. At the balance sheet date, the Group had intangible assets with infinite useful lives including the land use rights and trademarks. Land use rights with infinite useful lives are permanent land use rights with permanent ownership held by the Group under the relevant Chile and Australian laws arising from the Group's acquisition of Viña Indómita, S.A., Viña Dos Andes, S.A., and Bodegas Santa Alicia SpA. (collectively referred to as the "Chile Indomita Wine Group"), and the acquisition of Kilikanoon Estate Pty Ltd (hereinafter referred to as the "Australia Kilikanoon Estate"), therefore there was no amortization. The right to use trademark refers to the trademark held by the Group arising from the acquisition of the Chile Indomita Wine Group and the Australia Kilikanoon Estate with infinite useful lives. The valuation of trademark was based on the trends in the market and competitive environment, product cycle, and managing long-term development strategy. Those bases indicated the trademark will provide net cash flows to the Group within an uncertain period. The useful life is indefinite as it was hard to predict the period that the trademark would bring economic benefits to the Group.

## 19. Goodwill

The initial cost of goodwill represents the excess of cost of acquisition over the acquirer's

interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree under a business combination not involving entities under common control.

Goodwill is not amortized and is stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated impairment losses (see Note 5.21). On disposal of an asset group or a set of asset groups, any attributable goodwill is written off and included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

## 20. Long-term deferred expenses

The Group recognizes expenses that have been incurred and whose benefit period exceeds one year as long-term deferred expenses.

Long-term deferred expenses are amortized using a straight-line method within the benefit period. The respective amortization periods for such expenses are as follows:

Item	Amortization period
Land requisition fee	50 years
Greening fee	5-20 years
Renovation fee	3-5 years
Others	3 years

## 21. Impairment of assets other than inventories and financial assets

The carrying amounts of the following assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date based on internal and external sources of information to determine whether there is any indication of impairment:

- fixed assets
- construction in progress
- right-of-use assets
- intangible assets
- productive biological asset
- investment properties measured using a cost model
- long-term equity investments
- goodwill
- long-term deferred expenses, etc.

If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. In addition, the Group estimates the recoverable amounts of goodwill and intangible assets with infinite useful lives at each year-end, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

Goodwill is allocated to each asset group, or set of asset groups, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination for the purpose of impairment testing.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or asset group, set of asset groups) is the higher of its fair value (see Note 5.21) less costs to sell and its present value of expected future cash flows.

An asset group is composed of assets directly related to cash-generation and is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

The present value of expected future cash flows of an asset is determined by discounting the future cash flows, estimated to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal, to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. A provision for impairment of the asset is recognized accordingly. Impairment losses related to an asset group or a set of asset groups are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the asset group or set of asset groups on a pro rata basis. However, such allocation would not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of its fair value less costs to sell (if measurable), its present value of expected future cash flows (if determinable) and zero.

Once an impairment loss is recognized, it is not reversed in a subsequent period.

## **22. Fair value measurement**

Unless otherwise specified, the Group measures fair value as follows:

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.

When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the particular asset or liability (including the condition and location of the asset and restrictions, if any, on the sale or use of the asset) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date, and uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to measure fair value. Valuation techniques mainly include the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach.

## **23. Estimated liabilities**

If the obligation related to contingencies is a current obligation undertaken by the Group, and the performance of such obligation is likely to result in the outflow of economic benefits

from the Group, and the relevant amount can be reliably measured, the Group will recognize the estimated liability.

The estimated liabilities are initially measured based on the best estimate of the expenses required to fulfill the relevant current obligations. For assets that have a significant impact on the time value of money, the estimated liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows. When determining the best estimate, the Group takes into account factors such as risks, uncertainties, and time value of money related to contingencies. If the required expenditure exists a continuous range, and the likelihood of various outcomes occurring within this range is the same, the best estimate is determined based on the median value within this range; and in other cases, the best estimate is handled as follows:

- If the contingency involves a single item, it shall be determined based on the most likely amount to occur.
- If the contingency involves multiple items, it shall be determined based on various possible outcomes and related probabilities.

The Group reviews the carrying amount of estimated liabilities on the balance sheet date and adjusts the carrying amount based on the current best estimate.

## **24. Share-based payment**

### **(1) Type of share-based payment**

The share-based payment of this Group is equity-settled share-based payment.

### **(2) Accounting treatment related to implementing share-based payment plan**

- Equity-settled share-based payment

When the Group exchanges shares or other equity instruments for employee services, the equity instruments granted to employees shall be measured at fair value on the grant date. For share-based payment transactions that are immediately exercisable upon grant, the Group recognizes the fair value of equity instruments as relevant costs or expenses on the grant date, and increases capital reserves accordingly. For share-based payment transactions that can only be exercised after completing the vesting period for services or meeting the prescribed performance conditions after the grant, the Group will make the best estimate of the number of feasible equity instruments on each balance sheet date during the vesting period based on subsequent information such as changes in the number of feasible employees. Based on this, the services obtained in the current period will be included in relevant costs or expenses according to the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, and correspondingly included in capital reserves.

When the Group accepts services but does not have settlement obligations, and the equity instruments granted to employees are those of the ultimate controlling party of the Company or its controlled subsidiaries other than the Group, the Group will treat this share-based payment plan as a share-based payment for equity settlement.



## 25. Revenue

Revenue refers to the gross inflow of economic benefits formed during the course of the ordinary activities of the Group, which may increase the shareholders' equities and is irrelevant to the invested capital of the shareholders.

The Group recognizes the revenue upon fulfillment of its performance obligations in the contract, that is, the client obtains control right over the relevant goods or services.

If there are two or more performance obligations under the contract, which shall be fulfilled, the Group will apportion the transaction price to various individual performance obligations in accordance with the relative proportion of separate selling prices of various goods or services under these performance obligations on the commencement date of the contract, and measure and recognize the revenue in accordance with the transaction prices apportioned to various individual performance obligations. The stand-alone selling price refers to the price at which the Group sells goods or provides services to customers separately. If the stand-alone selling price cannot be directly observed, the Group comprehensively considers all the relevant information that can be reasonably obtained, and uses observable input values to the greatest extent to estimate the stand-alone selling price.

For contracts with quality assurance clauses, the Group analyzes the nature of the quality assurance provided. If quality assurance provides a separate service in addition to ensuring to the client that the goods sold meet the established standards, the Group will treat it as an individual performance obligation. Otherwise, the Group conducts accounting treatment in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 13 - Contingencies*.

The transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to receive due to the transfer of goods or services to the client, excluding payments received on behalf of third parties. The transaction price recognized by the Group does not exceed the amount at which the accumulated recognized revenue will most likely not undergo a significant reversal when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. In the event that there is a significant financing part in the contract, the Group determines the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash when the client obtains control right over the relevant goods or services. The difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration shall be amortized by the effective interest method during the contract period. From the day of the enforcement of the contract, the Group expects that the interval between the client's acquisition of control right over the goods or services and the client's payment of the price will not exceed one year, regardless of the significant financing part in the contract.

If the Group meets one of the following conditions, the fulfillment of its performance obligations in a certain period will be deemed, or the fulfillment of its performance obligations at a certain time point will be deemed:

- The client obtains and consumes the economic benefits while the Group fulfills the performance obligation;
- The client manages to control the goods in process while the Group fulfills the performance obligation.
- Goods produced during the performance period have irreplaceable purposes and the

Group is entitled to charge money for the performance accumulated and has been finished until the current time within the whole contract period.

For any performance obligations fulfilled in a certain period, the Group will recognize revenue within the certain period in accordance with the performance progress. If the performance progress cannot be determined reasonably and costs incurred are expected to be compensated of the Group, the revenue will be ascertained according to the costs incurred until the performance progress is determined reasonably.

In terms of performance obligations fulfilled at a certain time point, the Group will recognize revenue when the client gains control right over the relevant goods or services. When it comes to determining whether a client has acquired the control right over goods or services, the Group will consider the following conditions:

- The Group has the current right to receive payment for the goods or services;
- The Group has transferred the goods in kind to the client;
- The Group has transferred the legal ownership of the product or the main risks and rewards of ownership to the client;
- The client has accepted the goods or services, etc.

For sales with sales return clauses, when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods, the Group recognizes revenue based on the amount of consideration expected to be entitled to receive due to the transfer of goods to the customer (that is, does not include the expected amount to be refunded due to sales return), and recognizes liabilities based on the expected amount to be refunded due to sales returns. At the same time, based on the book value at the time of transfer of the goods expected to be returned, the Group recognizes as an asset the balance after deducting the estimated cost of recovering the goods (including the value impairment of the returned goods). Based on the book value of the transferred goods at the time of transfer, the Group carries over as the cost the net amount after deducting the above asset cost. On each balance sheet date, the Group re-estimates the future sales returns. If there is any change, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimates.

The Group has transferred the goods or services to the client and thus has the right to receive corresponding consideration (and the right is dependable on factors other than time lapses) as contract asset, which is subject to provision of impairment on the basis of expected credit loss. The right enjoyed by the Group (only depends on time lapses) to receive consideration unconditionally from the client shall be presented under account receivables. The Group presents the obligation of transferring goods or services for the client due to the consideration received or receivable as contract liabilities.

The specific accounting policies related to the main activities of the Group's revenue are described as follows:

The Group's sales revenue mainly comes from dealer sales. The revenue will be recognized when the Group transfers control of the related products to the customer. According to the business contract, for these transfers, the time when the product is confirmed and signed by the customer shall be recognized as the confirming point of the sales revenue.

## 26. Contract cost

Contract cost includes incremental cost for being awarded the contract and performance cost of the contract.

Incremental cost for being awarded the contract refers to the cost that the Group would not need to pay if no such contracts are awarded (e.g. sales commissions, etc.) Where such cost is expected to be recovered, the Group shall take it as the contract acquisition cost and recognize it as an asset. Expenses incurred by the Group to be awarded contract other than incremental cost expected to be recovered shall be recognized in current profits and losses when incurred.

Any cost incurred by the Group for the performance of any contract that doesn't fall into the scope of other businesses specified in the Standard such as inventory, but meets the following conditions simultaneously, shall be taken as contract performance cost and recognized as an asset.

- Where such cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract, including direct labor cost, direct material cost, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), costs clearly specified to be borne by the customer and other costs incurred solely due to the contract;
- Where such cost includes resources to be used by the Group to fulfill future performance obligations;
- Where such cost is expected to be recovered.

Assets recognized for contract acquisition cost and assets recognized for contract performance cost (hereinafter referred to as "assets related to contract cost") shall be amortized on the same basis as the revenue recognition of goods or services related to such assets and recognized in current profits and losses. Where the amortization period of assets recognized for the contract acquisition cost does not exceed one year, they shall be recognized in current profits and losses.

Where the book value of assets related to contract costs is higher than the difference between the following two items, the Group shall withdraw the impairment reserves of the excess part and recognize it as the asset impairment loss:

- Residual consideration expected to be obtained arising from the transfer of goods or services related to the assets by the Group;
- Cost estimated to be occurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

## 27. Employee benefits

### (1) Short-term employee benefits

Employee wages or salaries, bonuses, social security contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing fund, measured at the amount incurred or accrued at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognized as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

**(2) Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans**

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Group participated in a defined contribution basic pension insurance plan in the social insurance system established and managed by government organizations. The Group makes contributions to basic pension insurance plans based on the applicable benchmarks and rates stipulated by the government. Basic pension insurance contributions payable are recognized as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

**(3) Termination benefits**

When the Group terminates the employment with employees before the employment contracts expire, or provides compensation under an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, a provision is recognized with a corresponding expense in profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of an employee termination plan or a curtailment proposal;
- When the Group has a formal detailed restructuring plan involving the payment of termination benefits and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

**28. Government grants**

Government grants are non-reciprocal transfers of monetary or non-monetary assets from the government to the Group except for capital contributions from the government in the capacity as an investor in the Group.

A government grant is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value.

Government grants related to assets are grants whose primary condition is that the Group qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Government grants related to income are grants other than those related to assets. A government grant related to an asset is recognized as deferred income and amortized over the useful life of the related asset on a reasonable and systematic manner as other income or non-operating income. A grant that compensates the Company for expenses or losses to be incurred in the future is recognized as deferred income, and included in other income or non-operating income in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized, or included in other income or non-operating income directly.

## 29. Income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity (including other comprehensive income).

Current tax is the expected tax payable calculated at the applicable tax rate on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

At the balance sheet date, current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set them off and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases, which include the deductible losses and tax credits carried forward to subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the temporary differences arising in a single transaction that is not a business combination, and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss) at the time of the transaction, and the initially recognized assets and liabilities do not result in equal taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax is measured based on the tax consequences that would follow from the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date that are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be utilized. Such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if all of the following conditions are met:

- the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and current tax assets;
- they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either: the same taxable entity; or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax liabilities and current tax assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities

simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

### 30 Lease

Lease refers to a contract in which it is agreed that the lessor conveys the use right of any asset to the lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

On the contract start date, the Group shall evaluate whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Where either party thereto conveys the right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is, or contains a lease.

To determine whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified assets for a period of time, the Group conducts the following assessments:

- Whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset. An identified asset can be either explicitly specified in a contract, or implicitly when the asset is available to the customer and can be a physically distinct portion, or if some capacity or other portion of the asset is not physically distinct but substantially represents the full capacity of the asset, so that the customer obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset. If the supplier of the asset has the practical ability to substitute the asset throughout the period of use, the asset is not an identified asset;
- Whether the lessee has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- Whether the lessee has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout this period of use.

If the contract contains multiple separate leases at the same time, the lessee and lessor will split the contract and have each separate lease separately subject to accounting treatment. If the contract includes lease and non-lease parts at the same time, the lessee and the lessor will split them separately. When splitting the lease and non-lease parts included in the contract, the lessee shall allocate the contract consideration according to the relative proportion of the sum of the stand-alone price of each lease part and the stand-alone price of each non-lease part. The lessor shall allocate the contract consideration in accordance with the provisions on transaction price allocation in the accounting policy stated in Note 5.22.

#### (1) Where the Group is the lessee

Upon the commencement of the lease term, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, including initially measured amount of leased liability; amount of lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term (the related amount of lease incentive having been enjoyed shall be deducted); initial direct costs incurred and costs that the Group expects to incur to disassemble and remove leased assets, restore the site where leased assets are located or restore leased assets to the agreed condition under the terms of the lease.

The Group employs the straight-line method to depreciate right-of-use assets. Where it can be reasonably recognized that the ownership of leased assets will be obtained by the Group upon

expiration of the lease term, leased assets will be depreciated during the service life; otherwise, leased assets will be depreciated during the lease term or the remaining service life of such leased assets by the Group, whichever is shorter. Right-of-use assets shall be provided for impairment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 5.21.

When initially calculating the present value of the unpaid lease payment at the commencement date of the lease term, the Group shall employ the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate; where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the incremental lending rate of the Group shall be used as the discount rate.

The Group calculates the interest expense of lease liabilities in each period of the lease term according to a fixed periodic rate, which will be included in current profits and losses or asset cost. The variable lease payment not included in the measurement of lease liabilities shall be recognized in current profits and losses and loss or related asset cost when they actually occur.

In case of any of following circumstances after the commencement date of the lease term, the Group will re-measure lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payment after any change:

- Where the amount payable anticipated changes according to the guaranteed residual value;
- Where the index or ratio used for recognizing the lease payment changes;
- Where there is a change in the Group's assessment results of the option of purchase, renewal option or option of termination of lease or the actual exercising of the termination of the renewal option or option of termination of lease is inconsistent with the original assessment result.

When the Group re-measures lease liabilities, the book value of right-of-use assets shall be adjusted accordingly. Where the book value of right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero, but lease liabilities still need to be subject to further reduction, the remaining amount shall be recognized in current profits and losses.

The Group does not recognize right-of-use assets and leased liabilities for short-term lease (lease with a lease term within 12 months) and lease of low-value assets. The Group shall include related lease payment into the current profits and losses or relevant asset costs according to the straight-line method in each period of the lease term.

## **(2) The Group as the lessor**

From the inception of lease, the Group will divide leases into finance lease and operating lease. Finance lease refers to a lease in which almost all the risks and returns related to the ownership of the leased asset are essentially transferred, regardless of whether the ownership is finally transferred or not. Operating lease refers to other leases except for the finance lease.

When the Group is the sublease lessor, the sublease shall be classified based on the right-of-use assets arising from the original lease rather than the underlying assets of the original lease. If the original lease is a short-term lease and the Group elects to apply the

above-mentioned simplified treatment of short-term lease to the original lease, the Group shall classify the sublease as an operating lease.

For finance leases, from the commencement date of the lease term, the Group recognizes finance lease receivables for finance leases and derecognizes the finance lease assets. The Group regards the net investment in a lease as the entry value of finance lease receivables at the time of initial measurement of finance lease receivables. The net investment in a lease is the sum of the present value of unguaranteed residual value and rental receipts not received yet on the commencement date of the lease term which is subject to discounting at the interest rate implicit in the lease term.

The Group calculates and recognizes the interest income in each period within the lease term according to a fixed periodic rate. Derecognition and impairment of finance lease receivables shall be subject to accounting treatment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 5.10. The variable lease payment which is not included in the net investment in a lease shall be recognized in current profits and losses when it actually occurs.

During each period of the lease term, the Group recognizes lease receipts from operating leases as rental revenue by using the straight-line method. The Group capitalizes initial direct costs pertaining to operating leases upon their occurrence, and apportions them as per the same basis used for recognizing the rental income within the lease term and includes them in current profits and losses by period. The variable lease receipts related to operating leases that are not included in the lease receipts shall be recognized in current profits and losses when they actually occur. The variable lease payment which is not included in the lease receipts shall be recognized in current profits and losses when it actually occurs.

### **31. Assets held for sale**

The Group classified a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale when the carrying amount of a non-current asset or disposal group will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

A disposal group refers to a group of assets to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a whole in a single transaction and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction.

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale when all the following criteria are met:

- According to the customary practices of selling such asset or disposal group in similar transactions, the non-current asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in their present condition subject to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups;
- Its sale is highly probable, that is, the Group has made a resolution on a sale plan and has obtained a firm purchase commitment. The sale is to be completed within one year.

Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell (except financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment properties subsequent measured at fair value initially and subsequently. Any excess of the



carrying amount over the fair value less costs to sell is recognized as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

### 32. Profit distributions

Dividends or profit distributions proposed in the profit appropriation plan, which will be approved after the balance sheet date, are not recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date but are disclosed in the notes separately.

### 33. Related parties

If a party has the power to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where two or more parties are subject to common control or joint control from another party, they are considered to be related parties. Related parties may be individuals or enterprises. Enterprises with which the Company is under common control only from the State and that have no other related party relationships are not regarded as related parties.

In addition to the related parties stated above, the Group determines related parties based on the disclosure requirements of *Administrative Procedures on the Information Disclosures of Listed Companies* issued by the CSRC.

### 34. Segment reporting

The Group is principally engaged in the production and sales of wine, brandy, and sparkling wine in China, France, Spain, Chile and Australia. In accordance with the Group's internal organization structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the Group's operation is divided into four parts: China, Spain, France, Chile and Australia. The management periodically evaluates segment results, in order to allocate resources and evaluate performances. In 2025, over 82% of revenue, more than 94% of profit and over 90% of non-current assets derived from China / are located in China. Therefore the Group does not need to disclose additional segment report information.

### 35. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates as well as underlying assumptions and uncertainties involved are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

For significant accounting estimates of this Company, see Notes 5.3, 7, 11 and 16.

### 36. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

#### (1) Changes in significant accounting policies

Nil

#### (2) Changes in significant accounting estimates

Nil

### 6. Taxes

#### 1. Main taxes and tax rates

Tax category	Taxation basis	Tax rates
Value added tax	Levied on the balance between the output tax calculated based on taxable income and the input tax allowed to be deducted in current period.	13%, 9%, 6% (China), 20% (France), 21% (Spain), 19% (Chile), 10% (Australia)
Consumption tax	Levied on taxable income.	10% of the price, 20% of the price and 1,000 yuan each ton (China)
City development tax	Levied on circulation tax actually paid.	7% (China)
Corporate income tax	Levied on taxable income.	25% (China), 25% (France), 28% (Spain), 27% (Chile), 30% (Australia)

#### 2. Tax incentives

Ningxia Changyu Grape Growing Co., Ltd. (“Ningxia Growing”), a subsidiary of the Group, engaged in grape growing, is incorporated in Yongning County, Ningxia Huizu Autonomous Region. According to clause 27 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax* and clause 86 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax Measures for Implementation*, Ningxia Growing enjoys the preferential policy of an exemption of corporate income tax from grape cultivation income.

Yantai Changyu Grape Growing Co., Ltd. (“Grape Growing”), a branch of the Company, engaged in grape growing, is incorporated in Zhifu District, Yantai City, Shandong Province. According to clause 27 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax* and clause 86 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax Measures for Implementation*, Grape Growing enjoys the preferential policy of an exemption of corporate income tax from grape cultivation income.

Grape Planting Branch of Yantai Changyu Wine R&D and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (“R&D and Growing”), a branch of the Company, engaged in grape growing, is incorporated in YEDA, Shandong Province. According to Clause 27 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax* and Clause 86 of *PRC Corporate Income Tax Measures for Implementation*, R&D and Growing enjoys the preferential policy of an exemption of corporate income tax from grape cultivation income.

Beijing Changyu AFIP Agriculture Development Co., Ltd. (“Agriculture Development”), a

subsidiary of the Group, engaged in grape growing, is incorporated in Miyun County, Beijing. According to clause 27 of the *Corporate Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China* and clause 86 of the *Implementation Rules of Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*, Agriculture Development enjoys the preferential policy of an exemption of corporate income tax from grape cultivation income.

Xinjiang Babao Baron Chateau Co., Ltd. (“Shihezi Chateau”), a subsidiary of the Company, engaged in the sale of raw wine and finished grape wine, is incorporated in Shihezi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. In accordance with *Announcement on Continuing the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Large-Scale Development of Western China* of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission (Announcement No. 23 [2020] of the Ministry of Finance), Shihezi Chateau is qualified to enjoy preferential taxation policies, which means it can pay corporate income tax at a preferential rate of 15% for the period from 2021 to 2030.

Ningxia Chateau Changyu Longyu Co., Ltd. (referred to as “Ningxia Chateau”), a subsidiary of the Company, engaged in the sale of finished grape wine, is incorporated in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Huizu Autonomous Region. In accordance with *Announcement on Continuing the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Large-Scale Development of Western China* of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission (Announcement No. 23 [2020] of the Ministry of Finance), Ningxia Chateau is qualified to enjoy preferential taxation policies, which means it can pay corporate income tax at a preferential rate of 15% for the period from 2021 to 2030.

Changyu (Ningxia) Wine Co., Ltd. (“Ningxia Wine”), a subsidiary of the Company, engaged in the production and sale of raw wine, is incorporated in Yinchuan City, Ningxia Huizu Autonomous Region. In accordance with *Announcement on Continuing the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Large-Scale Development of Western China* of the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission (Announcement No. 23 [2020] of the Ministry of Finance), Ningxia Wine is qualified to enjoy preferential taxation policies, which means it can pay corporate income tax at a preferential rate of 15% for the period from 2021 to 2030.

According to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax* and its implementation regulations, the *Announcement on Further Implementing the Preferential Income Tax Policies for Micro and Small Enterprises* (Announcement No. 13 of [2022] of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), and the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Tax and Fee Policies Related to Further Supporting the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (Announcement No. 12 of [2023] of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), the annual taxable income of a small low-profit enterprise meeting the eligibility criteria shall be included in taxable income at 25% of the amount, with the applicable enterprise income tax rate of 20%. Beijing Changyu Wine Industry Marketing Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Allotting”), a subsidiary of the Company, has been identified as eligible small low-profit enterprise.

According to the provisions of the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Clarifying Policies on the Reduction and Exemption of Value-Added Tax for Small-Scale VAT Taxpayers* (Announcement No. 19 of [2023] of the

Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2027, small-scale VAT taxpayers subject to a levy rate of 3% on taxable sales income will enjoy a reduced VAT rate of 1%; and prepaid VAT items that are subject to a 3% pre-levy rate will enjoy a reduced VAT prepayment rate of 1%. and Xinjiang Changyu Sales Co., Ltd. Weimeisi Tasting Center Branch enjoys this tax preferential policy.

According to the provisions of the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Further Strengthening the Implementation of the Policies Regarding the Refund of Term-End Excess Input Value-Added Tax Credits (Announcement No. 14 of [2022] of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), it will further strengthen the implementation of the refund of term-end excess input value-added tax credits and expand the industry scope of the policy of fully refunding the excess input value-added tax credits. This Company and eligible subsidiaries have enjoyed the refund of term-end excess input value-added tax credits.

According to the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Tax and Fee Policies Related to Further Supporting the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (Announcement No. 12 of [2023] of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration), from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2027, a small-scale VAT taxpayer, a small low-profit enterprise or an individual industrial and commercial household may be pay resource tax (excluding water resource tax), urban maintenance and construction tax, property tax, urban land use tax, stamp tax (excluding securities trading stamp tax), farmland occupation tax, educational surtax, or local education surcharges at half the normal rate. Some of the Company's subsidiaries are eligible for the reduction of "six taxes and two fees".

## 7. Notes to items in the consolidated financial statement

### 1. Monetary capital

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Cash on hand	54,828	27,228
Bank deposit	1,795,338,892	1,797,503,539
Other monetary capital	43,697,408	317,363
Total	1,839,091,128	1,797,848,130
Including: Total overseas deposits	20,582,927	33,384,691

As at June 30, 2025, the details of restricted bank deposits are as follows:

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Supervision fund for migrant workers' wages	1,153,748	1,153,216

As at June 30, 2025, the bank deposits of the Group including short-term fixed deposits ranging from 3 months to 12 months amounted to RMB 57,650,000 yuan, with the interest rates ranging from 1.30% to 2.25% (December 31, 2024: RMB 78,650,000 yuan).

As at June 30, 2025, the details of other monetary funds are listed as follows:

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Deposit investment funds for stock repurchase	42,697,354	
Account balance of Alipay	836,181	158,894
Guaranty money for ICBC platform	24,393	24,393
Guaranty money for customs	139,480	134,076
Total	43,697,408	317,363

As of June 30, 2025, the Group does not have any special interest arrangements such as establishing joint fund management accounts with related parties.

## 2. Bills receivable

Classification of bills receivable

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Bank acceptance bills	27,600	1,036,243
Total	27,600	1,036,243

The above bills receivable are all due within one year.

## 3. Accounts receivable

### (1) Disclosed by age:

Unit: yuan

Age	Ending book balance	Beginning book balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	183,459,554	274,048,512
1-2 years	1,618,001	747,104
2-3 years	342,214	2,122,990
Over 3 years	2,597,774	1,523,718
Total	188,017,543	278,442,324

As at June 30, 2025, the accounts receivable with ownership restrictions were RMB 55,173,340 yuan (December 31, 2024: 35,917,860 yuan). Please refer to Note 7.20 for details.

### (2) Accounts receivable are analyzed by customer category as follows:

Unit: yuan

Name	Ending balance		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Accrued proportion
Receivable from related parties	2,462,304	958	0.04%
Other customers	185,555,239	6,062,707	3.27%

Total	188,017,543	6,063,665	--
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**(3) Disclosed by provision for bad debts:**

Unit: yuan

Type	Ending balance					Beginning balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Accrued proportion		Amount	Proportion	Amount	Accrued proportion	
Accounts receivable for which provision for bad debts is accrued on a single item basis										
Accounts receivable for which provision for bad debts is accrued on a combined basis	188,017,543	100%	6,063,665	3.23%	181,953,878	278,442,324	100%	7,612,723	2.73%	270,829,601
Total	188,017,543	100%	6,063,665	3.23%	181,953,878	278,442,324	100%	7,612,723	2.73%	270,829,601

**(4) Provision for bad debts accrued, withdrawn or transferred back in this period**

Provision for bad debts accrued in this period:

Unit: yuan

Type	Beginning balance	Changes in this period				Ending balance
		Accrued	Withdrawn or transferred back	Cancelled	Others	
Provision for bad debts is accrued on a combined basis	7,612,723	-1,549,058				6,063,665
Total	7,612,723	-1,549,058				6,063,665

**(5) Accounts receivable actually cancelled after verification in this period**

Nil

**(6) Accounts receivable and contract assets situation collected by borrowers of top 5 units ranked by ending balance**

Unit: yuan

Unit name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of contract assets	Ending balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Percentage in total ending balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Ending balance of bad debts provision and provision for impairment of contract assets
Customer 1	19,847,292		19,847,292	10.6%	7,725
Customer 2	8,496,435		8,496,435	4.5%	264,138
Customer 3	5,602,818		5,602,818	3.0%	2,181

Customer 4	5,412,112		5,412,112	2.9%	168,252
Customer 5	4,761,471		4,761,471	2.5%	148,025
Total	44,120,128		44,120,128	23.5%	590,321

#### (7) Accounts receivable terminating recognition due to transfer of financial assets

Nil

#### (8) Accounts receivable transferred and included in assets and liabilities

Nil

### 4. Receivables financing

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Bills receivable	209,353,041	230,960,211
Total	209,353,041	230,960,211

#### (1) Pledged bills receivable of the Group at the end of the year

Nil

#### (2) Outstanding endorsed bills that have not matured at the end of the year

Type	Amount derecognized at end of period
Bank acceptance bills	80,494,726
Total	80,494,726

As at June 30, 2025, bills endorsed by the Group to other parties which are not yet due is RMB 80,494,726 yuan (December 31, 2024: RMB 261,965,866 yuan). The notes are used for payment to suppliers and constructions. The Group believes that due to good reputation of bank, the risk of notes not accepting by bank on maturity is very low, therefore derecognize the note receivables endorsed. If the bank is unable to pay the notes on maturity, according to the relevant laws and regulations of China, the Group would undertake limited liability for the notes.

### 5. Advance payment

#### (1) Advance payment listed by age

Unit: yuan

Age	Ending balance		Beginning sum	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Within 1 year	39,892,810	93.01%	59,383,101	97.90%
1-2 years	2,996,280	6.99%	1,248,474	2.10%

Age	Ending balance		Beginning sum	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
2-3 years				
More than 3 years				
Total	42,889,090	--	60,631,575	--

## (2) Advance payment collected by prepaid parties of top 5 units ranked by ending balance

Unit: yuan

Client type	Relationship with the Group	Amount	Age	Reason for unsettlement	Percentage in the total advance payment %
Unit 1	Third party	25,115,275	Within 1 year	Prepaid payment for goods	58.6%
Unit 2	Third party	7,842,777	Within 1 year	Prepaid payment for goods	18.3%
Unit 3	Affiliated party	3,519,838	Within 1 year	Prepaid payment for goods	8.2%
Unit 4	Third party	2,174,305	Within 1 year	Prepaid payment for goods	5.1%
Unit 5	Third party	500,000	Within 1 year	Prepaid service charge	1.2%
Total	--	39,152,195	--		91.4%

## 6. Other receivables

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Interests receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	157,384,720	264,598,394
Total	157,384,720	264,598,394

### Other receivables

#### (1) Other receivables classified by nature

Unit: yuan

Nature	Ending book balance	Beginning book balance
Receivable compensation for vineyard disposal	90,666,088	200,666,088
Land acquisition and storage receivable	37,268,902	37,268,902
Consumption tax and added-value tax export rebate	19,145,201	15,560,239
Deposit and guaranty money receivable	5,562,493	6,163,682
Housing maintenance fund	2,666,219	2,640,911
Imprest receivable	256,404	28,781
Others	5,546,303	5,996,681



Total	161,111,610	268,325,284
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**(2) Other receivables classified by nature**

Unit: yuan

Age	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	116,291,394.00	227,970,834
1-2 years	4,491,699.00	583,562
2-3 years	37,792,786	38,599,235
More than 3 years	2,535,731	1,171,653
Total	161,111,610	268,325,284

**(3) Provision for bad debts accrued, withdrawn or transferred back in this period**

Category	Beginning balance	Changes during the period				Ending balance
		Accrual	Reversal or return	Transfer back or write-off	Others	
Individual provision	3,726,890					3,726,890
Total	3,726,890					3,726,890

The provision for bad debts accrued in this period was RMB 0 yuan; and that withdrawn or transferred back in this period was RMB 0 yuan.

**(4) Other receivables actually cancelled after verification in this period**

Nil

**(5) Other receivables collected by borrowers of top 5 units ranked by ending balance**

Unit: yuan

Unit Name	Nature	Ending balance	Age	Percentage in total ending balance of other accounts receivable	Ending balance of provision for bad debts
Unit 1	Receivable compensation for vineyard disposal	90,666,088	Within 1 year	56.3%	
Unit 2	Land acquisition and reserve funds	37,268,902	2-3 years	23.1%	3,726,890
Unit 3	Value-added tax and consumption tax export rebate	17,935,686	Within 1 year	11.1%	
Unit 4	Housing maintenance fund	2,666,219	1-2 years	1.7%	
Unit 5	Value-added tax export rebate	1,209,515	Within 1 year	0.8%	
Total	--	149,746,410		92.9%	3,726,890

**(6) Accounts receivable involving government subsidies**

Nil

**(7) Other receivables that are terminated for recognition due to transfer of financial assets**

Nil

**(8) Other receivables transferred and then included in assets and liabilities**

Nil

**7. Inventories**

**(1) Inventory classification**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Book balance	Depreciation provision	Book value	Book balance	Depreciation provision	Book value
Raw materials	72,889,545		72,889,545	287,082,056		287,082,056
Goods in process	2,287,206,863		2,287,206,863	1,921,142,415		1,921,142,415
Commodity stocks	620,779,464	21,052,465	599,726,999	714,804,585	18,958,500	695,846,085
Total	2,980,875,872	21,052,465	2,959,823,407	2,923,029,056	18,958,500	2,904,070,556

**(2) Inventory depreciation provision**

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Ending balance
		Accrual	Others	Transfer back or write-off	Others	
Raw materials						
Goods in process						
Commodity stocks	18,958,500	21,052,465		18,958,500		21,052,465
Total	18,958,500	21,052,465		18,958,500		21,052,465

**8. Other current assets**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Accounts receivable return cost	144,238	13,866,802
Prepaid corporate income tax	17,912,899	1,408,482
Deductible input tax	47,071,672	63,225,758
Expense to be amortized	579,168	1,882,199
Total	65,707,977	80,383,241

## 9. Long-term equity investments

Unit: yuan

Investee	Beginning balance (book value)	Beginning balance of provision for impairment	Movements during the period								Ending balance (book value)	Ending balance of provision for impairment
			Increase in capital	Decrease in capita	Investment gains and losses recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity changing	Declare cash dividend or profit	Accrual provision for impairment	Others		
1. Joint ventures												
SAS L&M Holdings ("L&M Holdings")	32,797,631				-2,545,542						30,252,089	
Subtotal	32,797,631				-2,545,542						30,252,089	
2. Associates												
Shanghai Yufeng Brand Management Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Yufeng") (Note 1)	383,720				7,573						391,293	
Yantai Guolong Wine Industry Co., Ltd. ("Yantai Guolong") (Note 1)	757,001				-74,720						682,281	
Taizhou Changyu Winery Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	926,396				-405,399						520,997	
Subtotal	2,067,117				-472,546						1,594,571	
Total	34,864,748				-3,018,088						31,846,660	

Note 1: The Group has appointed one director to each of these investees.

Note 2: The Group has appointed two Directors to these investees.

## 10. Investment real estate

### (1) Investment real estate by cost measurement method

Unit: yuan

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Construction in progress	Total
I Original book value				
1. Beginning balance	81,165,619			81,165,619
2. Increase in this period				
(1) Outsourcing				
(2) Transfer in from inventories\fixed assets\ construction in progress				
(3) Business merger increase				
3. Decrease in this period				
(1) Disposal				

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Construction in progress	Total
(2) Other transfer out				
4. Ending balance	81,165,619			81,165,619
II. Accumulated depreciation & accumulated amortization				
1. Beginning balance	59,205,168			59,205,168
2. Increase in this period	1,224,861			1,224,861
(1) Accrual or amortization	1,224,861			1,224,861
3. Decrease in this period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer out				
4. Ending balance	60,430,029			60,430,029
III. Impairment provision				
1. Beginning balance				
2. Increase in this period				
(1) Accrual				
3. Decrease in this period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer out				
4. Ending balance				
IV. Book value				
1. Ending book value	20,735,590			20,735,590
2. Beginning book value	21,960,451			21,960,451

## 11. Fixed assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Fixed assets	5,436,526,847	5,551,671,795
Disposal of fixed assets		
Total	5,436,526,847	5,551,671,795

### (1) Particulars of fixed assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
I. Original book value:				
1. Beginning balance	5,857,616,706	2,849,771,289	22,112,010	8,729,500,005
2. Increase in this period	5,809,269	29,308,148	303,823	35,421,240

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
(1) Acquisition	5,809,269	21,920,025	303,823	28,033,117
(2) Transfer in from construction in progress		7,388,123		7,388,123
(3) Business merger increase				
3. Decrease in this period		120,301	418,272	538,573
(1) Disposal or retirement		120,301	418,272	538,573
(2) Others				
4. Ending balance	5,863,425,975	2,878,959,136	21,997,561	8,764,382,672
II. Accumulated depreciation				
1. Beginning balance	1,450,718,306	1,696,378,973	20,367,548	3,167,464,827
2. Increase in this period	76,906,266	72,930,512	703,900	150,540,678
(1) Accrual	76,906,266	72,930,512	703,900	150,540,678
3. Decrease in this period		111,924	401,139	513,063
(1) Disposal or retirement		111,924	401,139	513,063
(2) Others				
4. Ending balance	1,527,624,572	1,769,197,561	20,670,309	3,317,492,442
III. Impairment provision				
1. Beginning balance		10,363,383		10,363,383
2. Increase in this period				
(1) Accrual				
3. Decrease in this period				
(1) Disposal or retirement				
(2) Others				
4. Ending balance		10,363,383		10,363,383
IV. Book value				
1. Ending book value	4,335,801,403	1,099,398,192	1,327,252	5,436,526,847
2. Beginning book value	4,406,898,400	1,143,028,933	1,744,462	5,551,671,795

As at June 30, 2025, the net value of the fixed assets with ownership restrictions was RMB 31,834,682 yuan (December 31, 2024: RMB 32,467,803 yuan). Please refer to Note 7.20 for details.

## (2) Particulars of temporarily idle fixed assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Original book value	Accumulated depreciation	Depreciation reserves	Book value	Remarks
Machinery equipment	29,423,698	19,060,315	10,363,383		
Total	29,423,698	19,060,315	10,363,383		

**(3) Particulars of fixed assets under finance leases**

Nil

**(4) Fixed assets under operating lease**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending book value
Buildings	84,423,826
Machinery equipment	931

**(5) Particulars of fixed assets without property certificates**

Unit: yuan

Item	Book value	Reason for not receiving the property certificate
Dormitory building, main building and reception building of Chang'an Chateau	248,965,017	Under transaction
European town, main building and service building of Chateau AFIP	150,149,076	Under transaction
Wine-making fermentation workshop and warehouse of Changyu (Ningxia)	780,628	Under transaction
Office building, laboratory building and workshop of Fermentation Center	3,547,085	Under transaction
Wine-making workshop of Changyu (Jingyang)	3,691,719	Under transaction
Finished goods warehouse and workshop of Kylin Packaging	1,807,442	Under transaction
Others	541,759	Under transaction
Total	409,482,726	

**12. Construction in progress**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Construction in progress	4,182,026	10,177,372
Engineering materials		
Total	4,182,026	10,177,372

**(1) Particulars of construction in progress**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Cabernet wine production line equipment renovation				7,202,959		7,202,959

Item	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
AFIP main building upgrade and renovation	1,128,971		1,128,971	1,128,971		1,128,971
Projects of other companies	3,053,055		3,053,055	1,845,442		1,845,442
Total	4,182,026		4,182,026	10,177,372		10,177,372

**(2) Changes of major construction in progress in this period**

Unit: yuan

Project name	Budget	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Transferred to fixed assets in this period	Transferred to long-term unamortized expenses in this period	Ending balance	Proportion of accumulative project input in budget	Accumulative capitalized amount of interest	Including: capitalized amount of interest in this period	Capitalization ratio of interest in this period	Capital source
Cabernet wine production line equipment renovation	9,000,000	7,202,959		7,202,959							Self-raised funds
AFIP travel main building upgrade and renovation	3,000,000	1,128,971				1,128,971	37.6%				Self-raised funds

As at June 30, 2025, there was no indication for impairment of construction in progress of the Group, so no provision for impairment was made.



### 13. Productive biological assets

#### (1) Productive biological assets by cost measurement method

Unit: yuan

Total	Plantation		Total
	Immature	Mature	
I Original book value			
1. Beginning balance	16,596,341	107,115,596	123,711,937
2. Increase in this period	1,303,832	34,210	1,338,042
(1) Outsourcing			
(2) Self cultivation	1,303,832	34,210	1,338,042
The immature turn to the mature			
3. Decrease in this period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Others			
4. Ending balance	17,900,173	107,149,806	125,049,979
II Accumulated depreciation			
1. Beginning balance		57,227,973	57,227,973
2. Increase in this period		3,449,249	3,449,249
(1) Accrual		3,449,249	3,449,249
3. Decrease in this period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Other			
4. Ending balance		60,677,222	60,677,222
III Impairment provision			
1. Beginning balance			
2. Increase in this period			
(1) Accrual			
3. Decrease in this period			
(1) Disposal			
(2) Others			
4. Ending balance			
IV Book value			
1. Ending book value	17,900,173	46,472,584	64,372,757
2. Beginning book value	16,596,341	49,887,623	66,483,964

As at June 30, 2025, no ownership of the biological assets was restricted.

As at June 30, 2025, there was no indication for impairment of biological assets of the Group, so no provision was made.

**14. Right-of-use assets**

Unit: yuan

Item	Building	Land	Others	Total
<b>I Original book value:</b>				
1. Beginning balance	82,555,594	84,681,091	1,697,986	168,934,671
2. Increase in this period			1,724,892	1,724,892
3. Decrease in this period			1,697,986	1,697,986
4. Ending balance	82,555,594	84,681,091	1,724,892	168,961,577
<b>II Accumulated amortization</b>				
1. Beginning balance	57,562,203	37,913,220	1,697,986	97,173,409
2. Increase in this period	7,951,563	1,312,220	172,489	9,436,272
2.1 Accrual	7,951,563	1,312,220	172,489	9,436,272
3. Decrease in this period			1,697,986	1,697,986
4. Ending balance	65,513,766	39,225,440	172,489	104,911,695
<b>III Impairment provision</b>				
1. Beginning balance				
2. Increase in this period				
2.1 Accrual				
3. Decrease in this period				
3.1 Disposal				
4. Ending balance				
<b>IV Book value</b>				
1. Ending book value	17,041,828	45,455,651	1,552,403	64,049,882
2. Beginning book value	24,993,391	46,767,871		71,761,262

## 15. Intangible assets

### (1) Particulars of intangible assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Land use right	Software use right	Trademark	Total
<b>I Original book value</b>				
1. Beginning balance	444,520,847	105,174,442	191,250,359	740,945,648
2. Increase in this period	16,585	295,692	162,591	474,868
2.1 Acquisition	16,585	295,692	162,591	474,868
2.2 Internal R&D				
2.3 Business merger increase				
3. Decrease in this period				
3.1 Disposal				
3.2 Others				
4. Ending balance	444,537,432	105,470,134	191,412,950	741,420,516
<b>II Accumulated amortization</b>				
1. Beginning balance	114,683,586	81,965,845	16,589,834	213,239,265
2. Increase in this period	4,446,310	3,837,271	266,973	8,550,554
2.1 Accrual	4,446,310	3,837,271	266,973	8,550,554
3. Decrease in this period				
3.1 Disposal				
3.2 Others				
4. Ending balance	119,129,896	85,803,116	16,856,807	221,789,819
<b>III Impairment provision</b>				
1. Beginning balance				
2. Increase in this period				
2.1 Accrual				
3. Decrease in this period				
3.1 Disposal				
3.2 Others				
4. Ending balance				
<b>IV Book value</b>				

Item	Land use right	Software use right	Trademark	Total
1. Ending book value	325,407,536	19,667,018	174,556,143	519,630,697
2. Beginning book value	329,837,261	23,208,597	174,660,525	527,706,383

As at December 31, 2024, no ownership of the intangible assets was restricted.

## (2) Particulars of land use right of that not receiving the property certificate

Nil

## 16. Goodwill

### (1) Original book value of goodwill

Unit: yuan

Name of the invested unit or matter forming goodwill	Beginning balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Ending balance
		Formed by business merger	Others	Disposal	Others	
Etablissements Roullet Fransac (“Roullet Fransac”)	13,112,525					13,112,525
Dicot Partners, S.L (“Atrio Group”)	92,391,901					92,391,901
Indomita Wine Company Chile, SpA	6,870,115					6,870,115
Kilikanoon Estate, Australia	37,063,130					37,063,130
Total	149,437,671					149,437,671

### (2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

Unit: yuan

Name of the invested unit or matter forming goodwill	Beginning balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Ending balance
		Accrual	Others	Disposal	Others	
Etablissements Roullet Fransac (“Roullet Fransac”)						
Dicot Partners, S.L (“Atrio Group”)	11,225,459					11,225,459
Indomita Wine Company Chile, SpA						
Kilikanoon Estate, Australia	37,063,130					37,063,130
Total	48,288,589					48,288,589

## 17. Long-term unamortized expenses

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Amortization in this period	Other decreases	Ending balance
Land acquisition fees	41,485,895		795,071		40,690,824
Afforestation fees	101,735,181		4,251,812		97,483,369
Renovation costs	149,320,615	1,868,862	5,736,762		145,452,715
Others	6,252,011	50,506	302,199		6,000,318
Total	298,793,702	1,919,368	11,085,844		289,627,226

## 18. Deferred income tax assets/liabilities

### (1) Un-offset deferred income tax assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending Balance		Beginning Balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Asset impairment provision	41,206,403	10,574,001	40,661,496	10,437,775
Unrealized profits from inter-company transactions	292,689,806	73,172,452	417,770,236	104,442,560
Deductible loss	298,436,566	73,092,799	280,061,166	68,206,780
Unpaid bonus	93,633,692	23,408,423	123,258,072	30,814,518
Dismissal welfare	5,355,824	1,338,956	6,739,412	1,684,853
Deferred income	25,886,226	5,622,457	25,938,817	5,540,954
Influence of leasing standards	3,101,975	775,791	3,462,626	865,659
Total	760,310,492	187,984,879	897,891,825	221,993,099

### (2) Un-offset deferred income tax liabilities

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending Balance		Beginning Balance	
	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities
Assets appraisal appreciation in business combination under non-common control	23,341,921	6,756,066	24,447,790	7,076,871

Impact of leasing standards	308,123	77,031	1,069,168	267,294
Total	23,650,044	6,833,097	25,516,958	7,344,165

### (3) Details of unconfirmed deferred income tax assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Deductable temporary difference		
Deductible loss	532,912,143	478,477,359
Total	532,912,143	478,477,359

### (4) Deductible losses of unconfirmed deferred income tax assets will expire in

Unit: yuan

Year	Ending sum	Beginning sum	Remark
2025	70,528,510	70,528,510	
2026	60,274,856	60,274,856	
2027	123,557,586	123,557,586	
2028	117,444,729	117,444,729	
2029	106,671,678	106,671,678	
2030	54,434,784		
Total	532,912,143	478,477,359	--

## 19. Other non-current assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book balance	Impairment provision
Advance payment for construction	2,572,310		2,572,310	3,554,409		3,554,409
Total	2,572,310		2,572,310	3,554,409		3,554,409

## 20. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending				Beginning			
	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction state	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction state
Monetary capital	2,153,802	2,153,802	Pledge	Security deposit, etc.	1,470,579	1,470,579	Pledge	Security deposit, etc.
Fixed assets	46,653,467	31,834,682	Pledge	Mortgage loan	46,653,467	32,467,803	Pledge	Mortgage loan
Accounts receivable	55,173,340	55,173,340	Pledge	Factoring restricted	35,917,860	35,917,860	Pledge	Factoring restricted
Total	103,980,609	89,161,824			84,041,906	69,856,242		

## 21. Short-term loans

### (1) Classification of short-term loans

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Mortgage loan	150,422,793	126,552,126
Guaranteed loan	2,340,850	26,365,950
Fiduciary loan	62,171,042	63,222,270
Total	214,934,685	216,140,346

·As at June 30, 2025, EUR mortgage loan was EUR 6,566,379 (equivalent of RMB 55,173,340 yuan) (December 31, 2024: EUR 4,772,694, equivalent of RMB 35,917,860 yuan) of accounts receivable factoring business handled by Hacienda Vinedos Marques del Atrio, S.L.U. (“Atrio”) with banks including Banco Santander, BBVA, and CAIXABANK;

·As at June 30, 2025, USD mortgage loan was USD 13,250,000 (equivalent of RMB 95,249,453 yuan) (December 31, 2024: USD 12,375,000, equivalent of RMB 90,634,266 yuan) of loans borrowed by Chile Indomita Wine Group from Banco Scotiabank and Banco de Chile with the fixed assets as collateral.

·On June 30, 2025, the guaranteed loan for Australia Kilikanoon Estate was AUD 500,000 (equivalent of RMB 2,340,850 yuan) (December 31, 2024: AUD 4,800,000, equivalent of RMB 23,272,320 yuan)

## 22. Accounts payable

### (1) List of accounts payable

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Accounts payable for materials, etc.	349,303,625	417,510,439

Total	349,303,625	417,510,439
-------	-------------	-------------

## (2) No significant accounts payable aged more than one year in this year

### 23. Contract liabilities

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Advances from customers	116,410,398	127,855,694
Withholding of goods with sales rebate		234,659
Total	116,410,398	128,090,353

### 24 Employee remunerations payable

#### (1) List of employee remunerations payable

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
1. Short-term remuneration	159,642,385	143,337,903	198,642,558	104,337,730
2. Post-employment welfare – defined contribution plan	323,120	23,239,578	23,469,699	92,999
3. Dismission welfare	6,739,412	2,286,631	3,670,218	5,355,825
4. Other welfare due within one year				
Total	166,704,917	168,864,112	225,782,475	109,786,554

#### (2) List of short-term remunerations

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
1. Salaries, bonuses, allowances and	156,491,000	119,205,186	174,686,687	101,009,499
2. Staff welfare	1,270,097	8,640,607	8,138,782	1,771,922
3. Social insurance charges	302,052	7,717,876	8,011,789	8,139
Including: Medical insurance	302,020	7,148,095	7,441,976	8,139
Injury insurance	32	566,996	567,028	
Maternity insurance		2,785	2,785	
4. Housing fund	38,581	6,225,362	6,225,361	38,582
5. Union fee and staff education fee	1,540,655	1,548,872	1,579,939	1,509,588
6. Short-term compensated absences				
7. Short-term profit-sharing plan				
Minus: Those divided into				



Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
non-current liabilities				
Total	159,642,385	143,337,903	198,642,558	104,337,730

### (3) List of defined contribution plan

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
1. Basic endowment insurance	321,807	22,605,224	22,834,042	92,989
2. Unemployment insurance	1,313	634,354	635,657	10
3. Enterprise annuity payment				
Total	323,120	23,239,578	23,469,699	92,999

### (4) Dismission welfare

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
1. Compensation for server of labor relation				
2. Compensation for early retirement	6,739,412	2,286,631	3,670,218	5,355,825
Total	6,739,412	2,286,631	3,670,218	5,355,825

## 25. Taxes and dues payable

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Value added tax	14,600,939	39,051,407
Consumption tax	13,757,243	40,806,933
Corporate income tax	82,700,345	88,479,855
Individual income tax	1,067,369	828,712
Urban maintenance and construction tax	1,821,504	5,372,605
Education surcharges	1,328,974	3,857,746
Urban land use tax	2,260,215	2,301,066
Others	8,911,922	8,448,730

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Total	126,448,511	189,147,054

## 26. Other payables

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Interest payable		
Dividends payable	420,120	
Other payables	333,657,037	398,149,521
Total	334,077,157	398,149,521

### (1) Dividends payable

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Ordinary stock dividends		
Preferred stock dividends/sustainable debt dividends divided into equity instruments		
Others	420,120	
Total	420,120	

### (2) Other payables

#### 1) Other payables listed by nature

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Dealer's deposit payable	160,984,243	170,639,777
Equipment purchase and construction costs payable	13,517,253	13,160,841
Transportation charges payable	11,819,055	21,041,131
Trademark use fee payable	8,066,531	18,630,742
Advertisement expenses payable	12,573,333	44,729,221
Employee cash deposit	309,282	735,016
Supplier's deposit payable	15,560,902	16,515,150
Contracting fees payable	5,078,819	3,179,094
Repurchase of treasury stock funds payable	70,704,426	70,704,426
Others	35,043,193	38,814,123

Total	333,657,037	398,149,521
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## 2) Explanation of large accounts payable aged more than one year

As at June 30, 2025, there were no other large accounts payable aged more than one year.

## 27. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Long-term loans due within one year	62,165,760	61,161,578
Bonds payable due within one year		
Long-term accounts payable due within one year		
Lease liabilities due within one year	17,362,375	18,788,191
Total	79,528,135	79,949,769

## 28. Other current liabilities

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Refund payable	160,933	16,425,141
Unamortized VAT amount	15,133,352	24,339,101
Total	15,294,285	40,764,242

## 29. Long-term loans

### (1) Classification of long-term loans

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Fiduciary loan	140,081,215	111,798,781
Minus: Long-term loans due within one year	62,165,760	61,161,578
Total	77,915,455	50,637,203

As at June 30, 2025, fiduciary loans (EUR) were EUR 16,671,822 (equivalent of RMB 140,081,215 yuan) (December 31, 2024: EUR 14,855,599, equivalent of RMB 111,798,781 yuan) borrowed by Atrio from banks including Banco de Sabadell S.A., BBVA, and Caja Rural de Navarr, Caixa Bank.

**30. Lease Liabilities**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Long-term lease liabilities	38,306,297	46,331,020
Minus: Lease liabilities due within one year	17,362,375	18,788,191
Total	20,943,922	27,542,829

**31. Deferred income**

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance	Forming reason
Governmental subsidy	25,938,817	4,800,000	4,852,591	25,886,226	
Total	25,938,817	4,800,000	4,852,591	25,886,226	--

**Projects related to governmental subsidy**

Unit: yuan

Item of liabilities	Beginning balance	Amount of subsidy newly increased in this period	Amount included in non-operating revenue in this period	Amount included in other income in	Other changes	Ending balance	Related to assets/income
Industrial development supporting funds	8,200,000			2,050,000		6,150,000	Related to assets
Subsidy for retaining wall	7,847,333	1,800,000		569,000		9,078,333	Related to assets
Xinjiang industrial revitalization and technological transformation project	7,110,000			711,000		6,399,000	Related to assets
Special funds for efficient water-saving irrigation project	667,000			81,000		586,000	Related to assets
Subsidy for economic and energy-saving technological transformation projects	256,600			64,150		192,450	Related to assets
Subsidy for scenic spot construction	195,184			134,897		60,287	Related to assets

Item of liabilities	Beginning balance	Amount of subsidy newly increased in this period	Amount included in non-operating revenue in this period	Amount included in other income in	Other changes	Ending balance	Related to assets/ income
Subsidy for mechanic development of Penglai Daliuhang Base	264,000			13,200		250,800	Related to assets
Subsidy for research and industrialization of domestic oak aging technology	1,398,700			1,221,344		177,356	Related to income
Fund for high-quality development of the industrial chain		3,000,000		8,000		2,992,000	Related to income
Total	25,938,817	4,800,000		4,852,591		25,886,226	

### 32. Share capital

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase or decrease (+,-) in this period					Ending balance
		Newly issued shares	Allocated shares	Share transferred from accumulation fund	Others	Subtotal	
Total shares	671,823,900						671,823,900

### 33. Capital reserves

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
Capital premium (share capital premium)	451,532,723			451,532,723
Other capital reserves	30,610,824			30,610,824
Total	482,143,547			482,143,547

### 34. Treasury share

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
Repurchase of B-shares		7,150,483		7,150,483
Repurchase of restricted stock	70,704,426			70,704,426
Total	70,704,426	7,150,483		77,854,909

·The eleventh meeting of the Ninth Board of Directors was held on April 16, 2025, and the 2024

Annual General Shareholders' meeting was held on May 23, 2025. The *Plan for Repurchasing Shares of Part of Domestic Listed Foreign Shares (B-shares) of the Company* was reviewed and approved. According to the above-mentioned B-share repurchase plan, the Company will implement the repurchase of domestic listed foreign shares (B-shares) through centralized bidding trading, taking into account its own financial and operating conditions, with a total repurchase capital not exceeding RMB 100 million yuan and a repurchase price not exceeding HKD 11.50 per share. The repurchase period shall not exceed 12 months from the date of approval of share repurchase plan by the shareholders' meeting. The number of shares to be repurchased shall not be less than 10 million shares and shall not exceed 15 million shares. The repurchased shares shall be cancelled and the registered capital of the Company shall be correspondingly reduced.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company has repurchased a total of 936,000 domestic listed foreign shares (B-shares) through centralized bidding method via a special securities account for share repurchase, accounting for 0.139322% of the Company's current total share capital. The total transaction amount was equivalent to RMB 7,150,483.

### 35. Other comprehensive income

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Amount incurred in this period						Ending balance
		Amount incurred before income tax in this period	Minus: amount included in other comprehensive income before and transferred to profit or loss in this period	Minus: amount included in other comprehensive income before and transferred to retained earnings in this period	Minus: income tax expenses	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
1. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss later								
Including: Changes after re-measuring and resetting the benefit plans								
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method								
Changes in the fair value of other investments in equity instruments								
Changes in the fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk								
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss later	-39,714,972	14,870,571				13,583,338	1,287,233	-26,131,634

Item	Beginning balance	Amount incurred in this period						Ending balance
		Amount incurred before income tax in this period	Minus: amount included in other comprehensive income before and transferred to profit or loss in this period	Minus: amount included in other comprehensive income before and transferred to retained earnings in this period	Minus: income tax expenses	Attributable to parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax	
Including: Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit and loss under equity method								
Changes in the fair value of other debt investments								
Amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income								
Provision for credit impairment of other credit investments								
Provision for cash-flow hedge								
Difference in translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statement	-39,714,972	14,870,571				13,583,338	1,287,233	-26,131,634
Total other comprehensive income	-39,714,972	14,870,571				13,583,338	1,287,233	-26,131,634

### 36. Surplus reserves

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period	Decrease in this period	Ending balance
Legal surplus reserves	342,732,000			342,732,000
Free surplus reserves				
Reserve fund				
Enterprise expansion fund				
Others				
Total	342,732,000			342,732,000

### 37. Undistributed profit

Unit: yuan

Item	This period	Prior period
Undistributed profit at the end of prior period before adjustment	9,232,928,370	9,273,629,318
Total undistributed profit at the beginning of the period before adjustment (increase listed with+ , and decrease listed with -)		
Undistributed profit at the beginning of the period after adjustment	9,232,928,370	9,273,629,318
Plus: Net profit for owner of the parent company	185,597,142	305,210,999
Minus: Drawn legal surplus		
Drawn free surplus		
Drawn common risk provision		
Common dividend payable	268,729,560	345,911,947
Common dividend transferred to share capital		
Undistributed profit at the end of period	9,149,795,952	9,232,928,370

### 38. Operating income and operating cost

#### (1) Details of operating income

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period		Amount incurred in prior period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	1,434,469,813	579,755,809	1,487,897,428	583,656,058
Other businesses	36,106,364	13,050,449	34,412,008	12,092,672
Total	1,470,576,177	592,806,258	1,522,309,436	595,748,730
Including: Income from contracts	1,467,719,364	590,459,268	1,519,454,062	593,381,289
Income from house rents	2,856,813	2,346,990	2,855,374	2,367,441

#### (2) Situation of income from and cost of contracts

Unit: yuan

Contract classification	Operating income	Operating cost
Type of merchandise		
- Alcoholic beverage	1,434,469,813	579,755,809
- Others	33,249,551	10,703,459
Classified by the time of merchandise transfer		
- Revenue recognized at a point in time	1,467,719,364	590,459,268



**39. Taxes and surcharges**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Consumption tax	58,563,215	73,844,921
Urban maintenance and construction tax	8,879,061	8,854,663
Education surcharges	6,439,043	6,398,857
Building tax	17,414,976	16,684,157
Land use tax	4,925,917	4,946,440
Vehicle and vessel use tax	10,536	13,677
Stamp duty	1,437,117	1,928,621
Others	181,575	149,271
Total	97,851,440	112,820,607

**40. Selling expenses**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Personnel cost	119,403,300	126,497,516
Marketing expenses	130,423,949	108,239,032
Labor expenses	15,252,966	14,966,602
Depreciation expenses	30,786,813	33,555,237
Storage expenses	11,354,031	12,833,741
Advertisement expenses	29,798,339	27,638,002
Trademark use fees	5,451,141	7,858,547
Travel expenses	12,906,974	12,764,888
Design & production expenses	4,921,771	2,757,387
Conference expenses	3,000,702	3,299,438
Water, electricity and gas charges	5,414,402	4,438,730
Others	33,436,428	37,067,395
Total	402,150,816	391,916,515

**41. Management expenses**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Personnel cost	28,938,791	40,282,224
Depreciation expenses	49,771,088	44,817,743
Contracting expenses	2,007,300	2,007,300

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Repair expenses	2,342,841	2,193,997
Office expenses	11,028,310	10,921,919
Amortization expenses	7,922,805	7,922,598
Afforestation fees	6,736,148	6,807,871
Safe production costs	2,553,903	2,940,546
Business entertainment expenses	1,375,182	1,475,072
Public security & clean-keeping expenses	3,333,559	3,208,403
Travel expenses	972,756	1,527,146
Others	9,665,276	8,840,796
Total	126,647,959	132,945,615

## 42. R&D expenses

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
R&D expenses	9,071,966	6,748,675
Total	9,071,966	6,748,675

## 43. Financial expenses

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Interest expenditure	5,528,569	9,918,886
Minus: Interest income	5,914,026	12,390,815
Plus: Commission charges	514,469	705,999
Exchange gain or loss	-14,776,944	4,989,440
Total	-14,647,932	3,223,510

## 44. Other income

Unit: yuan

Source of other income	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Industrial development supporting funds	2,050,000	2,050,000
Wine fermentation capacity construction project		200,000
Xinjiang industrial revitalization and technological transformation project	711,000	711,000

Subsidy for retaining wall	569,000	494,000
Other – related to assets	293,247	174,996
Special funds for supporting corporate development	4,334,100	8,732,100
Talent development fund	860,000	3,650,000
Regional sales incentive fund	4,110,000	
Other – related to income	6,331,199	17,618,544
Total	19,258,546	33,630,640

#### 45. Investment income

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Investment income from long-term equity by equity method	-3,018,088	-1,932,092
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity		
Investment income gained from trading financial assets during the holding period		
Investment income gained from disposal of trading financial assets		
Dividend income gained from other equity instruments during the holding period		
Gains generated from the remaining equity re-measured as per fair value after the loss of control		
Interest income gained from equity investment during the holding period		
Interest income gained from other equity investments during the holding period		
Investment income gained from disposal of other equity investments		
Total	-3,018,088	-1,932,092

#### 46. Loss on impairment of credit

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Loss on bad debts of accounts receivable	1,549,058	4,083,362
Total	1,549,058	4,083,362

#### 47. Loss on impairment of assets

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Inventory falling price loss and loss on impairment of contract execution cost	-2,093,965	-1,024,683
Total	-2,093,965	-1,024,683

#### 48. Income from asset disposal

Unit: yuan

Source of income from asset disposal	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Income from disposal of fixed assets	361,014	4,647
Total	361,014	4,647

#### 49. Non-operating income

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount included in the current non-recurring profits/losses
Gains on exchange of non-monetary assets			
Grains on donations			
Governmental subsidy			
Gains on scrap of non-current assets	23,894	975	23,894
Others	893,739	1,676,650	893,739
Total	917,633	1,677,625	917,633

#### 50. Non-operating expenses

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount included in the current non-recurring profits/losses
Loss on exchange of non-monetary assets			
Donation	20,000	350,000	20,000
Loss on scrap of non-current assets	26,032	101,292	26,032
Fine, penalty and overdue fine	520,698	131,210	520,698
Others	22,633	29,081	22,633
Total	589,363	611,583	589,363

**51. Income tax expenses****(1) List of income tax expenses**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Current income tax expenses	48,268,623	52,966,929
Deferred income tax expenses	33,497,152	39,791,416
Total	81,765,775	92,758,345

**(2) Adjustment process of accounting profit and income tax expenses**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period
Total profit	273,080,505
Income tax expenses calculated according to the legal/applicable tax rate	68,270,126
Influence of different tax rates applicable to subsidiary	636,672
Influence of income tax in the term before adjustment	624,266
Influence of nontaxable income	
Influence of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	628,513
Influence of deductible loss from use of unconfirmed deferred income tax assets in prior period	-1,421,743
Influence of deductible temporary difference or deductible loss of unconfirmed deferred income tax assets in this period	13,027,941
Income tax expense	81,765,775

**52. Other comprehensive incomes**

Refer to Note 7.35 for details.

**53. Items of cash flow statement****(1) Other cash received related to operating activities**

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Governmental subsidy income	19,205,955	30,340,645

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Interest income	4,736,095	7,777,846
Net amercement income	91,304	39,759
Others	9,735,484	10,735,002
Total	33,768,838	48,893,252

## (2) Other cash paid related to operating activities

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Selling expenses	201,918,055	239,116,719
Administrative expenses	31,309,835	37,828,283
Guaranteed deposits paid		6,500,000
Others	11,493,063	13,297,751
Total	244,720,953	296,742,753

## (3) Other cash paid related to financing activities

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Cash paid for repurchase of B shares	7,150,483	150,949,941
Cash paid for leasing	11,087,384	14,897,311
Cash paid for acquiring minority shareholders' equity		1,883,538
Total	18,237,867	167,730,790

## Changes in various liabilities arising from financing activities

Unit: yuan

Item	Beginning balance	Increase in this period		Decrease in this period		Ending balance
		Cash movement	Non-cash movement	Cash movement	Non-cash movement	
Short-term loans	216,140,346	168,981,082	1,499,579	164,267,076	7,419,246	214,934,685
Long term loans (including long-term liabilities due within one year)	111,798,781	52,514,584	14,217,428	38,449,578		140,081,215
Lease liabilities (including lease liabilities due within one year)	46,331,020		3,062,661	11,087,384		38,306,297
Other payables - dividends payable			270,042,634	269,622,514		420,120
Other payables - interest payable			3,701,522	3,701,522		
Other payables - accounts payable for repurchasing treasury shares	70,704,426					70,704,426

Other payables – repurchasing B shares			7,150,483	7,150,483		
Total	444,974,573	221,495,666	299,674,307	494,278,557	7,419,246	464,446,743

## 54. Supplementary information to cash flow statement

### (1) Supplementary information to cash flow statement

Unit: yuan

Supplementary materials	Amount in this period	Amount in prior period
1. Cash flows from operating activities calculated by adjusting the net profit:	--	--
Net profit	191,314,730	221,975,355
Plus: Provision for impairment of assets	544,907	-3,058,679
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil-and-gas assets and productive biological assets	155,214,788	162,202,787
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	9,436,272	11,023,676
Amortization of intangible assets	8,550,554	8,509,160
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	11,085,844	10,492,627
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (profit listed with “-”)	-361,014	-4,647
Losses on retirement of fixed assets (profit listed with “-”)	2,138	100,317
Losses on fair value change (profit listed with “-”)		
Financial costs (profit listed with “-”)	2,812,883	6,383,382
Investment losses (profit listed with “-”)	3,018,088	1,932,092
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase listed with “-”)	34,008,220	40,181,622
Increase of deferred income tax liabilities (decrease listed with “-”)	-511,068	-390,206
Decrease in inventories (increase listed with “-”)	-57,846,816	-121,836,747
Decrease in operating receivables (increase listed with “-”)	141,442,102	423,502,362
Increase in operating payable (decrease listed with “-”)	-259,290,500	-582,278,932
Others		25,146,195
Net cash flows from operating activities	239,421,128	203,880,364
2. Significant investment and financing activities not involving cash deposit and withdrawal:		
Debt transferred into assets		

Supplementary materials	Amount in this period	Amount in prior period
Convertible corporate bond due within one year		
Fixed assets under financing lease		
3. Net changes of cash and cash equivalent:		
Ending balance of cash	1,778,740,634	1,562,989,249
Minus: Beginning balance of cash	1,717,727,551	1,963,155,752
Plus: Ending balance of cash equivalent		
Minus: Beginning balance of cash equivalent		
Net increase amount of cash and cash equivalent	61,013,083	-400,166,503

## (2) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
1. Cash	1,778,740,634	1,717,727,551
Including: Cash on hand	54,828	27,228
Bank deposits available for payment at any time	1,735,988,452	1,717,700,323
Other monetary funds available for payment at any time	42,697,354	
Deposits with central bank available for payment		
2. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investment due within three months		
3. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	1,778,740,634	1,717,727,551

## 55. Monetary items of foreign currency

### (1) Monetary items of foreign currency

Item	Ending balance at foreign currency	Converted exchange rate	Ending balance at RMB equivalent
Monetary capital			46,228,635
Including: USD	487,272	7.1586	3,488,185
EUR	5,129	8.4024	43,096
HKD	46,819,841	0.9120	42,697,354
Accounts receivable			54,674,291
Including: USD	6,308,823	7.1586	45,162,340
EUR	311,811	8.4024	2,619,961
HKD			



Item	Ending balance at foreign currency	Converted exchange rate	Ending balance at RMB equivalent
GBP	701,118	9.8300	6,891,990
Short-term borrowings			95,249,453
Including: USD	13,325,000	7.1586	95,249,453
EUR			
HKD			
	--	--	

(2) The Company's overseas subsidiaries determine their functional currency based on the currency in the main economic environment in which they operate. The functional currency of Atrio and Francs Champs Participations SAS ("Farshang Holdings") is Euro, the functional currency of Chile Indomita Wine Group is Chilean Peso, and the functional currency of Australia Kilikanoon Estate is Australian Dollar.

## 8. R&D expenditure

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Employee compensation	2,336,948	1,743,745
Test and laboratory fees	175,737	117,777
Consulting fees	1,546,712	1,646,916
Consumption of materials	1,188,000	176,976
Others	3,824,569	3,063,261
Total	9,071,966	6,748,675
Including: Expensing research and development expenses	9,071,966	6,748,675
Capitalized research and development expenses		

## 9. Change of scope of consolidation

In the reporting period, no change was included to the consolidation scope of the Group:

## 10. Equity in other entities

### 1. Equity in subsidiaries

#### (1) Constitution of enterprise group

Name of subsidiary	Registered capital	Principal business location	Registration place	Business nature	Proportion of shareholding		Acquisition mode
					Direct	Indirect	
Etablissements Roullet Fransac ("Roullet Fransac")	EUR29,000	Cognac, France	Cognac, France	Trading		100	Acquired from a business combination under non-common control
Dicot Partners, S.L ("Dicot")	EUR2,000,000	Navarre, Spain	Navarre, Spain	Sales	90		Acquired from a business combination under non-common control
ViñaIndómita, S.A., ViñaDosAndes, S.A., and BodegasSanta Alicia SpA. ("Indomita Wine")	CLP31,100,000,000	Santiago, Chile	Santiago, Chile	Sales	85		Acquired by establishment or investment
Kilikanoon Estate Pty Ltd. ("Australia Kilikanoon Estate")	AUD6,420,000	Adelaide, Australia	Adelaide, Australia	Sales	99		Acquired from a business combination under non-common control
Beijing Changyu Sales and Distribution Co., Ltd. ("Beijing Sales")	RMB1,000,000	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Sales	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Kylin Packaging Co., Ltd. ("Kylin Packaging")	RMB15,410,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Chateau Changyu-Castel Co., Ltd. ("Chateau Changyu") (a)	USD5,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Manufacturing	70		Acquired by establishment or investment
Changyu (Jingyang) Wine Co., Ltd. ("Jingyang Wine")	RMB1,000,000	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Manufacturing	90	10	Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Changyu Pioneer Wine Sales Co., Ltd. ("Sales Company")	RMB8,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Shanghai Changyu Sales and Distribution Co., Ltd. ("Shanghai Sales")	RMB1,000,000	Shanghai, China	Shanghai, China	Sales	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Beijing Changyu AFIP Agriculture development Co., Ltd. ("Agriculture Development")	RMB1,000,000	Miyun, Beijing, China	Miyun, Beijing, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Beijing Chateau Changyu AFIP Global Co., Ltd. ("AFIP") (b)	RMB642,750,000	Beijing, China	Beijing, China	Manufacturing	91.53		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. ("Wines Sales")	RMB5,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales	90	10	Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Changyu Pioneer	RMB5,000,000	Yantai,	Yantai,	Sales	70	30	Acquired by

International Co., Ltd. (“Pioneer International”)		Shandong, China	Shandong, China				establishment or investment
Hangzhou Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Hangzhou Changyu”)	RMB500,000	Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China	Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Ningxia Changyu Grape Growing Co., Ltd. (“Ningxia Growing”)	RMB1,000,000	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Ningxia, China	Planting	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Huanren Changyu National Wines Sales Co., Ltd. (“National Wines”)	RMB2,000,000	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Sales	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Liaoning Changyu Golden Icewine Valley Co., Ltd. (“Golden Icewine Valley”)	RMB64,687,300	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Development Zone Changyu Trading Co., Ltd. (“Development Zone Trading”)	RMB5,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Beijing AFIP Meeting Center (“Meeting Center”)	RMB500,000	Miyun, Beijing, China	Miyun, Beijing, China	Services		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Beijing AFIP Tourism and Culture (“AFIP Tourism”)	RMB500,000	Miyun, Beijing, China	Miyun, Beijing, China	Tourism		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Changyu (Ningxia) Wine Co., Ltd. (“Ningxia Wine”)	RMB1,000,000	Ningxia, China	Ningxia, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Changyu Chateau Tinlot Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Tinlot”)	RMB400,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Wholesale and retail	65	35	Acquired by establishment or investment
Xinjiang Chateau Changyu Baron Balboa Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Shihezi”)	RMB550,000,000	Shihezi, Xinjiang, China	Shihezi, Xinjiang, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Ningxia Chateau Changyu Longyu Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Ningxia”)	RMB2,000,000	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Shaanxi Chateau Changyu Rena Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Chang’an”)	RMB20,000,000	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Yantai Changyu Wine Research, Development, and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (“R&D Centre”)	RMB805,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired by establishment or investment
Xinjiang Changyu Sales Co., Ltd. (“Xinjiang Sales”)	RMB10,000,000	Shihezi, Xinjiang, China	Shihezi, Xinjiang, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Ningxia Changyu Trading Co., Ltd. (“Ningxia Trading”)	RMB1,000,000	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Shaanxi Changyu Rena Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Shaanxi Sales”)	RMB3,000,000	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Xianyang, Shaanxi, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Penglai Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Penglai Wine”)	RMB5,000,000	Penglai, Shandong, China	Penglai, Shandong, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
Laizhou Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Laizhou Sales”)	RMB1,000,000	Laizhou, Shandong, China	Laizhou, Shandong, China	Sales		100	Acquired by establishment or investment
FrancsChampsParticipationsSA S (“Francs Champs”)	EUR32,000,000	Cognac, France	Cognac, France	Investment and trading	100		Acquired by establishment or investment

Yantai Roullet Fransac Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Yantai Roullet Fransac”)	RMB1,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Wine Sales Company”)	RMB5,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales	100		Acquired establishment investment	by or
Shaanxi Chateau Changyu Rena Tourism Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Tourism”)	RMB1,000,000	Xianxin, Shaanxi, China	Xianxin, Shaanxi, China	Tourism		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Longkou Changyu Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Longkou Sales”)	RMB1,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Sales		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Changyu Cultural Tourism Development Co., Ltd. (“Changyu Cultural Tourism Company”)	RMB10,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Tourism	100		Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Changyu Wine Culture Museum Co., Ltd. (“Museum”)	RMB500,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Tourism		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Changyu Cultural Tourism Product Sales Co., Ltd. (“Cultural Sales”)	RMB5,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Tourism		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Changyu Window of International Wine City Co. Ltd. (“Window of Wine City”)	RMB60,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Tourism		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Chateau Koya Brandy Co., Ltd. (“Chateau Koya”)	RMB10,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Manufacturing	100		Acquired establishment investment	by or
Changyu (Shanghai) International Digital Marketing Center Co., Ltd. (“Digital Marketing”)	RMB50,000,000	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Sales	100		Acquired establishment investment	by or
Shanghai Changyu Guoqu Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Guoqu”)	RMB6,000,000	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Sales		51	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Tianjin Changyu Yixin Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (“Tianjin Yixin”)	RMB10,000,000	Binhai New Area, Tianjin, China	Binhai New Area, Tianjin, China	Sales		51	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Shanghai Changyu Yixin Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Yixin”)	RMB10,000,000	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Hongkou, Shanghai, China	Sales		51	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Yantai Christon Catering Co., Ltd. (“Christon Catering”)	RMB1,000,000	Yantai, Shandong, China	Yantai, Shandong, China	Services		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Weimeisi (Shanghai) Enterprise Development Co., Ltd. (“Weimeisi Shanghai”)	RMB10,000,000	Shanghai, China	Shanghai, China	Sales	100		Acquired establishment investment	by or
Ningxia Longyu Food Trading Co., Ltd. (“Longyu Trading”)	RMB 500,000	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Yinchuan, Ningxia, China	Sales		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Beijing Changyu Trading Co., Ltd. (“Beijing Trading”)	RMB 500,000	Miyun, Beijing, China	Miyun, Beijing, China	Sales		100	Acquired establishment investment	by or
Huanren Manchu Autonomous County Changyu Liquor Industry Sales Co., Ltd. (“Huanren Sales”)	RMB 2,000,000	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Benxi, Liaoning, China	Sales		100.00	Acquired establishment investment	by or

Explanation for difference between the proportion of shareholding and proportion of voting power

in the subsidiaries:

- (a) Chateau Changyu is a Sino-foreign joint venture established by the Company and a foreign investor, accounting for 70% of the Company's equity interest. Through agreement arrangement, the Company has the full power to control Changyu Chateau's strategic operating, investing and financing policies. This agreement arrangement will expire on December 31, 2027.
- (b) AFIP is a limited liability company jointly established by the Company and Yantai De'an Investment Co., Ltd. and Beijing Qinglang Agriculture Ecology Science Development Co., Ltd.. The Company holds 91.53% of its equity. Through agreement arrangement, the Company has the full power to control AFIP's strategic operating, investing and financing policies. The agreement arrangement will be terminated on September 2, 2027.

**(2) Important non-wholly-owned subsidiaries**

Unit: yuan

Name of subsidiary	Shareholding proportion of minority shareholders	Profit/loss attributable to minority shareholders in this period	Other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders in this period	Dividend declared to be distributed to minority shareholders in this period	Balance of minority equity at the end of period
AFIP	8.47%				56,409,393
Indomita Wine	15%	283,751	616,470.00	888,662.00	56,697,938.00

Explanation for difference between the proportion of shareholding and proportion of voting power of the minority shareholders in the subsidiaries: See details in Note 10.1.1.

**(3) Main financial information of important non-wholly-owned subsidiaries**

Unit: yuan

Name of subsidiary	Ending balance						Beginning balance					
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
AFIP	266,465,641	363,571,682	630,037,323	17,310,505	3,501,580	20,812,085	256,982,569	373,266,371	630,248,940	16,704,310	3,708,917	20,413,227
Indomita Wine	223,783,829	307,211,974	530,995,803	137,954,208	7,497,696	145,451,904	237,880,401	306,022,908	543,903,309	150,938,775	7,497,696	158,436,471

Unit: yuan

Name of subsidiary	Amount incurred in this period				Amount incurred in prior period			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Operating cash flow	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Operating cash flow
AFIP	41,907,720.39	-610,475.00	-610,475.00	1,061,336	37,074,167.52	-4,006,527	-4,006,527	11,629,017
Indomita Wine	78,447,574	1,891,672	6,001,476	1,874,075	80,158,645	-528,407	-6,000,876	14,619,452

## 2. Equity in joint ventures or associates

### Summary financial information of unimportant joint ventures and associates

Unit: yuan

	Ending balance / amount incurred in this period	Beginning balance / amount incurred in prior period
Joint ventures:	--	--
Total book value of investment	30,252,089	32,797,631
Total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio		
-- Net profit	-2,545,542	-1,874,370
-- Other comprehensive income		
-- Total comprehensive income	-2,545,542	-1,874,370
Associates:		
Total book value of investment	1,594,571	2,067,117
Total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio		
-- Net profit	-472,546	-57,722
-- Other comprehensive income		
-- Total comprehensive income	-472,546	-57,722

## 11. Risks related to financial instruments

The Group has exposure to the following main risks from its use of financial instruments in the normal course of the Group's operations:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Foreign currency risk

The following mainly presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and their sources, their changes during the year, and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and their changes during the year.

The Group aims to seek appropriate balance between the risks and benefits from its use of financial instruments and to mitigate the adverse effects that the risks of financial instruments have on the Group's financial performance. Based on such objectives, the Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market

conditions and the Group's activities.

## 1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash at bank, receivables, debt investments and derivative financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes. Exposure to these credit risks are monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

The cash at bank of the Group is mainly held with well-known financial institutions. Management does not foresee any significant credit risks from these deposits and does not expect that these financial institutions may default and cause losses to the Group.

As at June 30, 2025, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties.

In order to minimize the credit risk, the Group has adopted a policy to ensure that all sales customers have good credit records. According to the policy of the Group, credit review is required for clients who require credit transactions. In addition, the Group continuously monitors the balance of account receivable to ensure there's no exposure to significant bad debt risks. For transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, the Group does not offer credit terms without the specific approval of the Department of Credit Control in the Group. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at each balance sheet date to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management of the Group considers that the Group's credit risk is significantly reduced.

Since the Group trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties, there is no requirement for collateral. Concentrations of credit risk are managed by customer/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. As at June 30, 2025, 23.5% of the Group trade receivables are due from top five customers (December 31, 2024: 42.1%). There is no collateral or other credit enhancement on the balance of the trade receivables of the Group.

## 2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group and its individual subsidiaries are responsible for their own cash management, including short-term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands (subject to approval by the Group's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels). The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash, readily realizable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

## 3. Interest rate risk



Interest-bearing financial instruments at variable rates and at fixed rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest risk, respectively. The Group determines the appropriate weightings of the fixed and floating rate interest-bearing instruments based on the current market conditions and performs regular reviews and monitoring to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposure.

(1) As at June 30, 2025, the Group held the following interest-bearing financial instruments:

Fixed rate instruments:

Unit: yuan

Item	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Effective interest rate	Amounts	Effective interest rate	Amounts
Financial assets				
- Monetary capital	1.3%-2.25%	57,650,000	1.70% - 2.25%	78,650,000
Financial liabilities				
- Short-term loans	5.53% ~ 5.94%	-95,249,453	5.53% - 5.94%	-97,958,247
- Long-term loans (including the portion due within one year)	4.65%	-5,729,315	2.80% - 4.65%	-6,342,368
- Lease liabilities (including the portion due within one year)	4.65%	-38,306,297	4.65%	-46,331,020
Total		-81,635,065		-71,981,635

Variable rate instruments:

Unit: yuan

Item	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Effective interest rate	Amounts	Effective interest rate	Amounts
Financial assets				
- Monetary capital	0.20% - 0.35%	1,781,386,300	0.20% - 0.35%	1,718,853,538
Financial liabilities				
- Short-term loans	1-year LPR- 0.95%	-50,000,000	1-year LPR- 0.95%	-50,000,000
- Short-term loans	BBSW (3 months)+1.15%	-2,340,850	BBSW + 1.5%	-26,365,950
- Short-term loans	2.20% - 4.65%	-67,344,382	3.41% - 4.65%	-41,816,149
- Long-term loans (including the portion due within one year)	3.25%-5.83%	-134,351,900	3.41% - 7.59%	-105,456,413
Total		1,527,349,168		1,495,215,026

(2) Sensitivity analysis

Management of the Group believes interest rate risk on bank deposit is not significant,

therefore does not disclose sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk.

As at June 30, 2025, based on assumptions above, it is estimated that a general increase of 50 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease the Group's equity by RMB 476,320 yuan (2024: RMB 838,644 yuan), and net profit by RMB 476,320 yuan (2024: RMB 838,644 yuan).

The sensitivity analysis above indicates the instantaneous change in the net profit and equity that would arise assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to re-measure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk at the balance sheet date. In respect of the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating rate non-derivative instruments held by the Group at the balance sheet date, the impact on the net profit and equity is estimated as an annualized impact on interest expense or income of such a change in interest rates.

#### 4. Foreign currency risk

In respect of cash at bank and on hand, accounts receivable and payable, short-term loans denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

(1) As at June 30, 2025, the Group's exposure to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is presented in the following tables. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in Renminbi, translated using the spot rate at the balance sheet date. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements denominated in foreign currency are excluded.

Unit: yuan

Item	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Balance at foreign currency	Balance at RMB equivalent	Balance at foreign currency	Balance at RMB equivalent
Monetary capital		46,228,635		6,988,013
- USD	487,272	3,488,185	906,574	6,516,817
- EUR	5,129	43,096	62,611	471,195
- HKD	46,819,841	42,697,354	2	1
Short-term loans		95,249,453		97,958,247
- USD	13,325,000	95,249,453	13,375,000	97,958,247

#### (2) Sensitivity analysis

Assuming all other risk variables remained constant, a 5% strengthening of the Renminbi against the US dollar and Euro at June 30, 2025 would have impact on the Group's equity and net profit by the amount shown below, whose effect is in Renminbi and translated using the spot rate at the year-end date:

Unit: yuan

Item	Equity	Net profit
June 30, 2025		
USD	4,588,063	4,588,063
EUR	-2,155	-2,155
HKD	-2,134,868	-2,134,868
Total	2,451,040	2,451,040
December 31, 2024		
USD	3,433,649	3,433,649
EUR	-17,200	-17,200
HKD		
Total	3,416,449	3,416,449

A 5% weakening of the Renminbi against the US dollar and Euro dollar at June 30, 2025 would have had the equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remained constant.

## 12. Fair value disclosure

All financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Group are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair value at June 30, 2025.

## 13. Related parties and related transactions

### 1. Particulars of the parent company of the Company

Name of parent company	Registration place	Business nature	Registered capital	Proportion of shareholding of the parent company in the Company	Proportion of voting powers of the parent company in the Company
Changyu Group	Yantai City	Manufacturing industry	50,000,000	51.4%	51.4%

From January to June 2025, there was no fluctuation in the registered capital of the parent company and its share in equity interest and voting right.

### 2. Particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company

See particulars of the subsidiaries of the Company in Note 10.

### 3. Information about joint ventures and associates of the Company

Other joint ventures and associates that have related party transactions with the Group during this period or that formed balance when having related party transactions with the Group during the prior period are as follows:

Name of joint ventures and associates	Relationship with the Company
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------

L&M Holdings	Joint venture of the Group
Shanghai Yufeng Brand Management Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai Yufeng”)	Associates of the Group
Yantai Guolong Wine Industry Co., Ltd. (“Yantai Guolong”)	Associates of the Group
Taizhou Changyu Winery Wine Sales Co., Ltd. (“Taizhou Changyu”)	Associates of the Group

#### 4. Particulars of other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
Yantai God Horse Packing Co., Ltd. (“God Horse Packing”)	A company controlled by the same parent company
Yantai Zhongya Zhibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (“Zhongya Zhibao”)	Appointment of directors, supervisors and senior executives of the Group
Societe Civile Agricole Du Chateau De Mirefleurs (“French Mirefleurs”)	Subsidiaries of the joint venture
CHATEAU DE LIVERSAN (“LIVERSAN”)	Subsidiaries of the joint venture
Yantai Changyu Wine Culture Museum (“Museum”)	Non-profit organizations related to the Company

#### 5. Related transactions

##### (1) Related transactions of purchasing and selling goods and providing and receiving services

###### List of purchasing goods/receiving services

Unit: yuan

Related parties	Related transactions	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
God Horse Packing	Purchasing goods	27,190,017	34,253,399
Zhongya Zhibao	Purchasing goods	24,837	13,392
French Mirefleurs	Purchasing goods	8,051,588.00	4,472,158
Shanghai Yufeng	Purchasing goods	25,442	

###### List of selling goods/providing services

Unit: yuan

Related parties	Related transactions	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Zhongya Zhibao	Selling goods	2,223,769	2,424,638
God Horse Packing	Selling goods	3,008	34,593
Shanghai Yufeng	Selling goods	344,063	950,113
Yantai Guolong	Selling goods		12,309,013
Taizhou Changyu	Selling goods	8,489,159	

The price of transactions between the Group and the related parties are based on the negotiated price.

**(2) Related trusteeship/contracting and mandatory administration/outsourcing**

Nil

**(3) Leasing with related parties**

The Group as a lessor:

Unit: yuan

Name of the lessee	Type of leased assets	Rental income recognized in this period	Rental income recognized in prior period
God Horse Packing	Office building and plant	746,275	774,705
Zhongya Zhibao	Office building	481,905	481,905

## The Group as a lessee:

Unit: yuan

Name of the lessor	Type of leased assets	Rental expenses for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets of simplified treatment (if applicable)		Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities (if applicable)		Rent paid		Interest expenses on lease liabilities assumed		Right-of-use assets increased	
		Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Changyu Group	Office building, plant, commercial building					7,480,362	7,480,362	185,036	490,777		

**(4) Related guarantee**

Nil

**(5) Inter-bank borrowing and lending of related parties**

Nil

**(6) Asset transfer and debt recombination of related parties**

Nil

**(7) Other related transactions**

Unit: yuan

Related party	Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Changyu Group	Trademark use fee	5,451,141	7,858,547

The price of transactions between the Group and the related parties are based on the negotiated price.

**6. Accounts receivable and payable of the related parties****(1) Accounts receivable**

Unit: yuan

Item	Related parties	Ending balance		Beginning balance	
		Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Book balance	Provision for bad debts
Accounts receivable	Zhongya Zhibao	2,045,804	796.00	1,041,839	1,126
Accounts receivable	Museum	416,500	162.00	416,500	450
Prepayment	French Mirefleurs	569,480.00		5,346,651	
Prepayment	God Horse Packing			112,579	

**(2) Accounts payable**

Unit: yuan

Item	Related parties	Ending book balance	Beginning book balance
Accounts payable	God Horse Packing	14,624,438	20,649,261
Accounts payable	Zhongya Zhibao		1,133,362
Accounts payable	Shanghai Yufeng	32,148	7,318
Liabilities of contracts	Taizhou Changyu	4,680	5,927,230
Liabilities of contracts	Yantai Guolong	51,696	51,696
Liabilities of contracts	God Horse Packing	11,835	11,835

Other payable	Changyu Group	8,066,531	18,630,742
Other payable	God Horse Packing	400,000	400,000
Other payable	Yantai Guolong		50,000

## 14. Share-based payment

### 1. Overall situation of share-based payment

According to the resolution of 2022 Annual General Shareholders' meeting held by the Group on May 26, 2023, and the approved *Proposal on 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft) of the Company and Its Abstract* and *Proposal on Requesting the General Shareholders' meeting to Authorize the Board of Directors to Handle Matters Related to 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan of the Company*, and the *Proposal on Adjusting Relevant Matters of 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan* and the *Proposal on Granting Restricted Stocks to Incentive Objects of 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan*, which were reviewed and approved at the first 2023 extraordinary board meeting held on June 26, 2023, the Group has determined June 26, 2023 as the grant date to grant 6,850,000 restricted stocks to 204 incentive objects at a grant price of 15.24 yuan per stock. A total of 203 incentive objects in this Group actually subscribed for 6,785,559 restricted stocks, with a grant price of 15.24 yuan per stock. This transaction increases the registered capital by RMB 6,785,559 yuan and increases the capital reserve by RMB 96,626,360 yuan.

All restricted stocks granted to incentive objects are subject to different lock-up periods, which are 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months respectively from the completion of grant registration of restricted stocks granted to incentive objects. The restricted stocks granted to incentive objects under this incentive plan shall not be transferred, used as collateral, or used to repay debts during the lock-up period. All restricted stocks granted to incentive objects will be unlocked in three phases after 12 months from the grant date, with unlocking ratios of 30%, 30%, and 40% for each phase. The corresponding unlocking dates are 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years from the grant date. The actual unlocking quantity shall be linked to the annual performance evaluation.

When the performance of this Company meets corresponding conditions, the unlocking ratio of the above-mentioned restricted stocks for the current period is determined based on the operating performance of the incentive object's unit and the value contribution of the incentive object. If the unlocking conditions stipulated in this plan are not met, the incentive object shall not unlock restricted stocks in the current period, and the Company shall repurchase them according to the grant price to incentive object.

The Group held its fourth 2024 extraordinary board meeting on July 22, 2024, and reviewed and approved the *Proposal on Achievement of the First Lifting of Lock-up Period and Lifting of Lock-up Conditions for Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan* and *Proposal on Achievement of the First Lifting of Lock-up Period and Lifting of Lock-up Conditions for Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan*. At the third extraordinary general shareholders' meeting held on August 8, 2024, the resolution on the *Proposal on the Repurchase and Cancellation of Part of the Restricted Shares under the Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Adjustment of the Repurchase Price* was approved. A total of 172 incentive recipients of the first tranche of restricted shares in 2024 have been



lifted from the lock-up conditions, the number of restricted stocks that can be lifted is 1,720,495. The listing and circulation date of the restricted shares released from the lock-up conditions is August 6, 2024. This transaction resulted in a decrease in treasury shares of RMB 26,220,343 yuan. A total of 425,666 restricted shares were repurchased and cancelled, including 157,790 shares repurchased and cancelled because the incentive recipients no longer met the conditions of the Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan due to resignation or position changes, and 267,876 shares repurchased and cancelled because they could not be lifted from the first lock-up period due to personal performance assessment results. This transaction led to a decrease in share capital of RMB 425,666 yuan, a decrease in capital reserve of RMB 6,061,484 yuan, and a decrease in treasury shares of RMB 6,487,150 yuan.

As the performance targets required by the incentive plan were expected not to be achieved, at the end of 2024, RMB 4,016,468 yuan of equity-settled share-based payment costs previously recognized by the Group were reversed in the consolidated financial statements. As of June 30, 2025, the cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments recognized in capital reserve amounted to RMB 26,719,287 yuan.

## 2. Equity-settled share-based payments

Unit: yuan

Method for determining the fair value of equity instruments on grant date	Restricted stock: stock price on grant date minus grant price
Basis for determining the number of exercisable equity instruments	Management's best estimate
Reasons for significant differences between the current estimate and the prior estimate	
Accumulated amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in capital reserve	26,719,287
Total amount of expenses recognized as equity-settled share-based payments in this period	

## 15. Commitment and contingency

### 1. Significant commitment

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Making long-term asset commitments	31,902,000	41,228,000

### 2. Contingency

As of the balance sheet date, the Group didn't have any contingency to be disclosed.

## 16. Matters after balance sheet

### 1. Important non-adjusting events

On July 25, 2025, the second meeting of the tenth Board of Directors reviewed and approved the *Proposal on Non-Achievement of the Second Lifting of Lock-up Period and*

*Lock-up Conditions for the Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan and Proposal on Achievement of the First Lifting of Lock-up Period and Lifting of Lock-up Conditions for Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan*, on August 12, 2025, the first extraordinary general shareholders' meeting in 2025 approved the *Proposal on Achievement of the First Lifting of Lock-up Period and Lifting of Lock-up Conditions for Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan*. As the second lock-up period of the Company's 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan did not meet the conditions for lifting the lock-up, the Company repurchased and cancelled the relevant granted restricted shares. Due to failure to meet performance assessment requirements and due to employee resignation or position changes, the incentive qualification of the affected recipients was cancelled, and a total of 2,153,772 restricted shares that had been granted but not yet released from lock-up were repurchased and cancelled at a repurchase price of RMB 14.65 yuan per share. The total repurchase consideration payable by the Company for this repurchase and cancellation is RMB 31,552,800 yuan. Upon completion of this repurchase and cancellation, the total number of shares of the Company will decrease from 671,823,900 shares to 669,670,128 shares. This repurchase and cancellation will not result in any change in the controlling shareholder or actual controller of the Company.

## 17. Other important matters

Nil

## 18. Notes on major items in financial statements of the parent company

### 1. Accounts receivable

#### (1) Disclosed by age

Unit: yuan

Age	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	1,332,445	227,041
1-2 years		
2-3 years		
More than 3 years		
Total	1,332,445	227,041

#### (2) Disclosed by classification of bad debt provision methods

Unit: yuan

Category	Ending balance					Beginning balance				
	Book balance		Bad-debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad-debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion of accrual		Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion of accrual	
Accounts receivable with bad-debt provision accrued on a single item basis										

Accounts receivable with bad-debt provision accrued on a combined basis	1,332,445	100%	533	0.04%	1,331,912	227,041	100%	245	0.10%	226,796
Total	1,332,445	100%	533	0.04%	1,331,912	227,041	100%	245	0.10%	226,796

Particulars of provision for bad debts accrued in this period:

Unit: yuan

Category	Beginning balance	Change amount in this period			Ending balance
		Accrued	Withdrawn or transferred back	Cancelled after verification	
Accounts receivable with bad-debt provision accrued on a single item basis					
Bad-debt provision accrued on a combined basis	245	288			533
Total	245	288			533

### (3) Accounts receivable actually cancelled after verification in this period

Nil

### (4) Accounts receivable and contract assets collected by borrower of top 5 units ranked by ending balance

Unit: yuan

Unit Name	Ending balance of accounts receivable	Ending balance of contract assets	Ending balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Proportion in the total ending balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Ending balance of bad-debts provision of accounts receivable and impairment provision of contract assets
Unit 1	1,213,656		1,213,656	91.1%	486
Unit 2	107,789		107,789	8.1%	43
Unit 3	11,000		11,000	0.8%	4
Total	1,332,445		1,332,445	100%	533

### (5) Accounts receivable derecognized due to transfer of financial assets

Nil

### (6) Accounts receivable transferred and included in assets and liabilities

Nil

**2. Other receivables**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable	3,781,080	130,000,000
Other receivables	574,218,796	822,762,563
Total	577,999,876	952,762,563

**(1) Dividends receivable**

Unit: yuan

Item (or the invested unit)	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Dividends receivable from subsidiaries	3,781,080	130,000,000
Total	3,781,080	130,000,000

**(2) Other receivables****1) Particulars of other receivables classified by nature**

Unit: yuan

Nature	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	480,588,295	615,371,507
Others	93,630,501	207,391,056
Total	574,218,796	822,762,563

**2) Disclosed by age**

Unit: yuan

Age	Ending balance	Beginning balance
Within 1 year (including 1 year)	574,114,324	822,658,091
1-2 years		
2-3 years		
More than 3 years	104,472	104,472
Total	574,218,796	822,762,563

**3) Provision for bad debts accrued, withdrawn or transferred back in this period**

The provision for bad debts accrued in this period was RMB 0 yuan; and the provision for bad debts withdrawn or transferred back in this period was RMB 0 yuan

**4) Other accounts receivable actually cancelled after verification in this period**

Nil

**5) Other accounts receivable collected by borrower of top 5 units ranked by ending balance**

Unit: yuan

Unit	Nature of fund	Ending balance	Age	Percentage in total ending balance of other accounts receivable	Ending balance of provision for bad debts
Sales company	Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	266,356,251	Within 1 year	46.4%	
Atrio Group	Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	136,672,987	Within 1 year	23.8%	
Kilikanoon Estate	Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	54,142,096	Within 1 year	9.4%	
Chateau	Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	8,217,516	Within 1 year	1.4%	
Pioneer Wine Industry	Accounts receivable from subsidiaries	7,251,826	Within 1 year	1.3%	
Total		472,640,676		82.3%	

**6) Accounts receivable related to governmental subsidy**

Nil

**7) Other accounts receivable derecognized due to transfer of financial assets**

Nil

**8) Other accounts receivable transferred and included in assets and liabilities**

Nil

**3. Long-term equity investment**

Unit: yuan

Item	Ending balance			Beginning balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	7,737,521,508	48,288,589	7,689,232,919	7,737,521,508	48,288,589	7,689,232,919
Investment in associated enterprises and joint						
Total	7,737,521,508	48,288,589	7,689,232,919	7,737,521,508	48,288,589	7,689,232,919

**(1) Investment in subsidiaries**

Unit: yuan

Invested unit	Beginning balance (book value)	Beginning balance of impairment	Increase and decrease in this period				Ending balance (book value)	Ending balance of impairment
			Increase in	Decrease in	Provision for	Other		

		provision	investmen t	investmen t	impairmen t accrued	s		provision
Kylin Packaging	23,553,931						23,553,931	
Changyu Chateau	29,281,772						29,281,772	
Pioneer International	4,464,714						4,464,714	
Ningxia Growing	36,573,247						36,573,247	
National Wine	2,000,000						2,000,000	
Icewine Valley	85,638,472						85,638,472	
AFIP	588,648,215						588,648,215	
Sales Company	18,952,112						18,952,112	
Wine Sales	5,109,166						5,109,166	
Shanghai Marketing	1,000,000						1,000,000	
Beijing Sales	850,000						850,000	
Jingyang Wine	900,000						900,000	
Ningxia Wine	222,309,388						222,309,388	
Ningxia Chateau	453,760,284						453,760,284	
Chateau Tinlot	212,039,586						212,039,586	
Shihezi Chateau	812,311,899						812,311,899	
Chang'an Chateau	804,205,930						804,205,930	
R&D Company	3,290,268,550						3,290,268,550	
Wine Sales Company	5,105,130						5,105,130	
Francs Champs	236,025,404						236,025,404	
Marques del Atrio	221,916,810	11,225,459					221,916,810	11,225,459
Indomita Wine	274,248,114						274,248,114	
Australia Kilikanoon Estate	94,096,047	37,063,130					94,096,047	37,063,130
Digital Marketing	50,191,439						50,191,439	
Chateau Koya	110,337,503						110,337,503	

Shanghai Weimeisi	7,910,985						7,910,985	
Changyu Cultural Tourism Company	92,649,560						92,649,560	
Development Zone Trading	837,605						837,605	
Penglai Wine Industry	831,612						831,612	
Longkou Sales	1,611,286						1,611,286	
Laizhou Sales	87,342						87,342	
Yantai Roullet Fransac	251,196						251,196	
Museum	265,162						265,162	
Window of Wine City	470,134						470,134	
AFIP Tourism	162,952						162,952	
Meeting Center	102,210						102,210	
Ningxia Trading	162,952						162,952	
Christon Catering	102,210						102,210	
Total	7,689,232,919	48,288,589					7,689,232,919	48,288,589

#### 4. Operating income and operating cost

##### (1) Details of operating income

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period		Amount incurred in prior period	
	Income	Cost	Income	Cost
Main business	160,834,485	143,910,902	184,420,307	164,861,107
Others businesses	1,760,482	1,355,077	1,479,229	1,245,831
Total	162,594,967	145,265,979	185,899,536	166,106,938
Including: Income from contracts	160,834,485	143,910,902	184,420,307	164,861,107
Income from house rents	1,760,482	1,355,077	1,479,229	1,245,831

##### (2) Situation of income and cost from contracts

Unit: yuan

Contract classification	Operating income	Operating cost
Type of merchandise		

Contract classification	Operating income	Operating cost
- Alcoholic beverage	160,834,485	143,910,902
- Others		
Classified by the time of merchandise transfer		
- Revenue recognized at a point in time	160,834,485	143,910,902

## 5. Investment income

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period
Income from long-term equity investment by cost method	46,246,053	164,552,732
Income from long-term equity investment by equity method		
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investment		
Investment income of the financial assets measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the current profits and losses during the holding period		
Investment income gained from disposal of the financial assets measured at their fair values and the variation of which is recorded into the current profits and losses		
Investment income of held-to-maturity investment during the holding period		
Investment income of financial assets held for sale during the holding period		
Investment income gained from disposal of financial assets held for sale		
Gains generated from the remaining equity remeasured as per fair value after the loss of control		
Total	46,246,053	164,552,732

## 19. Supplementary materials

### 1. List of non-current profits/losses in this period

Unit: yuan

Item	Amount	Remark
Profits/losses on disposal of non-current assets	358,876	
Governmental subsidy included in the current profits/losses (excluding those closely related to the enterprise business and enjoyed in accordance with the unified standard quota or ration of the state)	19,258,546	
Profits/losses on changes of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of non-financial business, and profits/losses from disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities, excluding effective hedging operations relevant to the normal business of the Company		
Payment for use of funds by non-financial enterprises included in the current profits/losses		
Profits/losses on entrusting other people to make investment or manage assets		
Profits/losses on external entrusted loans		
Asset impairment provision accrued due to force majeure such as natural disaster		



Item	Amount	Remark
Transfer-back of accounts receivable provision for impairment with single impairment test		
Income obtained when the investment cost obtained by the enterprise from subsidiaries, joint-run business and joint venture is less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets obtained from the invested units when the investment is made		
Current net profits/losses on subsidiaries acquired from a business combination under common control from the beginning to the consolidation date		
Profits/losses on exchange of non-monetary assets		
Profits/losses on debt restructuring		
One-time expenses incurred by enterprises due to the discontinuation of related business activities, such as expenses for resettling employees, etc		
Influence of the one-time adjustment of the current profits/losses in accordance with tax and accounting laws and regulations on the current profits/losses		
One-time confirmation of share-based payment expenses due to cancellation or modification of equity incentive plan		
For cash-settled share-based payment, profits/losses arising from changes in fair value of employee compensation payable after the exercise date		
Profits/losses on fair value changes of investment real estate with fair value mode for follow-up measurement		
Profits generated from transactions with unfair transaction price		
Profits/losses on contingencies unrelated to the normal business of the Company		
Trustee fee income from entrusted operation		
Other non-operating income and expenditure besides the above items	330,408	
Other profits/losses conforming to the definition of non-recurrent profits/losses		
Minus: Influenced amount of income tax	4,948,531	
Influenced amount of minority equity	1,561,984	
Total	13,437,315	--

## 2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

Profit in reporting period	Weighted average return on net assets	Earnings per share	
		Basic EPS (yuan/Share)	Diluted EPS (yuan/Share)
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company	1.74%	0.28	0.28
Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company deducting non-recurrent profits/losses	1.61%	0.26	0.26

## 3. Accounting data difference under domestic and foreign accounting standard

### (1) Net profits & net assets difference disclosed in the financial report according to the international accounting standard and Chinese accounting standard

Unit: yuan

	Net profits		Net assets	
	Amount incurred in this period	Amount incurred in prior period	Ending balance	Beginning balance

In accordance with the Chinese accounting standard	185,597,142	221,177,382	10,542,508,856	10,619,208,419
Item & amount adjusted in accordance with the international accounting standard:				
In accordance with the international accounting standard	185,597,142	221,177,382	10,542,508,856	10,619,208,419