Stock code: 600415 Stock short name: 小商品城

Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.
Semi-annual Report for 2026

Important Statements

I. The Company's board of directors, directors, and senior management guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, and completeness of the semi-annual report, ensuring there are no false records, misleading statements, or material omissions, and assume individual and joint legal responsibility.

II. All directors of the Company were present at the board meeting.

III. This semi-annual report is unaudited.

IV. CHEN Dezhan, Head of the Company, BAO Hua, Principal in charge of accounting, and ZHAO Difang, Head of the accounting department (Accounting Manager), declare that they warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial report in the semi-annual report.

V. Plan for profit distribution or capital reserve into share capital for the current period approved by the board of directors

On August 24, 2026, the Company convened the 9th meeting of the 10th Board of Directors, which reviewed and approved the Proposal on the 2026 Mid-Term Profit Distribution Plan. The profit distribution plan: based on the total share capital on the dividend distribution equity registration date, a cash dividend of RMB 1.00 (tax inclusive) will be distributed for every 10 shares. Based on the Company's total share capital as of June 30, 2026, a total cash dividend of RMB 548,355,922.60 will be distributed. If there is a change in the total share capital of the Company before the equity registration date for equity distribution, it is proposed to maintain the per share distribution plan unchanged and adjust the total distribution amount accordingly.

VI. Risk statement with forward-looking representations

√Applicable □Not applicable

The forward-looking representations involved in this Report such as future plans and development strategies do not constitute the Company’s substantial commitments to investors. Investors should pay attention to investment risks.

VII. Is the Company’s cash occupied by its controlling shareholder or any of the other affiliates for non-operational purposes?

No

VIII. Has the Company provided external guarantee in violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures?

No

IX. Whether there is a circumstance that more than half of the directors cannot guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the semi-annual report disclosed by the Company

No

X. Reminder of major risks

During the reporting period, the Company did not have any significant risks that would affect its continued operations. The Company has provided a detailed description of the potential risks it may face in the "Potential Risks" part in Section III "Discussion and Analysis of Managers" of this report.

XI. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

Table of Contents

Documents for Inspection	Accounting statements with the signatures and stamps of head of the Company, principal in charge of accounting, and head of the accounting department (Accounting Manager).
	The originals of all company documents and announcements publicly disclosed during the reporting period

Section I. Definitions

For the purpose of this Report, unless otherwise stated in the context, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Definitions		
MDG	means	Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.
CCCH	means	Yiwu China Commodities City Holdings Limited
Zhijie Yuangang	means	Zhejiang Zhijie Yuangang International Supply Chain Technology Co., Ltd.
CCCP	means	Yiwu China Commodities City Property Development Co., Ltd.
CCC Property Service	means	Yiwu China Commodities City Property Service Co., Ltd.
CCCEI	means	Yiwu China Commodities City Equity Investment Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Yiwu China Commodities City Financial Holding Co., Ltd.)
Yiwu Shanglv	means	Yiwu Shanglv Investment Development Co., Ltd.
Chouzhou Financial Lease	means	Zhejiang Chouzhou Financial Lease Co., Ltd.
Shangbo Yungu	means	Yiwu Shangbo Yungu Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.
Kuaijietong, Yiwu Pay	means	Kuaijietong Payment Service Co., Ltd. and its payment brand
The Company, the Listed Company, the Group, the Group Company	means	Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.

Section II. Company Profile and Financial Highlights

I. Company profile

Chinese name	浙江中国小商品城集团股份有限公司
Chinese short name	小商品城
English name	Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.
English short name	YIWU CCC
Legal representative	CHEN Dezhan

II. Contact information

	Board Secretary	Securities Affairs Representative
Name	XU Hang	HE Zhichao
Address	YIWU CCC Group Building, No. 567 Yinhai Road, Yiwu City	YIWU CCC Group Building, No. 567 Yinhai Road, Yiwu City
Telephone	0579-85182812	0579-85182812
Fax	0579-85197755	0579-85197755
Email	Hxu@cccgroup.com.cn	hezhichao@chinagoods.com

III. Introduction to changes in basic information

Registered address	567 Yinhai Road, Futian Sub-district, Yiwu City, Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province
Historical changes in the registered address of the Company	The registered address of the Company at the time of establishment was “No. 51 Huangyuan Road, Yiwu City”; In May 1997, it was changed to "No. 158 Binwang Road, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province"; In May 2006, the address was changed to "Haiyang Business Building, No. 105 Futian Road, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province"; in January 2024, it was changed to the current registered address.
Office address	YIWU CCC Group Building, No. 567 Yinhai Road, Yiwu City
Postal code at the office address	322000
Corporate website	www.cccgroup.com.cn
Email	600415@chinagoods.com

IV. Changes in information disclosure and filing place

Newspapers selected by the Company for information disclosure	China Securities Journal, Shanghai Securities News and Securities Times
Website for publishing the Semi-annual Report	www.sse.com.cn
Place for access to the Company’s semi-annual report	Securities Department of the Company

V. Stock profile

Type of stock	Exchange	Stock short name	Stock code	Stock short name before change
A share	Shanghai Stock Exchange	小商品城	600415	No

VI. Other relevant information

□Applicable √Not applicable

VII. Main accounting data and financial indicators of the Company

（i） Main accounting data

Unit: RMB

Main accounting data	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	YoY change (%)
Operating revenue	10,281,542,979.96	7,712,799,130.26	33.30
Profits before tax	2,677,668,054.28	2,147,733,764.28	24.67
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the Listed Company	1,979,200,210.15	1,690,936,276.69	17.05
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the Listed Company with non-recurring items excluded	1,823,153,382.74	1,668,174,321.71	9.29
Net cash flow from operating activities	-128,795,077.94	1,382,854,487.47	-109.31
	Jun 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Change of Jun 30, 2026 over Dec 31, 2025 (%)
Net assets attributable to shareholders of the Listed Company	22,102,008,092.63	22,947,911,108.88	-3.69
Total assets	43,179,320,691.10	44,405,436,378.39	-2.76

（ii） Major financial indicators

Major financial indicators	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	YoY change (%)
Basic EPS (RMB)	0.36	0.31	16.13
Diluted EPS (RMB)	0.36	0.31	16.13
Basic EPS after deducting non-recurring gains and losses (RMB/share)	0.33	0.30	10.00
Weighted average ROE (%)	8.28	8.03	Up 0.25 ppt
Weighted average ROE after deducting non-recurring gains and losses (%)	7.63	7.92	Down 0.29 ppt

Explanation of the company's main accounting data and financial indicators
√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Operating revenue increased by RMB 2.569 billion compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly due to an increase in revenue of RMB 1.2 billion from the delivery of supporting office buildings and commercial streets of the global digital trade center in this period, as well as an increase in commodity sales revenue of RMB 918 million YoY.

2. The net cash flow from operating activities decreased by RMB 1.512 billion compared to the same period the previous year. This was primarily attributable to a YoY decrease of RMB 1.215 billion in the net cash received from sales of goods and provision of services, mainly driven by the collection of Global Digital Trade Center rental income in the prior year, alongside a YoY increase of RMB 133 million in taxes paid.

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

□Applicable √Not applicable

IX. Non-recurring gains and losses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Non-recurring items	Amount	Remark (if applicable)
Non-current asset disposal gains and losses, including the offsetting portion of the provision for impairment of assets	2,592,703.62	
Government grants that are recognized in the current profit or loss, excluding the government grants that are closely related to the normal operation of the Company and provided in a fixed amount or quantity and that have a continuous impact on the Company's gains and losses according to the national policies and certain standards	13,233,588.51	
Except for effective hedging business related to the normal operation of the Company, the fair value gains and losses arising from the holding of financial assets and financial liabilities by non-financial enterprises, as well as the gains and losses arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities	173,088,221.26	Mainly due to the changes in fair value of held trading financial assets
Cash occupation fees charged from non-financial enterprises that are recognized in the current profit or loss	12,281,917.98	
Profits and losses arising from external entrusted loans	1,251,786.16	
Net income from other non-operating activities	1,959,021.11	
Less: effect of income tax	47,800,595.93	
Effect of non-controlling interest (after-tax)	559,815.30	
Total	156,046,827.41	

For companies that recognize items not listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Securities to the Public - Non-recurring Profit and Loss as non-recurring profit and loss items with significant amounts, and for companies that define non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Securities to the Public - Non-recurring profit and loss items as recurring profit and loss items, the reasons should be explained.

□Applicable √Not applicable

X. Companies implementing equity incentive plans or employee stock ownership plans may elect to disclose net profit adjusted for the impact of share-based payments

□Applicable √Not applicable

XI. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section III. Discussion and Analysis of Managers

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

(I) Industry Context of the Company

In accordance with the Guidelines for the Industry Classification of Listed Companies (2012 Revision) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Company falls under the "Business Services" (L72) category within the broader "Leasing and Business Services" (L) industry.

As the world's small commodity trade hub, Yiwu Market consistently ranks among China's top comprehensive markets, backed by its massive scale, diverse product categories, and massive pool of Chinese and international purchasers. Leveraging robust industrial agglomeration and supply chain integration capabilities, Yiwu Market drives the development of 2.1 million micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, supports employment for 32 million industrial workers, and builds a solid industrial "moat". Its trade network covers 233 countries and regions worldwide, holding a core hub position in the global small commodity supply chain system, and providing critical support for China to foster the "dual circulation" development paradigm and promote high-quality trade growth.

1. Amplified Core Advantages and Rising Industry Value

(1) Sustained Burst of Market Vitality. As a key window for China's opening-up and a core global small commodity trade hub, Yiwu Market continues to play a vital role in trade aggregation, resource allocation and industrial driving, spurring coordinated development of over 20 industrial clusters across China. Talent and market resources are converging at an accelerated pace. In H1 2026, Yiwu newly recruited 40,700 college graduates, marking a 29.13% YoY increase. The total number of business entities in the city surpassed 1.28 million, ranking first among all county-level regions nationwide. Foreign visitors to the city reached 342,000, up 14.4% YoY and hitting a multi-year high. The city is now home to nearly 40,000 resident foreign merchants and 110,000 overseas Chinese entrepreneurs, with foreign-invested business entities exceeding 10,000. The market sees an average daily footfall of 294,000 (up 34%), including 12,000 visits by foreign buyers (up 30%). As global purchasers, entrepreneurs, and innovative resources continue to pour in, the driving forces behind the market's development are constantly strengthening.

(2) Continuous Enrichment of Product Categories. As the world's largest small commodity distribution center, Yiwu Market has further improved its business formats following the operation of the Global Digital Trade Center. It now encompasses 28 major categories and 48 industries, offering over 2.2 million types of products, thereby creating a more comprehensive product supply system. Meanwhile, in response to shifting consumer trends, the market leverages its robust capabilities in product innovation and supply chain integration to continuously cultivate new China Chic and creative products. Phenomenal bestsellers emerge one after another. Its new product development and rapid response capabilities keep improving, enabling high-quality products to connect with global markets at a faster pace.

(3) Accelerated Emergence of New Business Formats. As a frontier for innovation in trade models and business formats, the Yiwu market pioneered the "Market Procurement Trade" model, establishing a low-cost pathway for small and micro merchants to access overseas markets. After more than a decade of practice, this model has become a vital pillar of Yiwu's foreign trade development. It has driven an almost sevenfold increase in Yiwu's export volume, accounting for approximately 80% of the city's total export value, and has been replicated and promoted across 39 specialized markets in 22 provinces nationwide. While upgrading traditional trade models, Yiwu is accelerating the integration of digital technologies and physical markets, fostering booming new formats and scenarios including digital trade, nighttime live streaming, flexible supply chains and cross-border e-commerce. Drawing on its industrial foundation and trade advantages, Yiwu Market is rapidly expanding into new tracks such as drones, robots, smart wearable devices and IP trendy products, with active transactions and notable export growth, continuously expanding new technology-driven consumption scenarios in the market.

(4) Diversified Iteration of Trade Ecosystem. As a critical platform for global merchants and enterprises to conduct small commodity trade, Yiwu Market is advancing in-depth comprehensive international trade reform, exploring breakthroughs in institutional innovation, digital trade, open platforms and other fields to continuously unleash reform dividends. In H1 2026, Yiwu CCC further promoted the integration of digital and real economy. Relying on the Global Digital Trade Center, it continuously enriched application scenarios such as digital technology-empowered products and digital technology-empowered trade, enhancing the market's capability to allocate digital resources. It also improved new-type trade service systems covering market procurement trade and cross-border e-commerce, boosting trade facilitation and supply chain collaboration. To date, the city has successfully implemented 21 pioneering reform achievements nationwide, recognized as the "first order," "first case," or "first initiative" of their kind.

2. Steady Growth with Strong Resilience and Sustained Industry Prosperity

In the first half of 2026, Yiwu’s foreign trade continued its robust upward trajectory, with total import and export value reaching RMB 486.42 billion, up 19.9% YoY, as trade volume expanded further. Exports totaled RMB 420.72 billion, up 17.3%, while imports reached RMB 65.70 billion, up 39.1%, accounting for 18.6% and 9.3% of Zhejiang Province’s total respectively, up 1.4 and 0.4 percentage points from Q1 2026.

(1) Diversified Market Layout Strengthens Trade Resilience. In the first half of the year, amid a complex and volatile global trade environment and persistent external uncertainties, Yiwu continued to demonstrate formidable trade resilience, underpinned by its globalized trade networks, well-developed industrial chains, and agile supply chain capabilities. Yiwu’s market trade networks now span 233 countries and regions worldwide. While consolidating its traditional markets of strength, the city has accelerated expansion into emerging markets such as Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, steadily optimizing its trade partner mix. This diversified market footprint has effectively cushioned the impact of trade environment fluctuations. Notably, in the first half of the year, Yiwu's total import and export volume with Africa, ASEAN, and the EU reached RMB 102.64 billion, RMB 78.21 billion, and RMB 45.81 billion respectively, up 42.7%, 63.5%, and 13.7% YoY.

(2) Market Procurement Trade Fuels Trade Growth. As a distinctive model for Yiwu's foreign trade development, the market procurement trade model continued to unleash its growth potential. In the first half of the year, exports under this model reached RMB 347.25 billion, up 16.4% YoY, maintaining a high share of Yiwu’s total exports and continuing to anchor overall trade growth. Leveraging the clustering advantages of the Yiwu International Trade City platform, the market procurement model has effectively lowered the barriers for small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in international trade, enhanced trade facilitation, and enabled a wider range of distinctive small commodities to enter global markets efficiently. Meanwhile, with the continuous improvement of buyer resources, trade service systems, and logistics support capabilities, Yiwu has progressively built a comprehensive trade ecosystem integrating exhibition, procurement, payment, logistics, and services, further reinforcing the strengths of the market procurement model and consolidating Yiwu’s leading position in the global small commodities trade sector.

(3) Industrial Strengths Bolster Export Competitiveness. A well-developed industrial chain system and robust supply chain coordination capabilities form the core foundation of Yiwu’s sustained trade growth. Anchored in a complete ecosystem spanning manufacturing, commodity distribution, trade services, and logistics, Yiwu has forged a development pattern of “small commodities, big industries, and large markets,” boasting abundant product supply capacity and strong market adaptability that enables rapid responses to shifting overseas demand. Drawing on its industrial cluster advantages and the digital capabilities of the "World Yiwu" Commercial Large Model, Yiwu enterprises are able to continuously track and swiftly capture global consumption trends, seizing market opportunities ahead of competitors. From Chinese-style summer cooling products that have become highly popular in Europe, to sports merchandise capitalizing on the hype of the FIFA World Cup in the US, Canada, and Mexico, and to seasonal categories like Christmas gifts, autumn/winter decorations, and outdoor gear that align with traditional overseas consumption cycles, these examples fully demonstrate the rapid adaptability of Yiwu's supply chain to global demand shifts, injecting strong momentum into the city's foreign trade growth.

(4) Digital Empowerment Opens Up New Growth Space. Digital transformation continues to drive the upgrading of Yiwu’s trade model, with cross-border e-commerce and other new trade formats gradually becoming a key growth engine for foreign trade. On May 15, 2026, the Digital Trade Port at the Global Digital Trade Center officially commenced operations. By leveraging AI large models to unlock the value of trade data, and drawing on digital trade platforms, cross-border logistics systems, and overseas warehouse networks, the city is steadily helping Yiwu enterprises improve their efficiency in connecting with global markets, propelling the evolution of traditional small-commodity trade toward digitalization.

(II) Business Overview of the Company

1. Core Business

Aligned with the national strategy of building China into a trading power and advancing high-standard opening-up, the Company actively integrates itself into the “dual circulation” new development paradigm. Capitalizing on Yiwu's comprehensive international trade reform and Zhejiang's open economy advantages, the Company is committed to its strategic positioning as a "Famous Trade Service Platform." The Company is continuously advancing the construction of its trade service system and accelerating digital, platform-based, and international development.

The Company focuses on three core ecosystems: commodity display and trading, market support services, and trade fulfillment services, and continuously improves its digital trade infrastructure platform. Centered on reducing trade costs and enhancing trade efficiency, the Company drives innovation in market systems and upgrades to trade models, helping trade resources connect efficiently with global markets and achieving a leap from “trading nationwide” to “trading globally.” These efforts further strengthen the global influence and comprehensive service capabilities of Yiwu’s small-commodity trade, burnishing the city’s golden brand as the “World Capital of Small Commodities.”

Commodity Display and Trading Ecosystem: Encompassing market operation and self-operated trade; the core vehicle for the Company’s development.

Market Support Services Ecosystem: Encompassing conventions and exhibitions, hotels, and related businesses; a vital pillar underpinning trade development.

Trade Fulfillment Services Ecosystem: Encompassing the Chinagoods online service platform, overseas brand expansion services, warehousing and logistics, payments, credit reporting, and factoring, the critical chain link in trade services.

2. Principal Business Models

(1) Commodity Display and Trading Ecosystem

1) Market operation. The core revenue source is market booths, the ownership of which rests with the Company. Under a paid booth-usage model, the Company signs contracts with merchants for terms of one to five years and collects the relevant fees in advance as stipulated in the contracts. During the contract term, merchants enjoy the right to use the booths and must conduct business in accordance with the agreed-upon purposes and may not change the designated use without authorization. The markets currently operated by the Company include First to Fifth Districts of the International Trade City, Huangyuan Market, the International Production Materials Market, and the Global Digital Trade Center.

2) Self-operated trade. The Company operates a new retail business with “ICMALL” (Aiximao) as its core brand. Leveraging Yiwu market's abundant source goods and mature supply chain integration capabilities, the Company has curated over 10,000 imported premium products and trendy domestic goods across various consumer sectors, including home living and beauty & skincare. This creates a supply chain channel brand that integrates "new fashion, new consumption, and new applications." Through proprietary trading, the Company further extends the upstream and downstream segments of the market's industrial chain. While maximizing platform resource advantages and brand influence, this approach promotes the synergistic development of trade operations and the market ecosystem, fostering a virtuous cycle.

(2) Market Support Services Ecosystem

1) Exhibition Business. The Company organizes self-operated exhibitions including the China Yiwu International Commodities Fair, China Yiwu Import Goods Expo, and China Yiwu International Forest Products Expo, and operates the Yiwu International Expo Center and the Quzhou Living Room Exhibition Center. Through sustained cultivation, the exhibition segment has built an integrated business system spanning in-house exhibition organization, overseas exhibition participation, venue management, supporting services, and entrusted operations within the Group. The Company is actively exploring fusion models such as “exhibitions + cultural creativity,” “exhibitions + industries,” and “exhibitions + global expansion,” extending exhibition resources into industrial chains, supply chains, and trade chains, and continuously leveraging the role of exhibition platforms in facilitating trade exchange, serving industrial development, and promoting openness and cooperation.

2) Hotel Business. Through a combination of self-operation and entrusted management, the Company runs ten hotels and serviced apartments, and owns two restaurant brands, Fingertip Canteen and Yandoo Café, building a comprehensive service system covering lodging, dining, meetings, leisure, and other diverse scenarios. Revenue streams span room sales, food and beverage sales, merchandise sales, and venue leasing, among other areas. Meanwhile, the Company continues to refine its multi-channel marketing system covering corporate accounts, conferences and wedding banquets, and online bookings, deepening digital empowerment and brand building to steadily enhance hotel operational capabilities and market competitiveness.

(3) Trade Fulfillment Services Ecosystem

1) Online Service Platform. Drawing on the resources of 80,000 physical market booths, the Company continues to upgrade Chinagoods, its online comprehensive international trade service platform, serving 2.1 million small, medium, and micro enterprises along the upstream and downstream of industry chains worldwide. Driven by trade data integration, the platform links supply and demand, connects procurement, sales, marketing, and other trade links, and has built a B2B digital comprehensive trade service platform integrating membership-based essential services, customized services, AI value-added services, and digital advertising, advancing the digital upgrading of trade services and strengthening industry-chain resource integration and coordination.

2) Digital Finance Services. Relying on three major business qualifications, i.e., credit reporting, factoring, and payment licenses, the Company has built a digital financial service system tailored to the small commodities trade ecosystem. It fully leverages the advantages of foreign exchange collection and settlement under the market procurement trade model, continuously enhancing the digital and intelligent service capabilities of the "Yiwu China Commodities Index." Based on its credit reporting business, the Company integrates and analyzes data accumulated during daily commercial transactions to form an intelligent credit evaluation system; through its factoring business, it provides convenient and efficient financing support for SMEs. Furthermore, the Company has innovated the "Yiwu Pay" brand and continuously improved its overseas payment channel layout. It has established a diversified payment and settlement system covering "cross-border RMB + cross-border foreign exchange + cross-border e-CNY," promoting the deep integration of digital finance and trade services, and constantly strengthening financial empowerment for market trade development.

3) Yiwu Market Project Services. The Company continues to advance its “1+5+2+M” Yiwu Market Project strategy: with one overseas headquarters at the core, supported by five overseas expansion models, in coordination with two major categories of service providers (digital supply chains and digital finance) and connected with M global partners, deepening the implementation of China Commodities City’s Yiwu Market Project strategy. Through model innovation and service upgrades, the Company keeps pushing beyond the boundaries of traditional trade, transforming overseas operations from standalone exhibitions to “exhibition-and-sales hubs + warehouse-showroom synergy,” upgrading from traditional warehousing to a “global warehouse network + supply chain integration” model, and expanding from single-mode logistics to “trunk-and-feeder combined transport + warehouse-transportation coordination.” In doing so, it has architected a more precise, efficient, and multifunctional global trade service network, forming a differentiated overseas footprint of “one plan, one framework, and one portfolio per continent” and elevating its comprehensive international trade service capabilities.

4) Warehousing and Logistics Services. Centered on warehousing services and oriented toward international trade service needs, the Company continues to refine its three-warehouse layout (domestic consolidation warehouses, overseas forward warehouses, and comprehensive bonded warehouses) while coordinating the development of its cross-border supply chain fulfillment system, creating a “two warehouses and one line” service model linking “domestic warehouses, international logistics lines and overseas warehouses.” Meanwhile, the Company is actively developing specialized fulfillment service platforms such as the international digital logistics market, cross-border e-commerce industrial parks, and cross-border e-commerce logistics parks, steadily enhancing its national logistics operations capability and warehouse resource integration. By introducing high-quality supply chain enterprise resources and leveraging its data-intelligent logistics system, the Company further extends its trade service chain, reinforcing its supply chain service advantage of “global goods, consolidated in Yiwu, distributed worldwide.”

Description of significant non-core businesses newly added during the reporting period
□Applicable √Not applicable

II. Discussion and Analysis of Operation

The year 2026 marks the inaugural year of the “15th Five-Year Plan,” the 20th anniversary of studying and applying the "Yiwu Development Experience", and an important starting point for Yiwu’s new journey of “building a model city and recreating past glory.” During the reporting period, the Company remained committed to its core strategy of “Becoming a Famous Trade Service Platform.” Driven by the new round of international trade reform and focused on creating a benchmark “Market of the Future,” the Company accelerated innovative practices under the “Yiwu Development Experience.” It continued to deepen the integration of digital and real economies, domestic-international coordination, and supply-demand alignment, propelling the market service system toward a leap to being “always available, everywhere present, and all-encompassing.”

In the first half of 2026, the Company recorded operating revenue of RMB 10.282 billion, up 33.30% YoY, and net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company of RMB 1.979 billion, up 17.05% YoY, maintaining a steady development trajectory. During the reporting period, the Company continued to advance its international capital deployment, formally submitting an application for a listing of H shares to The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited on May 29, 2026. This steadily advances the construction of its overseas capital platform, further diversifies its financing channels, and supports the realization of its “comprehensive international trade service provider” strategy.

(I) Continuous Physical Market Iteration, Sustained Dividend Release

The Company has focused on strengthening its market development capabilities, accelerating the transformation of the physical market from scale advantages into advantages in quality and efficiency.

1. Ushering in a New Chapter in Global Digital Trade

The Global Digital Trade Center, the flagship project of Yiwu’s sixth-generation market, saw its market section officially open in October 2025, while the Digital Trade Port and remaining functional sections were progressively put into operation by May 15, 2026. Significant improvements have been achieved in digital empowerment, expansion of market participants, diversification of business formats, buyer clustering, and supporting infrastructure. During the reporting period, the market’s fourth floor introduced two emerging categories: smart technology products and IP-driven trend merchandise. The Digital Trade Port, structured around three hubs (the Data Circulation Center, the Digital Trade Service Center, and the New Product Launch Center), has laid out 13 functional sections, including a comprehensive cross-border e-commerce service platform and an Africa digital trade service platform, driving digital technology empowerment across the full chain of commodities and trade. The Digital Trade Port’s IP Service Center has already gathered 185 renowned IP resources, including Disney and Sanrio, and more than 68% of merchants in the Global Digital Trade Center own proprietary brands or deal in IP products. On the supporting facilities side, the commercial streets have attracted 115 commercial tenants, including several well-known restaurant brands and Michelin-starred establishments entering Yiwu for the first time. Since its opening, the Global Digital Trade Center has recorded average daily foot traffic of over 66,000 visits, including more than 7,000 daily visits by foreign merchants, demonstrating rapid growth momentum.

Figure 1: Dual-Layer Operational Architecture of the Digital Trade Port at the Global Digital Trade Center

2. Consolidating New Advantages for the Yiwu Market

In the first half of 2026, market trade sustained a steady upward trend, achieving synchronized growth in both volume and quality. All operational indicators continued to improve, with market transaction activity, merchant business confidence, and buyer agglomeration rising steadily. To attract incremental global buyers, the Company focuses on five primary traffic acquisition channels: new media, events, exhibitions, overseas expansion, and business travel. Our precise online new media marketing has reached over 200 million impressions. Offline, we hosted more than 100 exhibitions and trade promotion events, attracting a total of 1.2 million incremental buyers. These efforts have continuously consolidated and enhanced the market's core competitive advantage as a premier global sourcing hub. Furthermore, the AI navigation and shopping guide system has achieved full coverage across the International Trade City, accelerating the digitalization and intelligent transformation of our market services. Capitalizing on the communication impact of the CCTV Spring Festival Gala, we launched the "Shop Global Goods · Check-in for the Spring Festival Gala" campaign during the holiday. This attracted over 590,000 visitors, significantly boosting market consumption and brand influence.

The market's development resilience continues to strengthen. As the trade structure and business models undergo continuous optimization, the Yiwu market's ability to withstand external environmental shifts has been further enhanced. Despite external uncertainties, such as geopolitical fluctuations in the Middle East, the Group has continuously reinforced its Yiwu Market Project. This is underpinned by Yiwu's distinct advantages, including diversified trade, comprehensive industrial and supply chains, and the rigid demand for small commodities. Market operators have proactively expanded into overseas markets and diversified their trade channel layouts, ensuring that the overall operations of the Yiwu market remain stable and positive.

The market's adaptability to evolving demands continues to improve. Market trade is increasingly characterized by small order sizes, diversification, and high flexibility. According to market census data, foreign trade orders valued under USD 10,000 currently account for 91.9%, an increase of approximately 3 percentage points compared to the average over the past three years. Trade channels continue to expand, with over 70% of merchants now participating in online trade, and more than 40% having achieved integrated online and offline operations. The digital transformation of the industry continues to deepen; notably, the hat industry now supplies goods for over 70% of national hat-related live-streaming sessions. In the ornaments and accessories sector, over 500 merchants have established long-term partnerships with universities. Additionally, more than 700 market operators at the Global Digital Trade Center conduct cross-border live streaming at night, continuously unleashing the market's vitality for innovation.

3. Creating New Space for Core Market Business

As a key strategic initiative to expand and upgrade the Company's core market business, the 5th District South Project at the International Trade City will further expand operational space and enhance the supply of market resources. Focusing on the development of a "3+1" trade system, the project will establish three core platforms: the "Import-Export-Transit" Integration Center, the "Trade-Industry-City" Service Center, and the "Culture-Business-Tourism" Experience Center. These platforms are designed to attract high-quality merchants and characteristic industries, optimize the market's functional layout, and continuously elevate its resource allocation and trade service capabilities. Furthermore, by introducing new business formats, innovating operational models, and upgrading supporting services, the project aims to increase output per unit area and overall operational efficiency. This will cultivate new avenues for future profit growth and inject fresh momentum into the sustainable development of the Company's core business.

(II) Robust Capacity Enhancement Driven by Upgrading of Digital Trade Fulfillment Services

The Company is deepening the integration of digital and physical realms, accelerating the comprehensive digital upgrading of trade processes, and building an efficient, collaborative new digital trade ecosystem.

1. Continuous Upgrading of the Chinagoods Platform

With trade data as its core element, the Chinagoods platform focuses on the efficient matching of supply and demand. It connects key links across the entire value chain, including product design, display and transaction, international logistics, overseas warehousing, and financial payments. This promotes the digital allocation of market resources and the collaborative optimization of trade processes, ultimately building a genuine, open, and integrated comprehensive digital trade service platform.

From January to June 2026, the Chinagoods platform added over 360,000 registered buyers, bringing the total to more than 5.86 million. This has achieved full service coverage for all market operators and continuously upgraded the platform's capabilities. The "World Yiwu" Commercial Large Model app has successfully passed the filing for both its dialogue algorithm and multi-modal content generation algorithm. It has attracted over 15,000 new users, reaching a total of more than 65,000 users. By constructing high-quality datasets and enhancing multi-modal capabilities, the platform fully supports the large-scale application of AI-driven businesses. A total of 11 new AI applications were launched, including "Data Insight," "E-Commerce Link," and "AR Space," bringing the total to 25. These AI products have served over 300,000 users in total, accelerating the fulfillment of core demands throughout the entire small commodities trade process.

In terms of digital-physical scenario implementation, the Chinagoods platform deepens the integration of AI technology with trade scenarios by launching the "Chinagoods AI Navigation" mini-program. Its service coverage spans Districts 1 through 5 of the Yiwu International Trade City and the Global Digital Trade Center. As the industry's first cross-building and cross-corridor navigation implementation, it enables intelligent location tracking across different regions and floors, improving store-finding efficiency by nearly 70%. The Company has opened up a full customer acquisition funnel spanning “targeted audience selection—content reach—online registration—arrival in Yiwu—user data accumulation,” achieving a total of 383,000 impressions for the Chinagoods platform and, through digital customer acquisition, precisely attracting 13,000 foreign buyers from target markets to the Yiwu International Trade City within 10 days.

Regarding digital channel empowerment, the Company actively integrates resources from e-commerce platforms, trade entities, and third-party service providers to build a comprehensive empowerment system of "training + service + resource docking." We have jointly conducted 13 cross-border e-commerce training sessions with platforms such as TikTok Shop, Xiaohongshu (RED), and Wildberries. Additionally, we hosted the E-Commerce Conference of the Global Digital Trade Center, inviting 20 mainstream platforms, including Amazon, DHgate, and Shein, to jointly launch the "Global Digital Trade Center E-Commerce Gravity Acceleration Plan 2.0." The Company has also deepened its “independent website + short-video platform” marketing model, creating 13 flagship independent website templates covering industries such as home goods, auto parts, fashion, jewelry and accessories, and small home appliances, publishing 370 pieces of branded video content, and generating over 1 million total visits across social media accounts.

2. Enhanced Capacity and Efficiency of Digital Finance

As the core carrier of the Company's digital financial services, Yiwu Pay leverages the scenario advantages of Yiwu's cross-border trade to continuously promote cross-border financial innovation and service capacity building. We are deepening our global business layout and enhancing our digital payment service standards. To date, Yiwu Pay has established partnerships with hundreds of mainstream banks worldwide. Our business covers 179 countries and regions, supports international collection and payment in 29 mainstream currencies, and our cross-border payment service capacity continues to grow. From January to June 2026, the transaction volume of our cross-border payment business exceeded USD 2.51 billion.

During the reporting period, Yiwu Pay successfully obtained both the MSO (Money Service Operator) license and the TCSP (Trust or Company Service Provider) license in Hong Kong. The MSO license received its official business permit from the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department in May, and we have completed direct interface connections with partner banks, further enhancing our cross-border payment capabilities. In June, Yiwu Pay jointly released the "E-CNY Cross-Border E-Commerce Payment Solution" with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC). This marked the first "E-CNY Arrival" business in a cross-border e-commerce scenario, significantly expanding the application scenarios for E-CNY in cross-border payments. Relying on the E-CNY system, this solution enables point-to-point direct connections for cross-border payments, effectively reducing intermediate links, improving fund settlement efficiency, and lowering transaction costs. Furthermore, by introducing the E-CNY umbrella wallet system, Yiwu Pay provides merchants with more standardized, transparent, and efficient fund management services, thereby enhancing the visibility of fund flows and strengthening risk control capabilities.

Figure 2: Yiwu Pay and ICBC Launch E-CNY Cross-Border E-Commerce Payment Solution

3. Expanding Coverage and Scale in Digital Logistics

The Company's equity-invested entity, Zhijie Yuangang, is continuously enhancing its global logistics service capabilities centered around the construction of an international supply chain platform. It has built an end-to-end delivery system featuring "two warehouses and one line" (domestic warehouses + overseas warehouses + international logistics dedicated line). To date, the digital supply chain platform covers 160 countries and has served over 1,400 clients cumulatively. From January to June 2026, the platform completed a cargo shipment volume of 80,000 TEUs, an 11% YoY increase, bringing the cumulative total to over 400,000 TEUs.

During the reporting period, Zhijie Yuangang officially obtained the qualification for international liner shipping operations, becoming the first local cross-border supply chain enterprise in Jinhua to secure this qualification. This grants the Company full-process operational capabilities, including independently planning ocean shipping routes, coordinating vessel schedules, and filing maritime freight rates. Leveraging this qualification advantage, Zhijie Yuangang is further enhancing its cross-border logistics service capabilities. By integrating port and shipping resources to ensure stable cabin space and optimize transportation costs, the Company is helping small and medium-sized foreign trade enterprises reduce costs and increase efficiency, accelerating its transformation from a third-party logistics platform into a comprehensive maritime shipping service provider with independent routes and shipping capacity.

(III) Accelerating the "Trading Globally" Service Landscape

The Company continues to expand its overseas resource layout, refine a global commodity distribution network, and strengthen export supply chain security, thereby facilitating the quality improvement and scale expansion of "trading globally."

1. Extending the Chain and Building Networks for Brand Overseas Expansion

During the reporting period, the Company advanced its brand overseas expansion initiative in depth, accelerating the establishment of a global overseas trade service network. Tailoring to regional market characteristics, the Company finalized a pioneering layout plan for Europe and Africa, continuously refining its regionalized operational system and initially opening up digital channels for overseas expansion, aggregating over 22,000 SKUs in its digital product pool. From January to June 2026, the Company added 14 Yiwu Market projects, including 1 overseas sub-market, 6 FBC overseas warehouses, 2 overseas websites, 3 overseas showrooms, and 2 overseas exhibitions, continuously perfecting the overseas service network.

On July 22, 2026, the Tanzania Yiwu Market, co-built by the Company and Weihai Huatan Company, was officially unveiled at the East Africa Commercial and Logistics Center in Dar es Salaam. This further expands the overseas service system of the "Yiwu China Commodities City" brand. Relying on regional market resource advantages, this project will radiate to the Tanzanian market and surrounding countries, strengthening the linkage between overseas markets and the Yiwu market. It provides robust support for merchants to expand into the East African market and promotes the global circulation of small commodities.

Figure 3: Inauguration Ceremony of the Tanzania Yiwu Market

2. Bonded Ecosystem Gathers Chain Clusters into Strong Momentum

As a key vehicle for trade fulfillment services, the Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone operated by the Company has focused on cultivating “bonded +” industrial clusters, successfully attracting eight bonded processing projects covering beauty and personal care, health foods, and other categories, while continuously refining the industrial ecosystem. Centered on three strategic directions (mainstream cross-border e-commerce platforms, a “bonded + livestreaming” cross-border ecosystem, and brand-certified warehouses), the bonded zone is accelerating the construction of a full-chain “bonded + cross-border” industrial system. To date, 15 leading cross-border e-commerce players, including Tmall Global, Pinduoduo, and Douyin, have established operations there, achieving near-complete coverage of mainstream platforms and intensive operations under a “one warehouse for all platforms” model.

From January to June 2026, the Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone (CBZ) achieved a total import and export value of RMB 45.304 billion, a YoY increase of 59.3%. Currently, the CBZ has accommodated 146 enterprises, with 541,500 square meters of bonded warehousing space put into operation. The zone is continuously advancing the establishment of import supply chain headquarters for leading enterprises and major central warehouses for large brands. To date, it has successfully attracted 15 brand central warehouses with import volumes exceeding RMB 100 million.

According to the 2025 National Comprehensive Bonded Zone Development Performance Assessment officially released by the General Administration of Customs, the Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone ranked 35th (Category B) among the 161 participating CBZs across China, and 28th (Category B) in East China. This represents a significant rise of 31 places in the national ranking compared to the previous year, demonstrating a substantial enhancement in its comprehensive development capabilities and level of openness.

3. Enhancing Quality and Expanding Scope of the Positive List for Imports

As the sole whitelisted enterprise under the positive list for imports, the Company continues to drive the expansion of this management regime. We deliver high-quality management services for categories such as daily sundries and toys and have successfully onboarded Shenzhen Yiran E-commerce as a pilot enterprise for cosmetics, which is now fully operational. In the first half of 2026, 15 new models were added under the parallel import scheme for home appliances, generating 2,799 platform sales orders. By enhancing the testing and certification service system, strengthening the comprehensive quality and safety management of consumer products via digital platforms, and implementing full-process traceability for listed goods, the Company has further elevated its service capabilities for imported consumer goods, supporting the overall quality upgrading of the import trade ecosystem.

(IV) Enhanced Supporting Systems and Elevated Service Capabilities

Driven by a commitment to coordinated development, the Company has accelerated the expansion of its supporting service infrastructure, including exhibitions and hospitality. This has resulted in a comprehensive service ecosystem that seamlessly integrates market operations, trade services, and consumer experiences.

1. Exhibition Business. Adhering to the operating philosophy of "dual empowerment and integrated exhibition organizing," the Company’s exhibition segment continues to scale up and professionalize its domestic exhibitions while leveraging overseas resources to drive quality and efficiency improvements. This strategy has yielded steady enhancements in operational quality and returns. From January to June 2026, Yiwu China Commodities City Exhibition Co., Ltd. (“CCC Exhibition”) generated revenue of RMB 81.92 million, a YoY increase of 11.36%, and a net profit of RMB 24.85 million, surging 45.66% YoY.

During the first half of the year, over 30 exhibitions were hosted, including the China Yiwu Cultural and Tourism Products Trade Fair, China Yiwu Hardware & Electrical Appliances Trade Fair, and Yiwu International Fashion Jewelry Factory Exhibition. These events covered a total exhibition area exceeding 650,000 square meters, attracted over 1 million professional buyer visits, and facilitated intended transactions surpassing RMB 10 billion. Notably, the Yiwu International Fashion Jewelry Factory Exhibition continued to generate strong synergistic effects, attracting 278 industrial chain enterprises to establish operations in Yiwu. Additionally, the inaugural China Yiwu Cross-border Beauty Industry Expo brought together 316 companies showcasing products across the entire beauty industry chain. Concurrently, CCC Exhibition has systematically advanced its preparations for a listing on the Beijing Stock Exchange, making steady progress on core criteria, including innovation attributes and industry standing.

2. Hotel Business. Guided by the strategy of "platform empowerment, ecosystem coordination, and brand upgrading," the Company’s hotel segment is accelerating the integration of its "accommodation + dining + supporting services" multi-format operations to simultaneously enhance service quality and operational performance. Focusing on core business lines such as guest rooms, dining, and events, the segment has implemented phased, precision marketing tailored to specific customer segments. It has upgraded its online operations system, strengthened channel management across OTA platforms, short-video platforms, and livestreaming, and significantly improved brand visibility and conversion rates.

Furthermore, the segment has deepened offline partnerships, introduced a "one-stop conference butler" service model, refined its comprehensive banquet service system, and expanded its base of contracted corporate clients. It continues to cultivate distinctive offerings, such as Yandoo Cafe and group catering, while strategically opening new outlets to drive multi-channel revenue growth. From January to June 2026, the Company’s self-operated hotel business achieved operating revenue of RMB 181 million, representing a 5.67% YoY increase.

(V) Expanding Capital Channels to Fuel Global Strategic Expansion

To further broaden its overseas financing channels and accelerate its strategic transformation into a "globally renowned comprehensive international trade service provider," the Company initiated the process for an IPO of overseas-listed foreign shares (H shares) and a listing on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (HKEX) during the reporting period. The A1 Application Form was formally submitted to HKEX on May 29, 2026.

The H-share listing will facilitate the Company’s integration into international capital markets. By leveraging Hong Kong’s strengths as an international financial center, the Company aims to diversify its financing channels, optimize its capital structure, enhance resource integration capabilities, and accelerate its internationalization. Furthermore, capitalizing on this internationalization, the Company will deepen its "capital going global" strategic layout to attract top-tier talent and high-quality resources, thereby injecting fresh momentum into its long-term, sustainable development.

Significant Changes in the Company's Operations During the Reporting Period, as Well as Matters Occurring During the Reporting Period That Have or Are Expected to Have a Significant Impact on the Company's Operations

□Applicable √Not applicable

III. Analysis of core competitiveness during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

(I) Advantages of Trade Ecosystem Aggregation

In the early years of reform and opening-up, Yiwu pioneered the establishment of a small commodity market. Through six rounds of upgrading and thirteen rounds of expansion, the market has sustained transaction volumes that consistently rank among the top comprehensive markets nationwide, forging deep first-mover advantages. As the world's largest small commodity distribution hub, the Yiwu market now brings together 28 major categories and more than 2.2 million individual SKUs, enabling "one-stop sourcing" for global trade. Powered by smart operations and digital technology, vast flows of commerce, logistics, capital, and information have converged around the Yiwu market, building scale effects and resource barriers that are difficult to replicate and continuously consolidating Yiwu's position as the core hub of global small commodity trade.

(II) Advantages of Digital Integration

The Company owns the world's leading physical small commodity market. Leveraging its nearly 80,000 booths, it has established the Global Digital Trade Center (Digital Trade Port) as its latest digital integration platform, building a high-caliber digital trade hub structured around "full-chain sensing, intelligent decision-making and ecosystem coordination" and forming a digital leadership advantage that traditional markets cannot match. By digitally connecting the “full trade journey of a single commodity,” the Company achieves a closed loop spanning demand discovery, design and production, listing and display, order management, warehousing and logistics, and payment settlement, transforming "segmented operations" into “full-chain sensing” and accelerating product iteration. By aggregating and leveraging “the full spectrum of data elements in one hub,” it integrates trade, industry, and public data, turning “experience-based decisions” into “intelligent decisions” that drive precise analytics and ecosystem coordination. By integrating and optimizing the “full service ecosystem on one platform,” it accumulates massive trade data and consolidates diverse trade tools, replacing "scattered point-to-point connections" with one-stop “ecosystem coordination” that substantially enhances trade facilitation. This full-chain digital intelligence hub enables the Yiwu market to transcend the constraints of time and space, upgrading from the traditional "passive, fragmented, and inefficient" mode of operation to a high-caliber digital trade hub characterized by “full-scenario coverage, full-chain coordination, and full data connectivity,” truly realizing a new paradigm of digital trade that is “always available, everywhere present, and all-encompassing.”

(III) Advantages of International Brand

"Yiwu China Commodities City" is the first trademark in China's commodity trading market sector to be recognized as a well-known trademark by the former State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China, boasting outstanding brand value and high international recognition. Through project implementation, festival linkages, and global deployment, the Company continues to amplify its brand effect. In 2026, the CCTV Spring Festival Gala's Yiwu sub-venue made a stunning debut at the Global Digital Trade Center, and the city brand image of "Sincere and Loyal, Yiwu for the World" went viral across the internet, achieving a global reach of 1.2 billion impressions. The "Yiwu" brand is now inextricably linked to the image of the "World Capital of Small Commodities," with growing influence and leadership in global trade, continuously attracting quality merchants and buyers from around the world.

(IV) Advantages of Trade Supply Chain

1. Advantages in Logistics Coordination. As a designated national logistics hub city of the trade-service type, Yiwu boasts a well-developed logistics network in which leading domestic and international express and logistics companies have all established regional distribution centers, forming an efficient global cargo transport and delivery system. In the first half of 2026, the city's express parcel volume reached 646 million, keeping it firmly among the top counties (cities, districts) in China, with outstanding comprehensive advantages in logistics cost and efficiency. Relying on the Zhijie Yuangang integrated logistics platform, the Company has moved beyond the traditional multi-layer freight forwarding model, compressing distribution chains and raising service standardization. Through its "dual warehouses, one trunk line" layout and smart operations, it achieves highly coordinated full-chain operations covering domestic consolidation, trunk transportation, overseas warehousing, and last-mile delivery, delivering significant competitive advantages over traditional foreign trade models in operating costs, fulfillment efficiency, and end-to-end controllability, thereby providing solid support for the smooth flow of global trade.

2. Advantages in Industrial Support. Driven by the Yiwu China Commodities City, a small commodity industrial belt centered on Yiwu and covering Jinhua-Lishui-Quzhou, Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou-Shaoxing, and other areas, spanning nearly 10,000 square kilometers, has taken shape. Emerging industries attracted by the Global Digital Trade Center, such as drones and intelligent equipment, are rapidly clustering around Yiwu by leveraging the market's advantages. This deep linkage between the market and surrounding industrial clusters has built a virtuous "trade-industry linkage, coordinated development" mechanism, providing the market with stable sources of supply and robust industrial support.

3. Advantage in Exhibition Service. The Company's exhibition segment organizes multiple UFI-approved events, including the China Yiwu International Commodities Fair and China Yiwu Import Goods Expo, while cultivating vertical trade shows in stationery, textiles, and other industries, forming professional and internationally recognized exhibition brands. These events

have become national-level platforms that lead industry development, consolidate the clustering of merchants and commodities, and facilitate trade matching and industrial upgrading.

(V) Advantages of Business Diversification

While deepening its core business, the Company has actively expanded into related fields, forming a diversified and synergistic group structure and profit model spanning "market operations + international trade + modern logistics + conventions and hotels + financial services + digital technology." The business segments share resources and develop in linkage, both strengthening the Company's resilience against risks and broadening its revenue streams, thereby safeguarding long-term sustainable development.

(VI) Advantages of Talent Management

As a leading enterprise in professional market operations, the Company has established a comprehensive management system and accumulated extensive experience in market operation and management. Over years of development, it has cultivated a management team with well-balanced knowledge structures, outstanding professional capabilities, and strategic vision — able to accurately grasp industry trends and efficiently advance project implementation and business innovation, providing core assurance for the Company's strategic execution and high-quality development. In recent years, with the expansion of digital technology, financial services, and global brand initiatives, a market-oriented, professional, and internationalized talent pool is progressively emerging as a new driving force for the Company's growth.

IV. Operating status during the reporting period

（i） Analysis of main business

1. Analysis of changes in the items of the financial statements

Unit: RMB

Subject	Amount in the current report period	Amount in the same report period of the previous year	YoY change (%)
Operating revenue	10,281,542,979.96	7,712,799,130.26	33.30
Operating cost	7,295,331,445.25	5,279,388,914.07	38.19
Sales expenses	128,955,771.06	104,941,801.54	22.88
Administrative expenses	212,619,854.30	196,210,098.67	8.36
Financial expenses	-126,682.18	17,153,173.76	-100.74
R&D expenses	28,508,822.08	9,884,690.75	188.41
Net cash flow from operating activities	-128,795,077.94	1,382,854,487.47	-109.31
Net cash flow from investing activities	-298,277,049.32	-891,859,376.41	NA
Net cash flow from financing activities	-1,461,941,507.17	-1,341,812,237.34	NA

Reasons for the change in operating revenue: Operating revenue increased by 33.30% compared to the same period the previous year, mainly due to an increase in revenue of RMB

1.2 billion from the delivery of supporting office buildings and commercial streets at the Global Digital Trade Center, as well as an increase of RMB 918 million in product sales revenue.

Reasons for the change in operating costs: Operating costs increased by 38.19% compared to the same period the previous year, mainly due to the recognition of delivery costs for supporting office buildings and commercial streets at the Global Digital Trade Center and the expansion of the product sales scale.

Reasons for the change in financial expenses: Financial expenses decreased by 100.74% compared to the same period the previous year, mainly due to a YoY reduction in interest-bearing liabilities.

Reasons for the change in research and development expenses: R&D expenses increased by 188.41% compared to the same period the previous year, mainly due to an increase in the Company's R&D investment.

Reasons for the change in net cash flow from operating activities: The net cash flow from operating activities decreased by RMB 1.512 billion compared to the same period the previous year. This was primarily attributable to a YoY decrease of RMB 1.215 billion in the net cash received from sales of goods and provision of services, mainly driven by the collection of Global Digital Trade Center rental income in the prior year, alongside a YoY increase of RMB 133 million in taxes paid.

Reasons for the change in the net cash flow from operating activities: Net cash flow from operating activities increased by RMB 594 million YoY, mainly due to a YoY increase of RMB 2.895 billion in net inflow from investments, while cash paid for the acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets increased by RMB 2.306 billion YoY.

2. Details of material changes in the business types, the components or sources of profits of the Company in this reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

（ii） Material changes in profits caused by non-main businesses

□Applicable √Not applicable

（iii） Analysis of assets and liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Status of assets and liabilities

Unit: RMB 10,000

Item	Amount at the end of the current period	As a percentage of total assets at the end of the current period	Closing balance of the prior corresponding period	As a percentage of total assets at the end of the prior corresponding period (%)	YoY change in percentage (%)	Reasons for change
Held-for-trading financial assets	57,485.11	1.33	209,364.06	4.71	-72.54	Mainly due to the redemption of bank wealth management products that matured during this period
Prepayments	400,409.16	9.27	153,701.14	3.46	160.51	Mainly due to the rise in prepaid purchase amounts for goods

Inventory	140,874.35	3.26	238,532.95	5.37	-40.94	Mainly due to investments in T1-T2 office buildings at the Global Digital Trade Center and the Company's Hangzhou Enclave Project, as well as the delivery of the first floor of commercial street at the Global Digital Trade Center
Construction in progress	39,867.72	0.92	18,745.39	0.42	112.68	Mainly due to the addition of the Global Service Trade Center project during this period
Intangible assets	790,639.22	18.31	472,296.65	10.64	67.40	Mainly due to the addition of land for the Global Service Trade Center project during this period
Development expenditure	4,625.76	0.11	479.33	0.01	865.05	Mainly due to the increase in internal R&D investment
Deferred income tax assets	8,736.77	0.20	6,568.51	0.15	33.01	
Employee compensation payable	20,466.26	0.47	30,556.78	0.69	-33.02	Mainly due to the cash-out of the 2025 performance bonus at the beginning of the year
Other payables	252,540.89	5.85	101,398.15	2.28	149.06	Mainly due to the suspension of declared but unpaid dividends of RMB 1.546 billion during this period
Non-current liabilities due within one year	7,854.35	0.18	12,098.80	0.27	-35.08	
Long-term loan	28,417.50	0.66	45,622.44	1.03	-37.71	

Other notes
None

2. Overseas assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) Scale of assets

Among them: overseas assets amounted to RMB 608 million, accounting for 1.41% of total assets.

(2) Explanation of the high proportion of offshore assets

□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes
None

3. Encumbrances on major assets as of the end of the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	June 30, 2026	2025
Monetary funds	35,029,191.03	25,578,290.90
Held-for-trading financial assets	474,851,137.20	308,282,354.62
Long-term equity investment	102,918,559.00	102,918,559.00
Other non-current financial assets	664,361,085.31	664,361,085.31
Other current assets	656,792,051.04	928,684,511.79
Total	1,933,952,023.58	2,029,824,801.62

For details regarding restrictions on assets, see Note VII.31, “Assets with Restricted Ownership or Usage Rights,” in Section VIII, “Financial Statements.”

4. Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

（iv） Analysis of investments

1. Overall analysis of external equity investment

√Applicable □Not applicable

As of the end of June 2026, the balance of external investments was RMB 9.1283481 billion (including trading financial assets of RMB 574.8511 million, long-term equity investments of RMB 6.4099942 billion, other equity instrument investments of RMB 568.1858 million, and other non-current financial assets of RMB 1.5753170 billion), a decrease of RMB 1.6587085 billion, compared to the balance of RMB 10.7870566 billion at the end of the previous year (including trading financial assets of RMB 2.0936406 billion, long-term equity investments of RMB 6.4367734 billion, other equity instrument investments of RMB 661.0021 million, and other non-current financial assets of RMB 1.5956405 billion), reflecting a decline of 15.38%. The main changes are as follows:

I. As of the end of the reporting period, the trading financial assets decreased by RMB 1.5187895 billion compared to the end of the previous year, mainly due to a net decrease of RMB 1.6853583 billion in bank wealth management and structured deposits during the reporting period, and an increase of RMB 1.665688 billion in fair value changes.

II. As of the end of the reporting period, long-term equity investments decreased by RMB 26.7792 million compared to the end of the previous year, mainly due to:

1. Investment costs decreased by RMB 5.3855 million, mainly due to the recovery of investment principal amounting to RMB 5.2563 million from Yiwu Huishang Redbud Phase II Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership).

2. Accruals under the equity method decreased by RMB 21.3938 million, mainly due to the investment income of RMB 104.6499 million recognized under the equity method during the reporting period, and cash dividends received amounting to RMB 126.0437 million.

III. As of the end of the reporting period, investments in other equity instruments decreased by RMB 92.8162 million compared to the end of the previous year, due to changes in the fair value of Shenwan Hongyuan shares during the reporting period.

IV. As of the end of the reporting period, other non-current financial assets decreased by RMB 20.3235 million compared to the end of the previous year, due to the recovery of investments in three companies, including Suzhou Xiangzhong Venture Capital Partnership (Limited Partnership), during the reporting period.

(1) **Major equity investments**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Major non-equity investments**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Item	Project amount	Progress	Amount invested during the current period	Cumulative actual investment amount
Global Digital Trade Center	832,082.00	The four serviced apartments in the Market and Apartment sectors commenced operations in 2025. Five high-rise commercial buildings (T3 to T7) have completed the completion acceptance filing and have been delivered. The T2 hotel in the Apartment sector and the Digital Trade Port commenced operations during the reporting period. The super high-rise T1 and T2 buildings are currently under construction, of which: 1. Steel structure hoisting of T1 main building crown completed at 47%, and installation of 24th-floor curtain wall completed at 90%. 2. Installation of the curtain wall on the 24th floor of the T2 main building completed at 40%.	23,252.53	672,840.28
Global Service Trade Center	962,343.69	Phase I Project: Earthwork and support projects were 50% complete, and the main structure of the basement was 35% complete. Phase II Project: Earthwork and retaining structure works: Earth removal completed (36m³), accounting for 44% of the total volume.	12,173.14	12,173.14

(3) **Financial assets measured at fair value**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Category of assets	Opening balance	Profit and loss from changes in fair value in the current period	Cumulative fair value changes included in equity	Current provision for impairment	Current purchase amount	Sale/redemption amount in current period	Other changes	Closing balance of the current period
Held-for-trading financial assets	209,364.06	16,656.88	-	-	140,000.00	308,535.83	-	57,485.11
Other equity instrument investments	66,100.21	-	1,092.03	-	-	-	-9,281.63	56,818.58
Other non-current financial assets	159,564.05	-	-	-	-	2,032.35	-	157,531.70
Total	435,028.32	16,656.88	1,092.03	-	140,000.00	310,568.18	-9,281.63	271,835.39

Securities Investment
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Securities	Security code	Security abbreviation	Initial investment cost	Source of funds	Opening book value	Profit and loss from changes in fair value in the current period	Cumulative fair value changes included in equity	Other changes	Closing book value	Accounting item
Stocks	688802	MetaX	5,999.99	Self-owned funds	30,828.24	16,656.88	-	-	47,485.12	Held-for-trading financial assets
Stocks	000166	Shenwan Hongyuan	55,362.54	Self-owned funds	66,100.21	-	1,092.03	-9,281.63	56,818.58	Other equity instrument investments
Stocks	833979	Tiantu Investment	15,519.21	Self-owned funds	3,661.35	-	-	-	3,661.35	Other non-current financial assets
Total	/	/	76,881.74	/	100,589.80	16,656.88	1,092.03	-9,281.63	107,965.05	/

Explanation of securities investment
□Applicable √Not applicable

PE investment
√Applicable □Not applicable

As of the end of this reporting period, the book value of private equity fund investments was RMB 1.3439447 billion, a decrease of RMB 20.3235 million from the balance of RMB 1.3642682 billion at the end of the previous year, due to the recovery of investments in three companies, including Suzhou Xiangzhong Venture Capital Partnership (Limited Partnership).

Derivatives investment
□Applicable √Not applicable

(v) Major sales of assets and equity

□Applicable √Not applicable

（vi） Analysis of major subsidiaries and associates

√Applicable □Not applicable

Information on major subsidiaries and equity investees contributing more than 10% to the Company's net profit

□Applicable √Not applicable

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

company name	Methods of acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the reporting period	Impact on overall production, operations, and performance
Yixin Digital Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Established	No Material Impact
Ningxia Yiwu China Commodities City Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Cancellation	No Material Impact

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

（vii） Structured entities controlled by the Company

□Applicable √Not applicable

V. Other disclosure matters

（i） Possible risks

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Risk of macroeconomic fluctuations. The profitability of the Company's main businesses including market operations, hotels, exhibitions, and goods sales is significantly correlated with the macroeconomic cycle. If global economic growth weakens and trade volume shrinks, it may lead to a decrease in the overall prosperity of the Yiwu small commodity market, thereby adversely affecting booth leasing and related businesses.

2. Risk of insufficient talent reserves. With the acceleration of market transformation and the expansion of the Company’s business, and with the expansion of international trade, warehousing and logistics, supply chain, overseas development, information data, industrial investment, and business operations, the Company may face the risk of insufficient reserves of professional talents and inter-disciplinary talents.

3. External uncertainty risks. Geopolitical conflicts have caused increased uncertainty in international trade, and the development of global market trade is more complicated and severe than before; new technologies are accelerating to breed new opportunities, and new trade models and new formats are constantly emerging.

（ii） Other disclosure matters

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section IV. Corporate Governance, Environment, and Society

I. Changes in directors and senior management of the Company

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name	Title	Change	Reasons for change	Description of reasons for change
HUANG Zhongwei	Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and Member of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the Board of Directors.	Election	Other	Election
HUANG Yinghao	Director	Election	Other	Election
HONG Jianqiao	Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and Member of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the Board of Directors.	Resignation	Other	Having reached the maximum consecutive term of six years as an independent director
WANG Zhengchao	Vice general manager	Hiring	Other	Hiring
SUN Tian	Vice general manager	Hiring	Other	Hiring
HUANG Xiaoying	Vice general manager	Resignation	Job reassignment	Organizational reassignment

Changes in the Company's directors and senior management personnel

□Applicable √Not applicable

II. Plan for profit distribution or capital reserve into share capital

Plan for profit distribution or capital reserve into share capital made in the current period

Whether to distribute profit or convert capital reserve into share capital	Yes
Number of bonus shares for every 10 shares	NA
Dividend payout per 10 shares (RMB) (including tax)	1.00
Number of shares converted from the capitalization of capital reserve for every 10 shares	NA
Explanation of the plan for profit distribution or capital reserve into share capital	
The Company proposes to distribute a cash dividend of RMB 0.10 per share (before tax) to all shareholders based on the total share capital registered on the record date for the equity distribution. No bonus shares will be issued, and no capital reserve will be capitalized into share capital. As of the date of this announcement, the total share capital of the Company was 5,483,559,226 shares. Based on this figure, the proposed cash dividend to be distributed amounts to RMB 548,355,922.60 (before tax). From the date of this announcement until the implementation of the equity distribution registration date, if there is any change in the total share capital of the Company, the Company intends to maintain the distribution plan of 1 share per distribution unchanged, and will adjust the total amount of distribution accordingly, with specific adjustment details to be announced separately.	

III. Incentive stock option plans, employee stock ownership plans and other employee incentives granted by the Company and the impact thereof

（i） Related equity incentive matters that have been disclosed in the provisional announcement without progress or change in subsequent implementation

□Applicable √Not applicable

（ii） Incentives that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements or had further progress

Incentive stock option
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
□Applicable √Not applicable

Employee stock ownership plans
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other incentives
□Applicable √Not applicable

IV. Environmental information of listed companies and their principal subsidiaries included in the list of enterprises required by law to disclose environmental information

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
□Applicable √Not applicable

V. Status of consolidation and expansion of the results of poverty alleviation, rural revitalization and other specific work

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section V. Significant Matters

I. Fulfillment of commitments

（i） Commitments made by the actual controller, shareholders, affiliates and acquirer of the Company, the Company itself and other related parties during the reporting period or as of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

II. The Company's funds occupied by its controlling shareholders or any of other affiliates for non-operational purposes during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

III. Illegal guarantees

□Applicable √Not applicable

IV. Information about audit on the semi-annual report

□Applicable √Not applicable

V. Changes and handling of matters involved in modified audit opinion in the previous year's annual report

□Applicable √Not applicable

VI. Matters relating to bankruptcy and reorganization

□Applicable √Not applicable

VII. Material litigations and arbitrations

√ During the period, the Company had major litigations or arbitrations □ During the period, the Company did not have any major litigations or arbitrations

（i） Litigations and arbitrations that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements and have had no further progress

□Applicable √Not applicable

(ii) Litigations and arbitrations that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements or have had further progresses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

During the reporting period:

Plaintiff (claimant)	Defendant (respondent)	Party Bearing Joint Liabilities	Litigation or arbitration	Basic information of litigation (arbitration)	Value involved in litigation (arbitration)	Whether the litigation (arbitration) causes estimated liabilities and the amount thereof	Status of litigation (arbitration)	Results of litigation (arbitration) and effect thereof	Enforcement of judgment (award)
the Group	Beijing Urban Construction Group Co., Ltd.	No	Litigation	[(2026) Z MZ No. 273]	17,000.00	No	Hearings have been held but no judgment has been made	/	/
the Group	Jingang Curtain Wall Group Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Qianghuang New Materials Co., Ltd.	No	Litigation	[(2026) Z 0782 MC No. 12726]	602.22	No	Hearings have not been held yet	/	/
the Group	Zhejiang Baoye Curtain Wall Decoration Co., Ltd.	No	Litigation	[(2026) Z 0782 MC No. 17020]	579.42	No	Hearings have not been held yet	/	
the Group	Zhejiang Yiwu Chuanglian Market Investment and Management Co., Ltd., Hebei Jiangcheng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., Handan Zheshang Yiwu China Commodities Wholesale City Co., Ltd.	No	Litigation	[(2021) Z 0782 MC No. 6367]	485.00	No	Transferred	/	/

(iii) Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

VIII. Information of the listed company and its directors, senior management, controlling shareholder, and actual controller suspected of violations of laws and regulations, penalties and rectification

□Applicable √Not applicable

IX. Credit standing of the Company and its controlling shareholder and actual controller

√Applicable □Not applicable

There was no outstanding court judgment or overdue debt of a large amount involving the Company or its controlling shareholder or actual controller during the reporting period.

X. Significant related transactions

（i） Related transactions relating to regular corporate operation

1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements and had no further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements but had further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Related counterparty	Relationship	Type of related-party transaction	Contents of related-party transaction	Pricing principle	Price of related-party transaction	Amount of related-party transaction	Percentage in the amount of similar transactions (%)	Settlement method	Market price	Reasons for the large difference between the price of the transaction and reference market price
CCC Property Service	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company	Acceptance of labor service	Property service fee and greening maintenance fee	Market price	185,665,835.48	185,665,835.48	92.17	Account transfer	185,665,835.48	/
Shangbo Yungu	Wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company	Acceptance of labor service	Construction fee	Market price	8,229,180.21	8,229,180.21	4.08	Account transfer	8,229,180.21	/
Yiwu Security Service Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Acceptance of labor service	Security service fee	Market price	6,914,204.49	6,914,204.49	3.43	Account transfer	6,914,204.49	/
Yourworld International Conference Center, subordinated to Yiwu Market Development Group	Other related parties	Providing services	Entrusted management fees and license fees	Market price	650,630.85	650,630.85	0.32	Account transfer	650,630.85	/
Total				/	/	201,459,851.03	100.00	/	/	/
Return of large-value goods sales										
Illustration on related-party transactions					The CCC Proper Service obtained the market property services and greening maintenance contract through public bidding.					

（ii） Related transactions arising from asset acquisitions or equity acquisitions and sales

1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements and had no further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements but had further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. If any agreement on the operating results is involved, the achievement of operating results during the reporting period shall be disclosed

□Applicable √Not applicable

(iii) Related transactions arising from joint investments in external entities

1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements and had no further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements but had further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements

□Applicable √Not applicable

(iv) Credits and liabilities with related parties

1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements and had no further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcements but had further progress or changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Matters that have not been disclosed in the temporary announcements

□Applicable √Not applicable

(v) Financial business between the Company and the associated financial companies, the Company's holding financial company and the related parties

□Applicable √Not applicable

(vi) Other significant related transactions

□Applicable √Not applicable

(vii) Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XI. Significant contracts and their execution

(i) Trusteeship, contracting and leases

□Applicable √Not applicable

(ii) Material guarantees fulfilled or not completely fulfilled in the reporting period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

External guarantees provided by the Company (excluding those provided for the subsidiaries)															
Guarantor	Relationship between the guarantor and the Listed Company	The guaranteed	Amount of guarantee	Date of guarantee (signing date of the agreement)	Starting date of the guarantee	Expiry date of the guarantee	Type of guarantee	Principal debts	Collateral (if any)	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled fully	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Overdue amount of the guarantee	Counter guarantees	Whether it is a related-party guarantee	Relationship
Hangzhou Shangbo Nanxing	Wholly-owned subsidiary	House purchaser	408.68	/	/	/	Joint and several liability guarantee	/	No	No	No	NA	No	No	NA
Amount of guarantees made during the reporting period (excluding the guarantees provided for subsidiaries)							-10.85								
Balance of guarantees at the end of the reporting period (A) (excluding the guarantees provided for subsidiaries)							408.68								
The Company's guarantees for its subsidiaries															
Amount of guarantees provided for subsidiaries during the reporting period							-								
Balance of guarantees provided for subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B)							-								
Total guarantees provided by the Company (including those provided for the subsidiaries)															
Total amount of guarantees (A+B)							408.68								
Ratio of the total amount of guarantees to the Company's net assets (%)							0.02								
Among them:															
Amount of guarantees provided for shareholders, actual controller and their related parties (C)							-								
Amount of guarantees provided directly or indirectly for the debtors whose debt-to-asset ratio exceeds 70% (D)							-								

Portion of total amount of guarantees in excess of 50% of net assets (E)	-
Total (C+D+E)	-
Statement on the joint and several liability that may be assumed due to outstanding guarantees	NA
Statement on guarantees	According to relevant regulations, the Group is required to provide mortgage loan guarantees to the bank for the sale of commercial housing before the purchaser of the housing has completed the formalities for obtaining the property ownership certificate. The outstanding guarantee amount as of June 30, 2026 was RMB 4,086,827.78 (December 31, 2025: RMB 4,195,330.16). Those guarantees would be released after the issuance of the property ownership certificates and are thus little likely to incur losses. Therefore, the management believed that it was not necessary to make provision for the guarantees.

（iii） Other significant contracts

√Applicable □Not applicable

No.	Contract name	Signing parties	Contract price (RMB ten thousand).
1	General Contracting for CCC Group Hangzhou Enclave Project	Hangzhou Shangbo Nanxing Real Estate Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Zhong'an Construction Group Co., Ltd.	36,227.90
2	Construction Contract for the Belt and Road Artificial Intelligence Innovation Center Project	Yiwu Yundailu Data Technology Co., Ltd.; Yuanyang Construction Group Co., Ltd.	18,114.42
3	Phase I project of the 5th District Market South Project in Futian Subdistrict	The Company, Yiwu Haoyang Construction Co., Ltd.	12,523.18
4	Earthwork and support engineering for Block B of the 5th District Market South Project in Futian Subdistrict	The Company, Zhejiang Xinhao Construction Co., Ltd.	8,025.19
5	Earthwork and support engineering for Block A of the 5th District Market South Project in Futian Subdistrict	The Company, Zhejiang Xiesheng Construction Co., Ltd.	4,849.52

XII. Description of progress in the use of raised funds

□Applicable √Not applicable

XIII. Other significant matters

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section VI. Changes in Shares and Information on Shareholders

I. Changes in shares

(i) Table of changes in shares

1. Table of changes in shares

During the reporting period, the total number of shares and the capital structure of the Company remained unchanged.

2. Explanation of changes in shares

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. The impact of share changes on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share during the period from the end of the reporting period to the disclosure date of the semi-annual report (if any)

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Other matters the Company deems it necessary to disclose or required by the securities regulatory authority to be disclosed

□Applicable √Not applicable

(ii) Changes in restricted shares

□Applicable √Not applicable

II. Information about shareholders

(i) Total number of shareholders:

Number of common shareholders as of the end of the reporting period	208,800
As of the end of the reporting period, the total number of preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored	0

(ii) Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders and top 10 holders of tradable shares (or shareholders not subject to trading restrictions)

Unit: share

Shareholdings of the top ten shareholders (excluding shares lent through refinancing)							
Shareholder (full name)	Change during the reporting period	Number of shares held at the end of the reporting period	Proportion (%)	Number of non-tradable shares held	Pledge, mark or freezing		Ownership of shareholder
					Status of shares	Qty.	
Yiwu China Commodities City Holdings Limited	-	3,091,064,692	56.37	-	No	-	State-owned legal person
Zhejiang Zhecai Capital Management Co., Ltd.	-	129,392,828	2.36	-	No	-	State-owned legal person
Hong Kong Central Clearing Company Limited	-185,374,503	106,029,096	1.93	-	No	-	Unknown
Yiwu Urban Investment and Construction Group Co., Ltd.	-	42,240,394	0.77	-	No	-	State-owned legal person
Ruizhong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - own funds	30,595,453	31,915,053	0.58	-	No	-	Other

Zhejiang Zhexin Holdings Co., Ltd.	-	22,832,755	0.42	-	No	-	State-owned legal person
Monetary Authority of Macao - own funds	9,033,600	19,993,700	0.36	-	No	-	Other
National Social Security Fund 113 Portfolio	18,675,400	18,675,400	0.34	-	No	--	Other
Kuwait Investment Authority - own funds	8,023,900	17,783,900	0.32	-	No		Other
Xiao Bihong	5,301,200	14,069,698	0.26	-	No	-	Domestic natural person

Shareholdings of the top ten shareholders not restricted for sale (excluding shares lent through refinancing)			
Shareholder	Number of tradable shares held	Type and quantity of shares	
		Type	Qty.
Yiwu China Commodities City Holdings Limited	3,091,064,692	RMB-denominated common shares	3,091,064,692
Zhejiang Zhecai Capital Management Co., Ltd.	129,392,828	RMB-denominated common shares	129,392,828
Hong Kong Central Clearing Company Limited	106,029,096	RMB-denominated common shares	106,029,096
Yiwu Urban Investment and Construction Group Co., Ltd.	42,240,394	RMB-denominated common shares	42,240,394
Ruizhong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - own funds	31,915,053	RMB-denominated common shares	31,915,053
Zhejiang Zhexin Holdings Co., Ltd.	22,832,755	RMB-denominated common shares	22,832,755
Monetary Authority of Macao - own funds	19,993,700	RMB-denominated common shares	19,993,700
National Social Security Fund 113 Portfolio	18,675,400	RMB-denominated common shares	18,675,400
Kuwait Investment Authority - own funds	17,783,900	RMB-denominated common shares	17,783,900
XIAO Bihong	14,069,698	RMB-denominated common shares	14,069,698
Explanation of the special account for repurchased shares among the top ten shareholders	NA		

Explain if any of the shareholders above were involved in entrusting/being entrusted with voting rights or waiving voting rights	NA
Explanation on the relationship or concerted action between the above shareholders	Zhejiang Provincial Financial Development Co., Ltd., the controlling shareholder of Zhejiang Zhecai Capital Management Co., Ltd., owns a 9.44% stake in Yiwu State-owned Capital Operation Co., Ltd., which is the controlling shareholder of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd., in turn, the controlling shareholder of Yiwu China Commodities City Holdings Limited.
Explanation on the preferred shareholders whose voting rights had been restituted and the quantity of shares held thereby	NA

Participation of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares, top ten shareholders, and top ten shareholders with non-restricted tradable shares in the lending of shares through refinancing
□Applicable √Not applicable

Changes in the top ten shareholders and the top ten shareholders with non-restricted tradable shares compared to the prior corresponding period due to lending or return of shares through refinancing
□Applicable √Not applicable

Number of shares held by the top 10 shareholders subject to trading restrictions and the trading restrictions
□Applicable √Not applicable

(iii) Strategic investors or general corporations becoming top ten shareholders due to placing of new shares

□Applicable √Not applicable

III. Directors and senior management

(i) Changes in shareholding of current and resigning directors and senior management during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Statement on other matters
□Applicable √Not applicable

(ii) Equity incentives granted to directors and senior executives during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

(iii) Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

IV. Changes in controlling shareholder or actual controller

□Applicable √Not applicable

V. Preferred Shares

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section VII. Bonds

I. Corporate bonds (including enterprise bonds) and non-financial corporate debt financing instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

（i） Corporate bonds (including enterprise bonds)

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Basic information of corporate bonds

Unit: RMB 100 million Currency: RMB

Name of bond	Abbreviation	Code	Issue date	Value date	The most recent redemption date after August 31, 2026	Maturity date	Outstanding amount	Interest rate (%)	Method of principal repayment and interest payment	Trading venue	Lead underwriter	Trustee manager	Investor Suitability Arrangements	Trade mechanism	Whether there is a risk of delisting or termination of listing
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd. publicly issued corporate bonds to professional investors in 2025(Issue 1)	25 YIWU CCC 01	244143	Nov 13, 2025	Nov 13, 2025	/	Nov 13, 2028	8	1.94	Simple interest is calculated, the interest payment frequency is annual, and the principal is repaid once due.	Shanghai Stock Exchange	Huatai United Securities	Huatai United Securities	Professional institutional investors	Public trading	No

The Company’s mitigation measures against risks of bond delisting or de-registration

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Triggering and execution of issuer or investor choice clauses and investor protection clauses

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Changes in credit ratings

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

Shanghai New Century Credit Rating Investment Service Co., Ltd. issued the Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd. Credit Rating Report [XSJQP (2026) 020276] on June 26, 2026. According to the report, the Company's main credit rating is AAA, and the rating outlook is stable.

4. Changes, variations, and execution of guarantees, debt repayment plans, and other debt protection measures during the reporting period and their impacts

□Applicable √Not applicable

（ii） Fundraising through corporate bonds

□ The Company's bonds involved the use or rectification of the raised funds during the reporting period√ All corporate bonds of the Company did not involve the use of raised funds or rectification during the reporting period

(1) Proceeds from fundraising are earmarked for specific projects

□Applicable √Not applicable

（iii） Other matters that should be disclosed for special bond varieties

□Applicable √Not applicable

（iv） Important matters related to corporate bonds during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

（v） Non-financial corporate debt financing instruments in the interbank bond market

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. Basic information of non-financial corporate debt financing instruments

Unit: RMB 100 million Currency: RMB

Name of bond	Abbreviation	Code	Issue date	Value date	Maturity date	Outstanding amount	Interest rate (%)	Method of principal repayment and interest payment	Trading venue	Investor appropriate arrangements (if any)	Trade mechanism	Whether there is a risk of terminating the transaction in the stock market
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.'s 2025 MTN (Issue 1)	25 Zhejiang Yiwu CCC MTN001	102581357	Mar 25–26, 2025	Mar 27, 2025	Mar 27, 2028	5	2.10	Annual interest payment, principal repayment at maturity	Interbank market	No		No
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.'s 2025 MTN (Issue 2)	25 Zhejiang Yiwu CCC MTN 002	102581826	Apr 23, 2025	Apr 24, 2025	Apr 24, 2028	10	2.09	Annual interest payment, principal repayment at maturity	Interbank market	No		No
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.'s 2025 MTN (Issue 3)	25 Zhejiang Yiwu CCC MTN 003	102582917	Jul 15–16, 2025	Jul 17, 2025	Jul 17, 2028	5	1.89	Annual interest payment, principal repayment at maturity	Interbank market	No		No

The Company's measures to deal with the risk of bond termination
□Applicable √Not applicable

Bonds overdue
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of bonds overdue
□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Triggering and execution of issuer or investor choice clauses and investor protection clauses

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Changes in credit ratings

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

Shanghai New Century Credit Rating Investment Service Co., Ltd. issued the Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd. Credit Rating Report [XSJQP (2026) 020276] on June 26, 2026. According to the report, the Company's main credit rating is AAA, and the rating outlook is stable.

4. Execution and changes of guarantees, debt repayment plans, and other debt protection measures during the reporting period and their impact

□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes
None

5. Explanation of other situations regarding non-financial corporate debt financing instruments

□Applicable √Not applicable

（vi） Consolidated loss of the reporting period over 10% of net assets as at the end of last year

□Applicable √Not applicable

（vii） Violations of regulations and agreements

Violations of laws, regulations, self-regulatory rules, articles of association, information disclosure management systems, and breaches of covenants or commitments in the bond prospectus during the reporting period, and the impact of such circumstances on the rights and interests of bond investors
□Applicable √Not applicable

（viii） Main accounting data and financial indicators

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Major indicator	Jun 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025	Change of Jun 30, 2026 over Dec 31, 2025 (%)	Reasons for change
Current ratio	78.40%	113.92%	Down 35.52 ppt	
Quick ratio	68.40%	95.64%	Down 27.24 ppt	
Debt-to-asset ratio (%)	48.61	48.14	Up 0.47 ppt	
	Jan-Jun 2026	Jan-Jun 2025	YoY change (%)	Reasons for change
Net profit after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	182,315.34	166,817.43	9.29	
EBITDA to total debt ratio	1.05	0.37	183.78	
Interest coverage ratio	73.34	24.97	193.71	
Cash interest protection multiple	13.66	22.49	-39.26	
EBITDA-to-interest coverage ratio	89.30	30.41	193.65	
Loan repayment rate (%)	100	100	-	
Interest payment rate (%)	100	100	-	

II. Convertible bonds

□Applicable √Not applicable

Section VIII. Financial Report

I. Auditor's Report

□Applicable √Not applicable

II. Financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 2026

Prepared by: Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets:			
Monetary funds		3,359,496,577.21	6,815,989,217.00
Held-for-trading financial assets		574,851,137.20	2,093,640,647.73
Accounts receivable		404,730,199.98	437,842,602.96
Prepayments		4,004,091,609.38	1,537,011,402.30
Other receivables		158,098,409.97	188,280,323.27
Inventory		1,408,743,513.20	2,385,329,502.34
Non-current assets due within one year		48,065,999.99	48,073,333.33
Other current assets		1,088,029,039.79	1,352,907,210.14
Total current assets		11,046,106,486.72	14,859,074,239.07
Non-current assets:			
Long-term receivables		268,652,205.76	263,820,453.02
Long-term equity investment		6,409,994,208.72	6,436,773,452.31
Other equity instrument investments		568,185,841.14	661,002,071.26
Other non-current financial assets		1,575,316,956.32	1,595,640,456.59
Investment Property		5,796,171,719.61	6,355,807,803.28
Fixed assets		7,540,344,417.07	7,695,778,566.77
Construction in progress		398,677,168.91	187,453,942.15
Right-of-use assets		119,589,044.32	133,848,922.89
Intangible assets		7,906,392,214.75	4,722,966,520.46
Among them: data resources		27,387,098.65	29,020,570.76
Development expenditure		46,257,613.48	4,793,276.48
Goodwill		284,916,367.87	284,916,367.87
Long-term deferred expenses		398,427,338.02	423,899,385.08
Deferred income tax assets		87,367,725.90	65,685,094.81
Other non-current assets		732,921,382.51	713,975,826.35
Total non-current assets		32,133,214,204.38	29,546,362,139.32
Total assets		43,179,320,691.10	44,405,436,378.39
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		1,936,920,569.75	1,995,926,945.56
Advance receipts		200,279,463.49	238,030,423.42
Contract liabilities		7,564,884,552.80	7,463,213,194.29
Employee compensation payable		204,662,557.79	305,567,789.70
Tax payable		609,346,619.53	760,523,819.93
Other payables		2,525,408,939.65	1,013,981,521.93
Including: payable dividends		1,546,587,346.00	-
Non-current liabilities due within one year		78,543,508.32	120,988,024.00
Other current liabilities		969,360,892.98	1,144,658,143.19
Total current liabilities		14,089,407,104.31	13,042,889,862.02
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term loans		284,175,043.55	456,224,418.38
Bonds payable		2,799,222,788.66	2,799,044,726.49

Lease liabilities		123,826,782.28	129,609,121.91
Deferred income		114,181,350.49	116,223,417.33
Deferred income tax liabilities		167,429,360.83	129,241,774.50
Other non-current liabilities		3,411,651,616.22	4,703,511,721.48
Total non-current liabilities		6,900,486,942.03	8,333,855,180.09
Total liabilities		20,989,894,046.34	21,376,745,042.11
Owners' (or Shareholders') Equity:			
Paid-in capital (share capital)		5,483,559,226.00	5,483,559,226.00
Capital reserve		2,407,539,312.32	2,407,539,312.32
Other comprehensive income		14,288,145.58	97,611,758.98
Surplus reserve		2,469,640,355.95	2,469,640,355.95
General risk reserve		2,879,083.68	2,879,083.68
Undistributed profit		11,724,101,969.10	12,486,681,371.95
Total equity attributable to owners (shareholders) of the parent company		22,102,008,092.63	22,947,911,108.88
Non-controlling interest		87,418,552.13	80,780,227.40
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		22,189,426,644.76	23,028,691,336.28
Total liabilities and owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		43,179,320,691.10	44,405,436,378.39

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Parent Company Balance Sheet

June 30, 2026

Prepared by: Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Current assets:			
Monetary funds		2,719,861,187.64	6,112,150,821.15
Held-for-trading financial assets		100,000,000.00	1,785,358,293.11
Accounts receivable		6,348,244.58	7,114,258.38
Prepayments		29,468,417.80	7,708,559.03
Other receivables		72,918,986.21	68,315,773.58
Inventory		798,816,137.70	1,034,771,826.79
Other current assets		2,948,794,880.92	2,708,433,206.61
Total current assets		6,676,207,854.85	11,723,852,738.65
Non-current assets:			
Long-term receivables		4,785.99	4,785.99
Long-term equity investment		10,753,359,444.76	10,423,742,617.62
Other equity instrument investments		568,185,841.14	661,002,071.26
Other non-current financial assets		226,071,150.27	226,071,150.27
Investment Property		4,796,589,368.01	4,941,653,871.66
Fixed assets		7,234,545,090.12	7,341,554,439.30
Construction in progress		194,279,301.89	98,056,296.95
Right-of-use assets		87,226,661.38	90,251,863.48
Intangible assets		7,294,288,416.30	4,095,896,105.81
Long-term deferred expenses		378,016,358.76	399,492,735.13
Deferred income tax assets		86,056,973.75	60,943,291.23
Other non-current assets		619,961,608.17	602,113,360.60
Total non-current assets		32,238,585,000.54	28,940,782,589.30
Total assets		38,914,792,855.39	40,664,635,327.95
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		1,596,954,677.79	1,752,807,184.88
Advance receipts		201,117,516.23	211,527,752.55
Contract liabilities		4,631,577,759.73	5,329,539,614.69
Employee compensation payable		200,692,234.80	253,063,627.03
Tax payable		562,324,905.58	647,857,368.16
Other payables		2,266,658,565.85	731,173,023.58
Including: payable dividends		1,546,587,346.00	-
Non-current liabilities due within one year		57,242,580.34	99,791,845.62
Other current liabilities		2,505,375,381.15	2,185,187,110.81
Total current liabilities		12,021,943,621.47	11,210,947,527.32
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term loans		238,220,000.00	407,230,096.66
Bonds payable		2,799,222,788.66	2,799,044,726.49
Lease liabilities		105,317,288.63	101,462,946.38
Deferred income		86,403,113.73	88,445,180.57
Other non-current liabilities		3,411,651,616.22	4,703,511,721.48
Total non-current liabilities		6,640,814,807.24	8,099,694,671.58
Total liabilities		18,662,758,428.71	19,310,642,198.90
Owners' (or Shareholders') Equity:			
Paid-in capital (share capital)		5,483,559,226.00	5,483,559,226.00
Capital reserve		1,954,316,050.32	1,954,316,050.32
Other comprehensive income		10,687,351.36	80,299,523.95
Surplus reserve		2,469,586,880.12	2,469,586,880.12
Undistributed profit		10,333,884,918.88	11,366,231,448.66

Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		20,252,034,426.68	21,353,993,129.05
Total liabilities and owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		38,914,792,855.39	40,664,635,327.95

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Consolidated Income Statement

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	H1 2026	H1 2025
I. Gross revenue		10,281,542,979.96	7,712,799,130.26
In which: operating revenue		10,281,542,979.96	7,712,799,130.26
II. Gross cost		7,913,618,416.16	5,697,849,971.22
In which: Operating cost		7,295,331,445.25	5,279,388,914.07
Taxes and surcharges		248,329,205.65	90,271,292.43
Sales expenses		128,955,771.06	104,941,801.54
Administrative expenses		212,619,854.30	196,210,098.67
R&D expenses		28,508,822.08	9,884,690.75
Financial expenses		-126,682.18	17,153,173.76
In which: interest expenses		32,710,520.75	50,964,708.06
Interest income		40,786,828.04	38,102,947.69
Plus: other income		13,566,525.44	5,161,514.77
Investment income (loss is indicated by “-”)		126,780,380.20	122,900,781.16
In which: income from investment in associates and joint ventures		104,649,928.01	108,719,697.39
Changes in fair value (loss is indicated by “-”)		166,568,782.58	-251,495.99
Credit impairment loss (loss is indicated by “-”)		-1,723,922.47	27,423.78
III. Operating profit (loss is indicated by “-”)		2,673,116,329.55	2,142,787,382.76
Plus: income from non-operating activities		8,440,683.68	4,989,777.15
Less: expenses from non-operating activities		3,888,958.95	43,395.63
IV. Profits before tax (loss is indicated by “-”)		2,677,668,054.28	2,147,733,764.28
Less: income tax		691,779,213.42	450,669,584.71
V. Net profits (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,985,888,840.86	1,697,064,179.57
(I) Categorized by continuity of operation			
Net profits from continuing operation (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,985,888,840.86	1,697,064,179.57
(II) Categorized by ownership			
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the parent company (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,979,200,210.15	1,690,936,276.69
Non-controlling interest(net loss is indicated by “-”)		6,688,630.71	6,127,902.88
VI. Other comprehensive income net after tax		-83,373,919.38	-24,805,955.52
(I) Other comprehensive income net after tax attributable to owners of the parent company		-83,323,613.40	-24,757,538.57
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit and loss		-69,612,172.59	-30,102,561.12
(3) Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		-69,612,172.59	-30,102,561.12
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit and loss		-13,711,440.81	5,345,022.55
(6) Difference arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements		-13,711,440.81	5,345,022.55
(II) Other comprehensive income net after tax attributable to minority shareholders		-50,305.98	-48,416.95
VII. Total comprehensive income		1,902,514,921.48	1,672,258,224.05
(I) Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company		1,895,876,596.75	1,666,178,738.12
(II) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		6,638,324.73	6,079,485.93
VIII. Earnings per share:			

(I) Basic earnings per share		0.36	0.31
(II) Diluted earnings per share		0.36	0.31

In this period, if a business combination under common control occurs, the net profit realized by the transferred party before the combination was 0, and the net profit realized by the transferred party in the previous period was 0.

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Parent company income statement

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	H1 2026	H1 2025
I. Operating revenue		3,957,698,815.08	2,548,219,329.59
Less: Operating cost		1,285,258,324.15	601,142,197.45
Taxes and surcharges		230,618,795.03	78,379,801.54
Sales expenses		142,212,497.61	114,514,217.20
Administrative expenses		117,005,873.25	93,509,662.00
Financial expenses		-4,300,391.48	18,180,241.75
In which: interest expenses		28,955,352.88	50,092,903.10
Interest income		33,734,857.57	33,884,399.12
Plus: other income		2,966,173.48	3,038,560.90
Investment income (loss is indicated by “-”)		102,006,265.82	133,842,221.97
In which: income from investment in associates and joint ventures		95,486,827.14	115,710,572.17
Credit impairment loss (loss is indicated by “-”)		-255,440.62	25,703.92
II. Operating profits (loss is indicated by “-”)		2,291,620,715.20	1,779,399,696.44
Plus: income from non-operating activities		7,114,957.79	1,340,592.10
Less: expenses from non-operating activities		3,833,124.39	9,034.40
III. Profits before tax (loss is indicated by “-”)		2,294,902,548.60	1,780,731,254.14
Less: income tax		585,469,465.38	406,373,263.03
IV. Net profits (net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,709,433,083.22	1,374,357,991.11
(I) Categorized by continuity of operation(net loss is indicated by “-”)		1,709,433,083.22	1,374,357,991.11
V. Other comprehensive income net after tax		-69,612,172.59	-30,102,561.12
(I) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified as profit or loss		-69,612,172.59	-30,102,561.12
3. Changes in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		-69,612,172.59	-30,102,561.12
VI. Total comprehensive income		1,639,820,910.63	1,344,255,429.99

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	H1 2026	H1 2025
I. Cash flows generated from operating activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and rendering of services		10,083,439,362.54	9,227,217,158.48
Cash received for taxes and surcharges refunded		50,713,964.53	43,401,916.85
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		182,095,429.44	257,187,858.18
Sub-total of cash inflow from operating activities		10,316,248,756.51	9,527,806,933.51
Cash paid for goods and services		8,599,549,856.93	6,527,953,072.29
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		361,601,920.90	319,845,111.92
Payments of taxes		1,105,202,682.97	972,201,028.54
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		378,689,373.65	324,953,233.29
Sub-total of cash outflow from operating activities		10,445,043,834.45	8,144,952,446.04
Net cash flow from operating activities		-128,795,077.94	1,382,854,487.47
II. Cash flows generated from investing activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investment		3,100,017,380.10	419,023,048.91
Cash received from investment income		154,143,448.24	24,080,119.33
Net cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets		5,047,965.92	163,092.36
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		1,532,605,640.79	5,562,422.74
Sub-total of cash inflow from investing activities		4,791,814,435.05	448,828,683.34
Cash paid to acquire and construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		3,541,926,484.37	1,235,651,790.25
Cash paid to acquire investments		1,400,000,000.00	88,000,000.00
Other cash paid related to investing activities		148,165,000.00	17,036,269.50
Sub-total of cash outflow from investing activities		5,090,091,484.37	1,340,688,059.75
Net cash flow from investing activities		-298,277,049.32	-891,859,376.41
III. Cash flows generated from financing activities:			
Cash received from issuing bonds		-	2,498,964,794.52
Sub-total of cash inflow from financing activities		-	2,498,964,794.52
Cash paid for debt repayment		208,684,000.00	2,661,610,000.00
Cash paid for distribution of dividends or profits or payment of interest		1,224,535,464.92	1,167,876,227.37
Other cash paid related to financing activities		28,722,042.25	11,290,804.49
Sub-total of cash outflow from financing activities		1,461,941,507.17	3,840,777,031.86
Net cash flow from financing activities		-1,461,941,507.17	-1,341,812,237.34
IV. The impact of exchange rate		-2,481,985.24	1,090,768.24

fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents			
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-1,891,495,619.67	-849,726,358.04
Plus: opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		4,284,849,911.50	5,528,368,665.98
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		2,393,354,291.83	4,678,642,307.94

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Parent Company Cash Flow Statement

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	Notes	H1 2026	H1 2025
I. Cash flows generated from operating activities:			
Cash received from sale of goods and rendering of services		2,201,154,304.36	3,246,027,153.99
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		113,592,818.47	59,747,542.35
Sub-total of cash inflow from operating activities		2,314,747,122.83	3,305,774,696.34
Cash paid for goods and services		656,838,997.53	687,394,953.38
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		185,015,186.74	142,214,384.91
Payments of taxes		942,406,659.46	876,659,941.59
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		285,740,090.69	163,126,136.74
Sub-total of cash outflow from operating activities		2,070,000,934.42	1,869,395,416.62
Net cash flow from operating activities		244,746,188.41	1,436,379,279.72
II. Cash flows generated from investment activities:			
Cash received from recovery of investment		3,085,256,302.57	1,560,100,218.91
Cash received from investment income		137,921,429.22	28,033,452.66
Net cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset, and other long-term assets		5,046,236.43	146,812.16
Other cash receipts relating to investing activities		3,843,330,448.95	-
Sub-total of cash inflow from investing activities		7,071,554,417.17	1,588,280,483.73
Cash paid to acquire and construct fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		3,467,361,121.90	886,352,218.97
Cash paid to acquire investments		1,765,430,000.00	1,819,675,529.10
Other cash paid related to investing activities		2,355,925,000.00	17,036,269.50
Sub-total of cash outflow from investing activities		7,588,716,121.90	2,723,064,017.57
Net cash flow from investing activities		-517,161,704.73	-1,134,783,533.84
III. Cash flows generated from financing activities:			
Cash received from issuing bonds		-	2,498,964,794.52
Sub-total of cash inflow from financing activities		-	2,498,964,794.52
Cash paid for debt repayment		208,090,000.00	2,661,610,000.00
Cash paid for distribution of dividends or profits or payment of interest		1,223,979,445.37	1,167,876,227.37
Other cash paid related to financing activities		18,297,931.17	374,465.75
Sub-total of cash outflow from financing activities		1,450,367,376.54	3,829,860,693.12
Net cash flow from financing activities		-1,450,367,376.54	-1,330,895,898.60
IV. The impact of exchange rate		-	-

fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents			
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-1,722,782,892.86	-1,029,300,152.72
Plus: opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		3,737,266,284.11	4,990,598,748.40
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents		2,014,483,391.25	3,961,298,595.68

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	H1 2026								
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company							Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (share capital)	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profit	Sub-total		
I. Closing balance of the previous year	5,483,559,226.00	2,407,539,312.32	97,611,758.98	2,469,640,355.95	2,879,083.68	12,486,681,371.95	22,947,911,108.88	80,780,227.40	23,028,691,336.28
II. Opening balance of the current year	5,483,559,226.00	2,407,539,312.32	97,611,758.98	2,469,640,355.95	2,879,083.68	12,486,681,371.95	22,947,911,108.88	80,780,227.40	23,028,691,336.28
III. YoY change (decrease is indicated by "-")	-	-	-83,323,613.40	-	-	-762,579,402.85	-845,903,016.25	6,638,324.73	-839,264,691.52
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-83,323,613.40	-	-	1,979,200,210.15	1,895,876,596.75	6,638,324.73	1,902,514,921.48
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-2,741,779,613.00	-2,741,779,613.00	-	-2,741,779,613.00
3.Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-2,741,779,613.00	-2,741,779,613.00	-	-2,741,779,613.00
IV. Closing balance of the current period	5,483,559,226.00	2,407,539,312.32	14,288,145.58	2,469,640,355.95	2,879,083.68	11,724,101,969.10	22,102,008,092.63	87,418,552.13	22,189,426,644.76

Item	H1 2025									
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company								Non-controlling interest	Total owners' equity
	Paid-in capital (share capital)	Capital reserve	Less: treasury stocks	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profit	Sub-total		
I. Closing balance of the previous year	5,483,645,926.00	2,377,625,094.09	33,828,483.60	111,061,460.18	2,161,802,266.09	2,959,744.97	10,400,490,449.73	20,503,756,457.46	68,703,426.12	20,572,459,883.58
II. Opening balance of the current year	5,483,645,926.00	2,377,625,094.09	33,828,483.60	111,061,460.18	2,161,802,266.09	2,959,744.97	10,400,490,449.73	20,503,756,457.46	68,703,426.12	20,572,459,883.58
III. YoY change (decrease is indicated by "-")	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-24,757,538.57	-	-	-118,666,878.89	-110,958,877.41	6,079,485.93	-104,879,391.48
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-24,757,538.57	-	-	1,690,936,276.69	1,666,178,738.12	6,079,485.93	1,672,258,224.05
(II)Owners' contribution to and reduction in capital	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-	-	-	-	32,465,540.05	-	32,465,540.05
3. Amount of share-based payment into owner's equity	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-	-	-	-	32,465,540.05	-	32,465,540.05
(III) Profits distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,809,603,155.58	-1,809,603,155.58	-	-1,809,603,155.58
3. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,809,603,155.58	-1,809,603,155.58	-	-1,809,603,155.58
IV. Closing balance of the current period	5,483,645,926.00	2,377,928,136.94	1,665,986.40	86,303,921.61	2,161,802,266.09	2,959,744.97	10,281,823,570.84	20,392,797,580.05	74,782,912.05	20,467,580,492.10

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

Statement of Changes in the Parent Company Shareholders' Equity

January to June 2026

Unit: RMB

Item	H1 2026					
	Paid-in capital (share capital)	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
I. Closing balance of the previous year	5,483,559,226.00	1,954,316,050.32	80,299,523.95	2,469,586,880.12	11,366,231,448.66	21,353,993,129.05
II. Opening balance of the current year	5,483,559,226.00	1,954,316,050.32	80,299,523.95	2,469,586,880.12	11,366,231,448.66	21,353,993,129.05
III. YoY change (decrease is indicated by "-")	-	-	-69,612,172.59	-	-1,032,346,529.78	-1,101,958,702.37
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-69,612,172.59	-	1,709,433,083.22	1,639,820,910.63
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-2,741,779,613.00	-2,741,779,613.00
2. Distribution to owner (or shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-2,741,779,613.00	-2,741,779,613.00
IV. Closing balance of the current period	5,483,559,226.00	1,954,316,050.32	10,687,351.36	2,469,586,880.12	10,333,884,918.88	20,252,034,426.68

Item	H1 2025						
	Paid-in capital (share capital)	Capital reserve	Less: treasury stocks	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total owners' equity
I. Closing balance of the previous year	5,483,645,926.00	1,925,838,418.23	33,828,483.60	88,047,505.40	2,161,748,790.26	10,405,287,236.14	20,030,739,392.43
II. Opening balance of the current year	5,483,645,926.00	1,925,838,418.23	33,828,483.60	88,047,505.40	2,161,748,790.26	10,405,287,236.14	20,030,739,392.43
III. YoY change (decrease is indicated by "-")	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-30,102,561.12	-	-435,245,164.47	-432,882,185.54
(I) Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-30,102,561.12	-	1,374,357,991.11	1,344,255,429.99
(II)Owners' contribution to and reduction in capital	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-	-	-	32,465,540.05
3. Amount of share-based payment into owners' equity	-	303,042.85	-32,162,497.20	-	-	-	32,465,540.05
(III) Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-1,809,603,155.58	-1,809,603,155.58
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	-	-	-1,809,603,155.58	-1,809,603,155.58
IV. Closing balance of the current period	5,483,645,926.00	1,926,141,461.08	1,665,986.40	57,944,944.28	2,161,748,790.26	9,970,042,071.67	19,597,857,206.89

Head of the Company: CHEN Dezhan, Principal in charge of accounting: BAO Hua, Head of the accounting department: ZHAO Difang

III. Company profile

1. Company overview

√Applicable □Not applicable

Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was approved by Document ZG [1993] No. 59 of the Zhejiang Provincial Shareholding System Pilot Work Coordination Group and registered with the Yiwu Industrial and Commercial Administration of Zhejiang Province on December 28, 1993, obtaining the "Business License of Legal Entity" with registration number 14766708-8. The original registered name was Zhejiang Yiwu China Commodities City Co., Ltd. On September 26, 1995, the Company was renamed Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Co., Ltd. The Company currently holds a business license with the unified social credit code of 91330000147641689Y, with a registered capital of RMB 5,483,559,226.00 and a total of 5,483,559,226 shares (par value of RMB 1 per share). Among these, there are 5,483,559,226 A-shares that are not subject to selling restrictions (tradable shares). The Company's shares have been listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange since May 9, 2002.

The company belongs to the market management service industry. The main business activities include industrial investment and development, investment management, market development and operation, market supporting services, sales of metal materials, building decoration materials, general merchandise, textiles, hardware, electrical and chemical products, office equipment and communication equipment (excluding wireless), mechanical and electrical equipment, provision of online trading platforms and services, online trading market development and operation, and information consulting services. Import and export business of goods within the scope of self-operated and domestically sold commodities. Engaged in processing with supplied materials and "processing with supplied materials, processing with supplied samples, assembling with supplied parts, and compensation trade" business, conducting countertrade and entrepot trade, including the business scope of subordinate branches.

IV. Basis for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company were prepared on a going-concern basis.

2. Operation as a going concern

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company had no events or conditions that casted a major doubt about the going-concern ability of the Company within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

V. Important accounting policies and accounting estimates

Reminders on specific accounting policies and accounting estimates:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Based on its actual production and operational characteristics, the Company has formulated specific accounting policies and accounting estimates for transactions or events such as financial instrument impairment, inventories, depreciation of fixed assets, construction-in-progress, intangible assets, and revenue recognition.

1. Statement on Compliance with ASBE

The financial statements prepared by the Group comply with the requirements of the Accounting Standards, and truly and completely reflect the Company's financial conditions, operating results, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows and other related information.

2. Accounting period

The fiscal year of the Group starts from January 1 and ends on December 31 of the Gregorian calendar.

3. Business cycle

√Applicable □Not applicable

Except for the real estate sector, the Company's operating businesses have relatively short operating cycles; therefore, a 12-month period is adopted as the criterion for classifying assets and liabilities by liquidity. The operating cycle of the real estate industry from property development to sales realization generally exceeds twelve months; the specific duration is determined based on individual development projects and serves as the benchmark for classifying assets and liabilities according to liquidity.

4. Bookkeeping base currency

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries use the Renminbi (RMB) as their functional currency. Overseas subsidiaries, including Europe Huajie Development Co., Ltd. and Hong Kong Better Silk Road Co., Ltd., engaged in foreign operations select the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate as their functional currency.

5. Method for determining importance criteria and selection basis

√Applicable □Not applicable

Item	Importance criteria
Significant construction projects in progress	The total investment of a single project exceeds 0.5% of the total assets
Significant prepayments aged over 1 year	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant accounts payable with an aging of over 1 year	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant advance receipts with aging over 1 year	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant contractual liabilities with an aging of over 1 year	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant other payables with an aging of over 1 year	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Important accounts receivable with individual provision for bad debts	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Important debt investment	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant capitalized R&D projects and externally acquired R&D projects	Individual amount exceeding 0.5% of total assets
Significant cash flows from investing activities	Single amount exceeding 5% of total assets
Significant foreign operating entities	Total assets/total revenue/total profit exceeds 15% of the Group's total assets/total revenue/total profit
Significant subsidiaries, non-wholly-owned subsidiaries	Total assets/total revenue/total profit exceeds 15% of the Group's total assets/total revenue/total profit
Significant joint ventures or associates	The book value of a single long-term equity investment exceeds 15% of the Group's net assets / The investment income calculated under the equity method for a single item exceeds 15% of the Group's total profit

6. Accounting methods for business combinations under common control and business combinations not under common control

√Applicable □Not applicable

The mergers of enterprises are divided into the mergers of the enterprises under common control and mergers of the enterprises not under common control.

Accounting treatment method for business combination under common control

The assets and liabilities acquired by the Company in a business combination are measured at their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party as of the merger date. The Company adjusts capital reserve based on the difference between the book value share of the owners' equity of the merged party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party and the book value of the merger consideration paid or the total par value of shares issued. If the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the difference, retained earnings are adjusted.

Accounting treatment method for business combination not under common control

On the purchase date, the Company recognizes the difference between the cost of the combination that is greater than the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree obtained in the combination as goodwill; if the cost of the combination is less than the share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree acquired in the combination, First, review the acquired fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the combination cost. After the review, the combination cost is still less than the fair value share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired in the combination, the difference is included in the current profit and loss.

7. Judgment criteria for control and preparation methods for consolidated financial statements

√Applicable □Not applicable

Judgment criteria for control

Control refers to the Company’s power over the investee. The Company enjoys variable returns by participating in the investee’s related activities, and is able to apply the power to the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

Method for preparing consolidated financial statements

The parent company includes all subsidiaries under its control in the consolidation scope of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the parent company based on the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries, in accordance with other relevant information and Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 33—Consolidated Financial Statements.

8. Classification of joint arrangements and accounting treatment of joint operations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Joint arrangements are divided into joint operations and joint ventures.

When the Company is a joint operator in a joint operation, it recognizes the following items related to its share of interests in the joint operation:

(1) Confirm individually held assets and jointly held assets based on ownership shares;

(2) Recognize individually assumed liabilities and jointly assumed liabilities based on ownership share

(3) Recognizing revenue generated from the sale of the Company's share in the output of joint operations;

(4) Recognition of income from jointly controlled operations' asset sales based on the Company's ownership share;

(5) Recognition of individually incurred expenses and expenses from jointly controlled operations based on the Company's ownership share.

9. Criteria of cash and cash equivalents

Cash presented in the cash flow statement refers to cash on hand and deposits that can be used for payment at any time. Cash equivalents refer to investments held by a company with short maturities, strong liquidity, easy conversion to known amounts of cash, and minimal risk of value changes.

10. Foreign currency business and foreign currency financial statement conversion

√Applicable □Not applicable

Foreign currency business translation

In the initial recognition of a foreign currency transaction, the foreign currency amount is translated to a functional currency amount according to the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction. On the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from changes in exchange rates, except for those related to the principal and interest of foreign currency loans specifically borrowed for the acquisition or construction of assets that meet capitalization criteria, are recognized in the current period’s profit or loss. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are still translated using the spot exchange rate on the transaction date, and their RMB amounts remain unchanged. For foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value, the spot exchange rate on the date of fair value determination is used for translation, and the difference is recognized in the current period’s profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency financial statement translation

Assets and liabilities items in the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; owners' equity items except the "undistributed profit" item, other items are translated at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date; Income and expense items shall be converted at the spot exchange rate on the transaction date. The translation differences arising from the above conversion of foreign currency financial statements are recorded in other comprehensive income.

11. Financial instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets are classified into the following three categories upon initial recognition: (1) financial assets measured at amortized cost; (2) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (3) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following four categories upon initial recognition: (1) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; (2) financial liabilities arising from transfers of financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition or continuing involvement in transferred financial assets; (3) financial guarantee contracts not falling under (1) or (2) above, and loan commitments not falling under (1) above that are made at below-market interest rates; (4) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Recognition Basis, Measurement Methods, and Derecognition Conditions for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

(1) Recognition basis and initial measurement methods for financial assets and liabilities

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability at the time of becoming a party to a financial instrument contract. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value upon initial recognition: in view of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, related transaction costs are directly recorded in the current profit or loss; in view of financial assets and financial liabilities of other categories, related transaction costs are recorded in the initially recognized amount. However, if the Company's initially recognized accounts receivable do not contain significant financing components or the Company does not consider financing components in contracts not exceeding one year, they are initially measured at the transaction price as defined in Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue.

(2) Subsequent measurement methods for financial assets

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Subsequent measurement is carried out at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of any hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition, reclassification, amortization using the effective interest method, or impairment recognition.

2) Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Subsequent measurement is carried out at fair value. Interest calculated using the effective interest method, impairment losses or gains, and exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss, while other gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income is transferred out from other comprehensive income and recorded in the current profit or loss.

3) Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive earnings

Subsequent measurement is carried out at fair value. Dividends received (excluding those representing recovery of investment cost) are recognized in current profit or loss, while other gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income is transferred out from other comprehensive income and recorded in the retained income.

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

Subsequent measurement at fair value results in gains or losses (including interest and dividend income) being recognized in current profit or loss, unless the financial asset is part of a hedging relationship.

(3) Subsequent measurement methods for financial liabilities

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

Such financial liabilities include trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments that qualify as financial liabilities) and those designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. For such financial liabilities, fair value is used for subsequent measurement. Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in the Company's own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income, unless such treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Other gains or losses arising from such financial liabilities (including interest expenses and fair value changes not due to changes in the Company's own credit risk) are recognized in current profit or loss, unless the financial liability is part of a hedging relationship. Upon derecognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recorded in other comprehensive income is transferred out from other comprehensive income and recorded in the retained earnings.

(2) Financial liabilities arising from financial asset transfers that do not meet derecognition criteria or involve continued involvement in the transferred financial assets

Measurement shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 23—Transfer of Financial Assets.

3) Financial guarantee contracts not falling under 1) or 2) above, and loan commitments not falling under 1) above that provide loans at below-market interest rates.

After initial recognition, subsequent measurement is based on the higher of the following two amounts: ① the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with the impairment provisions for financial instruments; ② the initial recognition amount minus the cumulative amortization determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14—Revenue.

4) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses arising from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and not part of any hedging relationship are recognized in current profit or loss upon derecognition or amortization using the effective interest method.

(4) Derecognition of financial asset and financial liabilities

1) A financial asset shall be derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

①Termination of contract rights to collect cash flows of the financial assets;

② The financial asset has been transferred, and the transfer meets the derecognition criteria for financial assets under Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 23 - Transfer of Financial Assets.

Where the current obligations of the financial liabilities (or part of them) have been extinguished, the Company derecognizes the financial liabilities (or the part of financial liabilities).

The recognition basis and measurement method for the financial asset transfer

If the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer as assets or liabilities; if it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, it continues to recognize the transferred financial asset. If a company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the following treatments should be applied according to different situations: (1) If the Company does not retain control over the financial asset, it should derecognize the financial asset and separately recognize the rights and obligations arising from or retained in the transfer as assets or liabilities. (2) If the Company retains control over the financial asset, it should recognize the relevant financial asset to the extent of its continued involvement in the transferred financial asset, and accordingly recognize the relevant liability.

If the entire transfer of a financial asset meets derecognition criteria, the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in profit or loss: (1) the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset on the derecognition date; (2) the sum of the consideration received for transferring the financial asset and the cumulative amount of fair value changes originally recognized in other comprehensive income attributable to the derecognized portion (for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as debt instrument investments). If a portion of a financial asset is transferred and the transferred portion as a whole meets the derecognition criteria, the carrying value of the financial asset before the transfer is allocated between the derecognized portion and the continuing recognized portion based on their relative fair values on the transfer date, and the difference between the following two amounts is recognized in current profit or loss: (1) the carrying value of the derecognized portion; (2) the sum of the consideration received for the derecognized portion and the cumulative amount of fair value changes originally directly recognized in other comprehensive income that corresponds to the derecognized portion (for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as debt instrument investments).

Determination method for the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the current circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to determine the fair value of relevant financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company classifies input values used in valuation techniques into the following hierarchy and applies them sequentially:

(1) The first-level inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be obtained on the measurement date.

(2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; other observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals; and market-corroborated inputs

(3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the relevant asset or liability, including interest rates, stock volatility, future cash flows of abandonment obligations assumed in business combinations, and financial forecasts made using the Company's own data that cannot be directly observed or verified by observable market data.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes impairment and establishes loss allowances based on expected credit losses for: financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, contract assets, lease receivables, loan commitments not classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and financial guarantee contracts that are not financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or do not meet the derecognition criteria for transferred financial assets or continue to be involved with the transferred financial assets.

Expected credit losses refer to the weighted average value of the credit losses of financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contract cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, discounted by the Company at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortages. Among them, the credit-impaired financial assets purchased or originated by the Company shall be discounted at the credit-adjusted effective interest rate of the financial assets.

For purchased or originated financial assets that have experienced credit impairment, the Company recognizes only the cumulative changes in expected credit losses over the entire life since initial recognition as loss provisions on the balance sheet date.

For lease receivables, receivables arising from transactions regulated by Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14—Revenue, and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified measurement method, measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the entire lifetime.

For financial assets not measured using the above methods, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether their credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at the amount of expected credit losses over the entire lifetime; if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at the amount of expected credit losses over the next 12 months for the financial instrument.

The Company uses available reasonable and evidence-based forward-looking information to determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has been confirmed since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default of financial instruments on the balance sheet date with the risk of default on the date of initial recognition, has increased significantly.

At the balance sheet date, if the Company determines that a financial instrument has only low credit risk, it is assumed that the instrument's credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company assesses expected credit risk and measures expected credit loss based on individual financial instruments or portfolios of financial instruments. When based on financial instrument portfolios, the Company classifies financial instruments into different portfolios based on shared risk characteristics.

The Company remeasures expected credit losses at each balance sheet date, with increases or reversals in loss allowances recognized as impairment losses or gains in current period profit or loss. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset presented in the balance sheet; for debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company recognizes loss allowances in other comprehensive income without reducing the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

In addition, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized separately in the balance sheet and are not offset against each other. If the following conditions are met at the same time, financial assets and financial liabilities are listed in the balance sheet as the net amount after offsetting each other: (1) There is a legal right to offset the recognized amount, and the legal right is currently executable; (2) Netting settlement, or realizing the financial asset and paying off the financial liability at the same time.

For financial asset transfers that do not meet the derecognition criteria, the Company does not offset the transferred financial assets and related liabilities.

12. Notes receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Combination classification and determination basis of combined provision for bad debt based on credit risk characteristics

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company assesses impairment and recognizes loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost based on expected credit losses.

For accounts receivable that do not contain significant financing components, the Company measures loss reserves based on the expected credit loss amount equivalent to the entire duration.

For the financial assets not measured with the simplified method, the Company evaluates on each balance sheet date whether their credit risks have increased significantly since the initial recognition. If the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the asset is in the first stage and the Company will make provision for losses based on the amount of expected credit loss within the coming 12 months and calculate interest income based on the book balance and effective interest rate; if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition, but credit has not been impaired, the asset is in the second stage and the Company will make provision for loss equivalent to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire term and calculate interest income based on the book balance and effective interest rate; if credit has been impaired after the initial recognition, the asset is in the third stage and the Company will make provision for loss equivalent to the amount of expected credit loss during the entire term and calculate interest income based on the amortized cost and effective interest rate.

The Group evaluates the expected credit losses of financial instruments on the individual and group bases. The Company considers the credit risk characteristics of different customers, evaluates the expected credit losses of accounts receivable based on grouping by aging, and determines the aging based on the invoicing date. Except for the aforementioned financial instruments that are evaluated for expected credit losses on a grouping basis, the Company assesses their expected credit losses on an individual basis.

The disclosure regarding the Company's criteria for determining a significant increase in credit risk and the definition of credit-impaired assets is as follows:

The factors reflected in the Company's method of measuring expected credit losses of financial instruments include: unbiased probability-weighted average amount determined by evaluating a series of possible outcomes; time value of money; no unnecessary additional cost or effort on the balance sheet date. Reasonable and evidence-based information that is readily available about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

When the Company no longer reasonably expects to recover all or part of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset, it directly writes down the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Methods for calculating aging based on the credit risk characteristics combination confirmed by aging

□Applicable √Not applicable

Judgment criteria for individual provision for bad debt based on individual provision

√Applicable □Not applicable

For receivables and contract assets with credit risk significantly different from portfolio credit risk, the Company calculates expected credit losses on an individual basis.

13. Accounts receivable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Combination classification and determination basis of combined provision for bad debt based on credit risk characteristics

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note V - Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates - 12. Notes Receivable.

Methods for calculating aging based on the credit risk characteristics combination confirmed by aging

□Applicable √Not applicable

Recognition criteria for individual provision of bad debt

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note V - Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates - 12. Notes Receivable.

14. Receivables Financing

□Applicable √Not applicable

15. Other receivables

√Applicable □Not applicable

Combination classification and determination basis of combined provision for bad debt based on credit risk characteristics

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note V - Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates - 12. Notes Receivable.

Methods for calculating aging based on the credit risk characteristics combination confirmed by aging

□Applicable √Not applicable

Judgment criteria for individual provision for bad debt based on individual provision

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note V - Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates - 12. Notes Receivable.

16. Inventory

√Applicable □Not applicable

Inventory category, valuation method for issuance, inventory system, amortization method for low-value consumables and packaging materials

√Applicable □Not applicable

Classification of inventory

Inventory includes raw materials, work-in-progress materials, finished goods, real estate development costs and real estate development products.

Development costs refer to the properties that have not been completed and are developed for the purpose of being sold. Development products refer to the properties that have been completed and are ready for sale. The actual costs of real estate development costs and development products include the land acquisition cost, expenditures on construction and installation works, capitalized interest and other direct and indirect development expenses. The use right of the land for development purpose at the development of a project is amortized and recognized as the development cost of the project based on the site area of the development product, and the development cost will be transferred to development product after being completed.

Valuation method of issued inventory

(1) During project development, land designated for development is allocated to the project's development costs based on the floor area occupied by the developed products.

(2) Development products shipped are accounted for using the average method based on gross floor area.

(3)If the public auxiliary facilities are completed earlier than the related development product, the facilities will be allocated to and recognized in the development cost of related development projects based on the floor space of the project after final accounting of the facilities upon completion; if the public auxiliary facilities are completed later than the related development product, they will be recognized in the development cost of related development project based on the predicted cost of the public auxiliary facilities.

Inventory system of inventory

Hotel, catering and fresh goods inventories are subject to onsite inventory, while other inventories are subject to perpetual inventory.

Amortization of low-value consumables and packaging materials

(1) Low-value consumables

Amortization is carried out according to the one-time write-off method.

(2) Packaging

Amortization is carried out according to the one-time write-off method.

Recognition criteria and provision methods for provision for inventory depreciation

√Applicable □Not applicable

On the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, and provision for inventory depreciation is made based on the difference between the cost and the net realizable value. For inventories directly used for sale, in the normal production and operation process, the net realizable value is determined by the estimated selling price of the inventory minus the estimated sales expenses and related taxes; for inventories that need to be processed, in the normal production and operation process, the net realizable value is determined by the estimated selling price of the finished products produced after deducting the estimated costs to be incurred upon completion, estimated sales expenses and relevant taxes and fees; on the balance sheet date, for inventory items where a portion has a contracted price and the remaining portion does not, the net realizable value is determined separately for each part. This value is then compared with the corresponding cost to separately determine the amount of provision for inventory write-down or the reversal thereof.

In principle, provision is made for individual inventory items; for inventories with large quantities and low unit prices, inventory write-downs are provided by category.

Combination classification and determination basis for combined provision for inventory depreciation, and determination basis for net realizable value of inventory of different categories

□Applicable √Not applicable

Calculation methods and determination basis for the net realizable value of each inventory age combination based on inventory age confirmation

□Applicable √Not applicable

17. Contract assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

18. Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

□Applicable √Not applicable

Recognition criteria and accounting treatment methods for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

□Applicable √Not applicable

Recognition criteria and reporting methods for termination of operations

□Applicable √Not applicable

19. Long-term equity investment

√Applicable □Not applicable

Determination of joint control and significant influence

Joint control refers to the control jointly owned over some arrangement according to the related provisions, and the related activities of the arrangements must be decided after being agreed by the participant sharing control. A major impact means that the investor has the power to participate in decision-making of the investee’s finance and operation policies, but cannot control or jointly control with other parties the formulation of these policies.

Determination of investment cost

(1) Business combination under common control: If the Company pays cash, transfers non-cash assets or assumes debts, and issues equity securities as the combination consideration, it shall treat its share in the book value of the owner’s equity of the acquiree listed in the ultimate controlling party’s consolidated financial statements on the date of the combination as the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment. The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the book value of the combined consideration paid or the total face value of the issued shares shall be adjusted to the capital reserve; if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the retained earnings shall be adjusted.

The Company determines whether the long-term equity investment formed through step-by-step transactions to achieve a business combination under common control constitutes a "package deal." For transactions classified as a "package deal," each transaction is accounted for as a single transaction to obtain control. For transactions not classified as "package deals," the initial investment cost is determined on the merger date based on the share of the net assets of the merged party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party that should be enjoyed post-merger. The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment on the merger date and the sum of the carrying value of the long-term equity investment before the merger plus the carrying value of the new consideration paid for additional shares on the merger date is adjusted to capital reserve; if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the difference, retained earnings are adjusted.

(2) For the merger of enterprises not under the same control, the fair value of the merger consideration paid on the purchase date shall be taken as its initial investment cost.

For long-term equity investments formed through step-by-step transactions achieving a business combination not under common control, the Company applies separate accounting treatments in individual financial statements and consolidated financial statements:

1) In separate financial statements, the initial investment cost under the cost method is calculated as the sum of the carrying amount of the originally held equity investment and the additional investment cost.

2) In consolidated financial statements, determine whether it constitutes a "package deal." For transactions classified as a "package deal," each transaction is accounted for as a single transaction to obtain control. For transactions not qualifying as "package deals," equity interests in the acquiree held prior to the acquisition date are remeasured at fair value on the acquisition date, with any difference between fair value and carrying amount recognized in current investment income. Other comprehensive income related to such equity interests accounted for under the equity method is reclassified to profit or loss in the period of acquisition. Except for other comprehensive income arising from the investee's remeasurement of defined benefit plan net liabilities or net assets.

(3) Other than those formed through business combinations: for those acquired by cash payment, the initial investment cost is based on the actual purchase price paid; for those acquired by issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost is based on the fair value of the equity securities issued; for those acquired through debt restructuring, the initial investment cost is determined in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 12—Debt Restructuring; for those acquired through non-monetary asset exchange, the initial investment cost is determined in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 7—Non-monetary Asset Exchange.

Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit and loss

Long-term equity investments in controlled entities are accounted for using the cost method; investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Method for Step-by-Step Disposal of Subsidiary Investments Through Multiple Transactions Until Loss of Control

(1) Judgment principles for determining whether it constitutes a "package deal"

For the step-by-step disposal of equity investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions until control is lost, the Company determines whether the step-by-step transactions constitute a "package deal" by considering the terms of the transaction agreements for each step, the respective disposal considerations obtained, the parties to whom the equity is sold, the disposal methods, the timing of disposal, and other relevant information. When the terms, conditions, and economic effects of multiple transactions meet one or more of the following circumstances, it typically indicates that the transactions constitute a "package deal":

1) These transactions are entered into at the same time or taken into account the influence of each other;

2) Only these transactions as a whole can achieve a complete commercial result;

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

4) A transaction is uneconomical on its own, but it is economical when considered together with other transactions.

(2) Accounting treatment for transactions not classified as "package deals"

1) Individual financial statements

For the disposed equity, the difference between its carrying amount and the actual proceeds received is recognized in profit or loss. For the remaining equity, if it still has significant influence over the investee or is jointly controlled with other parties, it is accounted for using the equity method; if control, joint control, or significant influence over the investee can no longer be exercised, it is accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments."

2) Consolidated Financial Statements

Before losing control, the difference between the disposal consideration and the share of the subsidiary's net assets attributable to the disposed long-term equity investment, calculated from the acquisition or merger date, is adjusted to capital reserve (capital surplus). If the capital surplus is insufficient, retained earnings are reduced.

When the control over a subsidiary is lost, the remaining equity interest is re-measured at its fair value on the date of losing control. The difference between the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, and the share of the former subsidiary’s net assets calculated continuously from the acquisition date or combination date at the original shareholding ratio is included in the investment income in the period of loss of control. At the same time, goodwill is also written down. Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment of the original subsidiary shall be converted into investment income for the current period when the control right is lost.

(3) Accounting treatment for "package deals"

1) Individual financial statements

Account for all transactions as a single transaction involving the disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control. However, the difference between each disposal consideration and the carrying amount of the corresponding long-term equity investment before loss of control is recognized in other comprehensive income in separate financial statements and transferred to profit or loss upon loss of control.

2) Consolidated Financial Statements

Account for all transactions as a single transaction involving the disposal of a subsidiary and loss of control. However, any difference between the disposal consideration and the disposing party's proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets prior to loss of control is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements and subsequently reclassified to profit or loss upon loss of control.

20. Investment Property

(1) With the cost measurement model

Depreciation or amortization method

The Company's investment property includes land use rights leased, land use rights held and ready to be transferred after appreciation, leased buildings, etc.

Investment real estate is initially measured at cost, followed by cost model, and is depreciated or amortized using the same method as fixed assets and intangible assets.

21. Fixed assets

(1) Confirmation conditions

√Applicable □Not applicable

Property, plant and equipment refer to tangible assets held for the purpose of producing commodities, providing labor services, leasing or operating management, and with a service life of more than one fiscal year. Fixed assets are recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow in and the cost can be reliably measured.

(2) Depreciation method

√Applicable □Not applicable

Category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (number of years)	Residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings and structures	Straight-line method	10-40	4%	2.40%-9.60%
General equipment	Straight-line method	5-10	4%	9.60%-19.20%
Transportation equipment	Straight-line method	6	4%	16.00%

22. Construction in progress

√Applicable □Not applicable

Construction in progress is recognized when it simultaneously meets the criteria that economic benefits are probable to flow in and costs can be reliably measured. Construction in progress is measured at the actual costs incurred before the asset reaches its intended usable condition.

When the construction in progress reaches the predetermined usable state, it shall be transferred to fixed assets according to the actual cost of the project. For those that have reached the expected usable state but have not yet handled the final settlement of the project, they shall be transferred to fixed assets at their estimated value. After the final settlement of the project has been handled, the original provisional estimated value will be adjusted according to the actual cost, but the depreciation that has been accrued will not be adjusted.

Category	Criteria and timing for transferring construction in progress to fixed assets
Buildings and structures	The main construction project and supporting works have been substantially completed, met the predetermined design requirements, and passed acceptance inspection
Machinery equipment	Meeting design requirements or contractual standards after installation and debugging
Transportation equipment	Obtaining a transportation vehicle driving license
Other	Actual start of use or completion of installation and debugging

23. Borrowing costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Principles for recognition on capitalization of borrowing costs

If the borrowing costs incurred by the Company can be directly attributable to the acquisition or production of assets qualified of capitalization, they shall be capitalized and included in the cost of the relevant assets; other borrowing costs shall be recognized as expenses based on the amount incurred when they are incurred and included in current profit and loss.

Period of capitalization of borrowing costs

(1) Capitalization begins when the borrowing costs meet the following conditions at the same time: 1) The asset expenditure has been incurred; 2) The borrowing costs have been incurred; 3) The purchase, construction or production necessary to make the asset ready for use or sale. The event has already started.

(2) If an asset that meets the capitalization conditions is abnormally interrupted in the process of acquisition, construction or production, and the interruption lasts for more than 3 consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended; the borrowing costs incurred during the interruption period shall be recognized as current expenses until the acquisition, construction or production of the asset resumes.

(3) When the acquisition or production of assets qualified of capitalization reaches the intended usable or saleable state, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall cease.

Capitalization rate of borrowing costs and capitalized amount

If a special loan is borrowed for the purchase, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the interest expense actually incurred in the current period of the special loan (including the amortization of discount or premium determined according to the effective interest rate method), minus the unused loan funds. The amount of interest income obtained by depositing in the bank or the investment income obtained from temporary investment shall be determined as the amount of interest that should be capitalized; if general borrowings are occupied for the purchase, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization, the accumulated asset expenditure shall be the weighted average number of asset expenditures exceeding special borrowings is multiplied by the capitalization rate of occupied general borrowings to calculate and determine the amount of interest that should be capitalized on general borrowings.

24. Biological assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

25. Oil and gas assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

26. Intangible assets

(1) Service life and its determination basis, estimated situation, amortization method or review procedure

√Applicable □Not applicable

Intangible assets, including land use rights, software and software copyright, data resources, etc., are initially measured at cost.

Intangible assets with limited service life shall be amortized systematically and reasonably within the service life according to the expected realization method of the economic benefits related to the intangible asset. If the expected realization method cannot be reliably determined, the straight-line method shall be used for amortization. Specific provisions are as follows:

Item	Useful life and its determination basis	Amortization method
Land use right	The useful life is determined as 40-50 years based on the property rights registration period	Straight-line method
Software and software copyright	The useful life is determined to be 10 years based on the expected benefit period	Straight-line method
Data resources	The useful life is determined to be 10 years based on the expected benefit period	Straight-line method

(2) The scope of R&D expenditure collection and related accounting treatment methods

√Applicable □Not applicable

Scope of R&D Expenditure Aggregation

(1) Personnel labor costs

Personnel labor costs include salaries and wages of the Company's R&D personnel, basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance, and housing provident fund, as well as service fees for externally hired R&D personnel.

For R&D personnel serving multiple R&D projects simultaneously, labor costs are allocated proportionally among different R&D projects based on the working hour records provided by the Company's management department.

For personnel directly engaged in R&D activities and external R&D personnel who also engage in non-R&D activities, the Company allocates the actual incurred personnel costs between R&D expenses and production/operating expenses based on reasonable methods such as the proportion of actual working hours recorded for different positions.

(2) Direct input expenses

Direct input costs refer to the actual expenses incurred by the Company for conducting research and development activities. It includes: 1) Directly consumed materials, fuel, and power expenses; 2) Molds, tooling development, and manufacturing costs for pilot testing and product trial production, purchase costs of samples, prototypes, and general testing equipment that do not constitute fixed assets, and inspection fees for trial products; 3) Operation, maintenance, adjustment, inspection, testing, and repair expenses for instruments and equipment used in R&D activities.

(3) Depreciation expense and long-term prepaid expenses

Depreciation expense refers to the depreciation of instruments, equipment, and buildings in use for research and development activities.

For instruments, equipment, and in-use buildings used for R&D activities that are also used for non-R&D activities, the Company maintains necessary records of their usage and allocates the actual depreciation expenses between R&D expenses and production/operating expenses based on factors such as actual working hours and usage area, using a reasonable method.

Long-term deferred expenses refer to those incurred during the renovation, retrofitting, decoration, and repair of R&D facilities, which are aggregated based on actual expenditures and amortized evenly over the specified period.

(4) Amortization expenses of intangible assets

Amortization expenses of intangible assets refer to the amortization of software, intellectual property, and non-patented technologies (proprietary technologies, licenses, design and calculation methods, etc.) used in research and development activities.

(5) Design Expenses

Design expenses refer to costs incurred for conceptualizing, developing, and manufacturing new products and processes, including designing procedures, technical specifications, regulations, and operational characteristics, as well as related expenses for creative design activities aimed at obtaining innovative, creative, and breakthrough products.

(6) Equipment debugging costs and testing expenses

Equipment debugging costs refer to expenses incurred during research and development activities in the tooling preparation process, including the development of special and dedicated production machines, changes to production and quality control procedures, or the formulation of new methods and standards.

Costs incurred for routine tooling preparation and industrial engineering for large-scale batch and commercial production are not included in the aggregation scope.

Testing expenses include clinical trial fees for new drug development, field trial fees for exploration and development technologies, and field test fees, among others.

(7) Outsourced research and development expenses

Outsourced research and development expenses refer to costs incurred by the Company when commissioning other domestic or foreign institutions or individuals to conduct research and development activities (the results of which are owned by the Company and are closely related to its main business operations).

(8) Other expenses

Other expenses refer to those directly related to research and development activities beyond the aforementioned expenses, including technical book and material costs, document translation fees, expert consultation fees, high-tech R&D insurance premiums, costs for retrieval, demonstration, evaluation, appraisal, and acceptance of R&D results, as well as fees for intellectual property applications, registrations, and agency services, meeting expenses, travel expenses, communication costs, etc.

Expenses for the research phase of internal research and development projects shall be included in the current profit and loss when incurred. Development expenditures can be capitalized only when all of the following conditions are met at the same time, that is, it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset to make it usable or saleable; there is an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the way for intangible assets to generate economic benefits, including the ability to prove that there are markets for the products generated by the intangible assets or the intangible assets themselves. Intangible assets that will be used internally can prove their usefulness; there are sufficient technology, financial resources and other resource supports to complete the development of the intangible asset and ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenditure attributable to the development of such intangible asset can be reliably measured.

The Company's specific criteria for dividing the research stage expenditure and development stage expenditure of internal research and development projects:

Development expenditures can be capitalized only when all of the following conditions are met at the same time, that is, it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset to make it usable or saleable; there is an intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the way for intangible assets to generate economic benefits, including the ability to prove that there are markets for the products generated by the intangible assets or the intangible assets themselves. Intangible assets that will be used internally can prove their usefulness; there are sufficient technology, financial resources and other resource supports to complete the development of the intangible asset and ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenditure attributable to the development of such intangible asset can be reliably measured.

27. Impairment of long-term assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

For long-lived assets with finite useful lives, such as intangible assets, if indications of impairment exist as of the balance sheet date, their recoverable amounts shall be estimated. For the goodwill formed due to the merger of enterprises and the intangible assets with uncertain service life, the Group carries out impairment tests at least at the end of each year, regardless of the impairment signs. Goodwill is tested for impairment in combination with its related asset groups or groups of asset groups.

If the recoverable amount of the aforementioned long-term assets is lower than their carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss and included in current period profit or loss.

28. Long-term deferred expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Long-term prepaid expenses account for expenditures that have been incurred and are amortized over a period longer than one year (excluding one year). Long-term deferred expenses are recorded based on the actual amount incurred and amortized evenly over the benefit period or specified period. If the long-term deferred expense item cannot benefit future accounting periods, the amortized value of the item that has not been amortized will be fully transferred to the current period's profit or loss.

29. Contract liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company presents contractual assets or contractual liabilities in the balance sheet based on the relationship between performance obligations and customers' payments. The Company offsets contract assets and contract liabilities under the same contract and presents them at net amounts.

The Company presents rights to consideration receivable from customers that are unconditional (i.e., dependent solely upon the passage of time) as accounts receivable; rights to consideration arising from the transfer of goods to customers, where such rights depend on factors beyond the mere passage of time, are presented as contract assets.

Contract liabilities are the Company's obligations to transfer products to customers since it has received or shall receive consideration from customers.

30. Employee compensation

(1) Accounting treatment methods for short-term compensation

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes the actual short-term employee remuneration as liabilities during the accounting period when employees provide services to the Company, and records them in the current profit or loss or related asset costs.

(2) Accounting treatment method for post-employment benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

The post employment welfare plan includes a defined contribution plan and a defined benefit plan.

(1) During the accounting period in which employees provide services to the Company, the amount to be contributed as calculated under the defined contribution plan is recognized as a liability and recorded in current profit or loss or the cost of related assets.

(2) The accounting treatment for defined benefit plans typically includes the following steps:

1) Based on the projected unit credit method, unbiased and mutually consistent actuarial assumptions are used to estimate demographic and financial variables, measure the obligations arising from defined benefit plans, and determine the period to which the obligations belong. At the same time, the obligations arising from the defined benefit plan are discounted to determine the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations and the current service cost.

2) If there are assets in a defined benefit plan, the deficit or surplus formed by subtracting the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets from the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation is recognized as a net defined benefit liability or asset. If a defined benefit plan has a surplus, the net assets of the defined benefit plan are measured at the lower of the plan surplus and the asset ceiling

3) At the end of the period, the employee compensation costs arising from defined benefit plans are recognized as three components: service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset. Among these, the service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset are included in current profit or loss or the cost of related assets, while the remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset are included in other comprehensive income. These amounts recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods but can be transferred within equity.

(3) Accounting treatment methods for termination benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

Where the Group provides severance benefits to its employees, the employee compensation liabilities arising from the severance benefits will be recognized, and the amount will be recognized in the profit or loss for the current period on the earlier date below: the date when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the severance benefits provided as a result of the employment termination plan or downsizing proposal; or the date when the Group recognizes the costs or expenses relating to the reorganization involving the payment of severance benefits.

(4) Accounting treatment methods for other long-term employee benefits

√Applicable □Not applicable

Other long-term benefits provided to employees that meet the conditions of defined contribution plans are accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of defined contribution plans; other long-term benefits not meeting these conditions are accounted for in accordance with the relevant provisions of defined benefit plans. To simplify the accounting treatment, the resulting employee benefit costs are recognized as service costs, net interest on net liabilities or net assets of other long-term employee benefits, and changes arising from remeasurement of net liabilities or net assets of other long-term employee benefits, with the total net amount of these components recognized in current period profit or loss or the cost of related assets.

31. Estimated liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

32. Share-based payment

□Applicable √Not applicable

33. Preferred stocks, perpetual bonds, and other financial instruments

□Applicable √Not applicable

34. Revenue

(1) Disclosure of accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement by business type

√Applicable □Not applicable

Revenue Recognition Principle

On the contract commencement date, the Company evaluates the contract, identifies each individual performance obligation included in the contract, and determines whether each individual performance obligation is to be fulfilled over a period of time or at a point in time.

When one of the following conditions is met, the performance obligation is fulfilled within a certain period of time; otherwise, the performance obligation is fulfilled at a certain point in time: (1) the customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Company's performance when the Company performs the contract; (2) the customer can control the commodities under construction in the process of the Company's performance; (3) the commodities produced by the Company during the performance of the contract have irreplaceable purposes, and the Company is entitled to collect payment for the performance part that has been completed to date throughout the term of the Contract.

In view of performance obligations fulfilled within a certain period of time, the Company recognizes revenue according to the progress of performance within that period. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the cost incurred by the Company is expected to be compensated, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined. In view of performance obligations fulfilled at a certain point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point in time when the customer obtains control over the relevant goods. When judging whether the customer has obtained the right to control the goods, the Company takes into account the following signs: the Company has the right to receive the current payment for the goods, that is, the customer has the obligation to make the current payment for the goods; The enterprise has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the goods; The enterprise has transferred the physical goods to the customer, that is, the customer has physically occupied the goods; The enterprise has transferred the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods; The customer has accepted the goods; Other signs indicating that the customer has obtained control of the goods.

Revenue Recognition Principles

(1) The Company shall measure revenue at the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be refunded to the customer.

(2) The Company determines the best estimate of the variable consideration based on the expected value or the most likely amount, but the transaction price including the variable consideration should not exceed the accumulated recognized revenue when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. It is highly unlikely that a significant reversal will occur amount.

(3) If there is a significant financing component in the contract, the Company shall determine the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash assuming the customer obtains control over the commodity or service. The difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration shall be amortized using the effective interest method during the contract period.

(4) For contracts containing two or more performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation at the contract inception date based on the relative proportion of the standalone selling prices of the goods promised under each performance obligation.

Specific methods for revenue recognition

(1) Goods Sales Contract

Sales contracts between the Company and customers typically include commitments to transfer goods, which may vary depending on the customer's agreement. As customers are able to benefit separately from the aforementioned goods or services or use them together with other readily available resources, and there is no significant integration, modification, customization, or high correlation between the aforementioned goods or services, the Company considers them as clearly distinguishable goods and constitutes separate performance obligations.

On the basis of comprehensive consideration of the following factors, the Company recognizes revenue at the time when the customer obtains control over the relevant goods: the current right to receive payment for the goods, the transfer of the main risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, the transfer of legal ownership of the goods, the transfer of physical assets of the goods, and the customer's acceptance of the goods.

(2) Service Provision Contract

The service contracts between the Company and customers usually include performance obligations such as providing the use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation, providing hotel accommodation and catering services, providing paid use services for funds to external parties of the Group, and providing collection and payment services.

1) The use of shops in China Commodities City markets and its supporting services

As the customer simultaneously obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Company's performance, the Company recognizes it as a performance obligation fulfilled over a period of time and recognizes revenue based on the progress of performance, except when the progress cannot be reasonably determined. Under the output method, the Company determines the performance progress of the provision of the use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation based on the number of using days of the shops. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the cost incurred by the Group is expected to be compensated, the income shall be recognized according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

2) Hotel accommodation business

As the customer simultaneously obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Company's performance, the Company recognizes it as a performance obligation fulfilled over a period of time and recognizes revenue based on the progress of performance, except when the progress cannot be reasonably determined. The Company determines the progress of performance obligations for hotel accommodation services based on the output method, using the number of accommodation days. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the cost incurred by the Group is expected to be compensated, the income shall be recognized according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

3) Hotel catering business

For the separate performance obligation of providing hotel catering services, the Company separately prices the hotel catering services and recognizes revenue upon completion of the services.

4) Real Estate Sales Business

For real estate sales operations, the Company recognizes revenue upon satisfaction of all the following conditions: (i) the real estate development project has been completed and passed inspection and acceptance by competent authorities; (ii) the buyer and seller have entered into a legally binding sales contract; (iii) the buyer has made the agreed purchase payments in accordance with the payment terms stipulated in the sales contract; and (iv) the buyer has obtained control over the relevant property.

(2) Adopting different business models for similar businesses involves different revenue recognition methods and measurement methods

□Applicable √Not applicable

35. Contract costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

The incremental costs incurred by the Company to obtain contracts that are expected to be recovered are recognized as contract acquisition costs and recognized as an asset.

If the cost incurred by the Company for the performance of the contract does not apply to the scope of the relevant standards such as inventory, fixed assets or intangible assets, and meets the following conditions at the same time, it is recognized as an asset as the cost of contract performance:

(1) The cost is directly related to a current or expected contract, including direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), costs clearly borne by the customer, and other costs incurred only because of the contract;

(2) This cost increases the resources that the Company will use in the future to fulfill its contractual obligations;

(3) The cost is expected to be recoverable.

The Company amortizes assets related to contract costs using the same basis as the recognition of revenue from the related goods or services, and recognizes the amortization as an expense in the current period.

If the carrying amount of an asset related to contract costs exceeds the remaining consideration expected to be received from transferring the goods or services associated with the asset minus the estimated costs to be incurred, the Company recognizes an impairment provision for the excess amount and records it as an asset impairment loss. If changes in factors that previously caused impairment result in the remaining consideration expected to be received from transferring goods or services related to the asset, minus estimated costs to be incurred, exceeding the asset's carrying amount, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed and included in current profit or loss, provided that the reversed carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had no impairment been recognized.

36. Government subsidy

√Applicable □Not applicable

Government grants are recognized when the following conditions are simultaneously met: (1) the Company can fulfill the conditions attached to the government grant; (2) the Company can receive the government grant. If a government grant falls within monetary assets, it will be measured by the amount received or receivable. If a government grant does not fall within monetary assets, it will be measured by fair value. If the fair value of a grant cannot be determined reliably, it will be measured by its nominal amount.

Basis for judgment and accounting treatment of government grants related to assets

Government documents stipulate that grants used to purchase, construct, or otherwise form long-term assets are classified as asset-related government grants. If government documents are unclear, the basic conditions required to obtain the subsidy are used as the basis for judgment. Subsidies where the basic condition is the acquisition or construction of long-term assets are classified as asset-related government grants. Government grants related to assets are deducted from the carrying amount of the relevant assets or recognized as deferred income. Asset-related government grants are recognized as deferred incomes and included in the current profit and loss in terms within the service life of the relevant assets in a reasonable and systematic way. Government subsidies measured in nominal amounts are directly recognized in the current period's profit or loss. If the relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of their useful life, the undistributed balance of relevant deferred income shall be transferred to the profit and loss of the current period of asset disposal.

Basis for judgment and accounting treatment methods of government grants related to revenue

Government grants other than those related to assets are classified as government grants related to income. Government subsidies containing the part related to assets and the part related to income are accounted for separately according to different parts; if it is difficult to distinguish, the whole shall be classified as government subsidies related to income. Government grants related to income, which are intended to compensate for related costs, expenses, or losses incurred in future periods, should be recognized as deferred income. They are recognized in the profit or loss for the period in which the related costs, expenses, or losses are recognized, or they offset the related costs. For government grants that compensate for related costs, expenses, or losses that have already been incurred, they should be directly recognized in the profit or loss for the current period or offset the related costs.

Government subsidies related to the Company’s daily operating activities are recorded in other income or offset related cost expenses according to the essence of the economic substance. Government subsidies not related to the Company’s daily activities are recorded in non-operating income and expenditure.

Accounting Treatment Methods for Policy-Based Preferential Loan Interest Subsidies

(1) When the fiscal authority allocates interest subsidy funds to the lending bank, and the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate, the actual amount of the loan received shall be recorded as the loan’s book value. The related borrowing costs shall be calculated based on the principal of the loan and the policy-based preferential interest rate.

(2) If the finance directly transfers the discounted funds to the Company, the Company will offset the relevant borrowing costs with the corresponding discounted interest.

37. Deferred income tax assets/ deferred income tax liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Based on the difference between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax base (if the tax base can be determined for items not recognized as assets and liabilities in accordance with the tax law, the difference between the tax base and its book value), deferred income tax assets or deferred income tax liabilities are calculated and recognized according to the applicable tax rate during the period when the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability is settled.

The recognition of deferred income tax assets is limited to the amount of taxable income that is likely to be obtained to offset temporary differences. On the balance sheet date, if there is conclusive evidence that sufficient taxable income is likely to be obtained in the future period to offset deductible temporary differences, the deferred income tax assets that have not been recognized in the previous accounting period shall be recognized.

On the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the book value of deferred income tax assets. If it is likely to obtain sufficient taxable income in the future to offset the benefits of deferred income tax assets, the Group will write down the book value of deferred income tax assets. When it is likely to obtain sufficient taxable income, the Group will reverse the reduced amount.

The current income tax and deferred income tax of the Company are included in the current profit and loss as income tax expenses or income, but the income tax arising from the following situations is not included: (1) Business combination; (2) Transactions or events directly recognized in the owner's equity.

The Company presents deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as a net amount when the following conditions are simultaneously met: (1) it has the legal right to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis; (2) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, but in each future period when significant deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are expected to reverse, the relevant taxable entities intend to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis or simultaneously acquire assets and settle liabilities.

38. Lease

√Applicable □Not applicable

Judgment basis and accounting treatment methods for simplifying short-term leases and low-value asset leases as a lessee

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company recognizes leases with a lease term not exceeding 12 months and excluding purchase options as short-term leases on the commencement date of the lease term; Leases with lower value when a single leased asset is considered a brand new asset are recognized as low-value asset leases.

For all short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes lease payments in each period of the lease term on a straight-line basis as related asset costs or current period profit and loss.

Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets accounted for using the simplified approach mentioned above, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease.

(1) Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes: 1) the initial measurement of the lease liability; 2) lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received; 3) initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; 4) an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee for dismantling and removing the leased asset, restoring the site on which it is located, or restoring the asset to the condition required by the lease terms.

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets using the straight-line method. Where the ownership of the leased asset can be reasonably determined at the end of the lease term, the Company as the lessee shall take depreciation during the remaining useful life of the leased asset. Where it is not reasonably certain that ownership of the leased asset will be acquired at the end of the lease term, the Company shall make depreciation within the shorter period of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

(2)Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes the present value of the unpaid lease payments as a lease liability. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the lease embedded interest rate as the discount rate; If the inherent interest rate of the lease cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate shall be used as the discount rate. The difference between lease payments and their present value is recognized as unearned finance charges, with interest expenses recognized during each lease period at the discount rate used to determine the present value of lease payments, and recorded in current profit or loss. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities are recognized in the current period's income statement when they actually occur.

After the commencement of the lease term, when there are changes in the substantive fixed payments, estimated payable amounts of the guaranteed residual value, indices or ratios used to determine lease payments, or changes in the assessment results or actual exercise of purchase options, renewal options, or termination options, the Company remeasures the lease liability based on the present value of the revised lease payments and adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset accordingly. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero but further reduction of the lease liability is still required, the remaining amount is recognized in current period profit or loss.

(3) After-sale leaseback transactions

The Company evaluates and determines whether the asset transfer in a sale-and-leaseback transaction constitutes a sale in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14—Revenue.

If the asset transfer in a sale and leaseback transaction qualifies as a sale, the Company measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback based on the portion of the original asset's carrying amount related to the right of use obtained, and recognizes only the gain or loss related to the rights transferred to the lessor.

If the asset transfer in a sale and leaseback transaction does not qualify as a sale, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset and simultaneously recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds, accounting for this financial liability in accordance with "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments."

Classification criteria and accounting treatment methods for leasing as a lessor
√Applicable □Not applicable

The lease that transfers virtually all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased asset on the lease commencement date is a finance lease, and other leases are operating leases.

(1)Operating Lease

The Company recognizes lease receipts as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred are capitalized and amortized on the same basis as the recognition of rental income, and are included in the current period's profit or loss in installments. Variable lease payments related to operating leases that are not included in lease receipts are included in profit or loss for the current period when they are actually incurred.

(2)Financial Lease

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes finance lease receivables at the net investment in the lease (the sum of the present value of the unguaranteed residual value and lease payments not yet received at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease) and derecognizes the finance lease assets. During each period of the lease term, the Company calculates and recognizes interest income using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The variable lease payments obtained by the Company as the lessor which are not recorded in the net lease investment measurement are recorded in the current profit or loss when they are actually incurred.

(3) After-sale leaseback transactions

The Company evaluates and determines whether the asset transfer in a sale-and-leaseback transaction constitutes a sale in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14—Revenue.

If the asset transfer in a sale and leaseback transaction qualifies as a sale, the Company accounts for the asset purchase in accordance with other applicable accounting standards for enterprises and accounts for the asset lease in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21—Leases.

If the asset transfer in a sale and leaseback transaction does not qualify as a sale, the Company does not recognize the transferred asset but recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds and accounts for this financial asset in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22—Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

39. Other important accounting policies and accounting estimates

√Applicable □Not applicable

Measurement of fair value

The Company measures equity instrument investments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value refers to the price received from the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability by a market player in the orderly transactions on the measurement date. For the assets and liabilities which are measured or disclosed by fair value in the financial statements, the levels of fair value are determined based on the lowest-level input of important significance for the overall measurement of fair values: Level 1 input is the unadjusted offer price for an identical asset or liability that can be obtained in an active market on the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are the inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for related assets or liabilities other than Level 1 inputs; Level 3 inputs are the inputs that are observable for related assets or liabilities. On each balance date, the Group re-evaluates the assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements and keeps being measured by fair value so as to determine whether to change the measurement levels of fair value.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the preparation of financial statements, the management needs to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, which will affect the presented amounts and disclosure of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the balance sheet date. However, the uncertainty of these assumptions and estimates may result in significant adjustments to the book value of future affected assets or liabilities.

Judgments

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(1) Operating lease - as a lessor

The Company has signed lease contracts for investment properties. The Company considers that, based on the terms of the lease contracts, it retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and therefore treats them as operating leases.

(2) Classification of investment properties and fixed assets

The Company classifies the buildings and structures leased out other than for the main businesses such as market and hotel services as well as the auxiliary land use rights thereof as investment properties, including but not limited to the auxiliary banking and catering outlets for market operation and the auxiliary service outlets for hotels. Other buildings and structures leased out are classified as fixed assets.

(3) Business model

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Company's business model for managing these assets. When determining the business model, the Company considers factors including corporate evaluation methods and the way financial asset performance is reported to key management personnel, the risks affecting financial asset performance and their management approaches, as well as the methods by which relevant business managers are compensated. When assessing whether the objective is to collect contractual cash flows, the Company needs to analyze and evaluate the reasons, timing, frequency, and value of the sale of financial assets before their maturity date.

(4) Contract cash flow characteristics

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flow of the financial assets. For the judgment on whether the contractual cash flow is the repayment of principal and the payment of interest on outstanding principal, including the evaluation of the adjustment to the time value of money, it should be judged whether it is significantly different from the benchmark cash flow; for the financial assets with the early repayment characteristic, it should be judged whether the fair value of the early repayment characteristic is extremely low.

Uncertainties of estimates

The following are key assumptions regarding the future at the balance sheet date and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that may result in significant adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in future accounting periods.

(1) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company evaluates the impairment of financial instruments with the expected credit loss model. To apply the model, the Company needs to make significant judgments and estimates and take into account all reasonable and evidenced information, including forward-looking information. In making these judgments and estimates, the Company infers expected changes in debtor credit risk based on historical repayment data combined with economic policies, macroeconomic indicators, industry risks, and other factors. Different estimates may affect the provisions for impairment and the provision that has been made for impairment may not necessarily be equal to the actual amount of impairment loss in the future.

(2) Net realizable value of property inventory

The Company's real estate inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with the calculation of net realizable value requiring the use of assumptions and estimates. If the management adjusts the estimated price and the costs and expenses to be incurred until the completion, it will affect the estimate of the net realizable value of the inventory and the difference will affect the provision for inventory depreciation.

(3) Impairment of non-current assets other than financial assets (excluding goodwill)

The Company determines, on the balance sheet date, whether the non-current assets other than financial assets have a sign of being impaired. Non-current assets other than financial assets are subject to impairment testing when there are indications that their book value is irrecoverable. When the book value of an asset or a group of assets is higher than its recoverable value, i.e. fair value less the disposal expenses or the present value of expected future cash flow, whichever is higher, the asset or group has been impaired. For the fair value less the disposal expenses, the Group refers to the agreed selling price or observable market price of the similar asset in a fair transaction, less the cost increase directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. When predicting the present value of future cash flows, the management must estimate the expected future cash flows of the asset or group of assets and select an appropriate discount rate. When identifying a group of assets, the management considers whether the smallest identifiable group of assets can generate income and cash flows independently from other departments or units, or the income and cash inflows generated thereby are mostly independent from other departments or units, and also takes into account the way of managing or monitoring production and operating activities and the way of making decisions on the continued use or disposal of the asset. Please refer to Note V. 27 for details.

(4) Impairment of goodwill

The Company tests goodwill for impairment at least annually. This requires estimating the present value of the future cash flows of the asset group or combination of asset groups to which the goodwill is allocated. When estimating the present value of future cash flows, the Company needs to estimate the cash flows generated by future asset groups or combinations of asset groups, and at the same time select an appropriate discount rate to determine the present value of future cash flows. Please refer to Note V. 27 for details.

(5) Fair value of non-listed equity investments

The Company determines the fair value of non-listed equity investments based on the expected future cash flows discounted at the current discount rate of other financial instruments with similar contractual terms and risk characteristics. This requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows, credit risks, volatility, and discount rates, which introduces uncertainty.

(6) Development expenditures

When determining the amount of capitalization, management must make assumptions on the expected future cash flow, the applicable discount rate, and the expected benefit period of the asset.

(7) Deferred Tax Assets

To the extent that it is very likely for the Group to have enough taxable income to be offset against the deductible losses, the Group shall recognize deferred income tax assets in connection with the outstanding deductible losses. This requires the management to use lots of judgments to estimate the acquisition time and amount of the taxable income to be acquired in the future to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets to be recognized, in consideration of the tax payment planning strategy.

(8) Lessee incremental borrowing interest rate

For leases where the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to calculate the present value of the lease payments. When determining the incremental borrowing rate, the Company takes the observable interest rate as the reference basis for determining the incremental borrowing rate according to the economic environment it is in. On this basis, the Company adjusts the reference interest rate according to its own situation, the underlying asset situation, the lease term, the amount of lease liabilities and other specific conditions of the lease business to obtain the applicable incremental borrowing rate.

40. Changes in important accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Changes in important accounting policies

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Changes in important accounting estimates

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) The first execution of new accounting standards or interpretations involving adjustments to the financial statements at the beginning of the year of implementation starting in 2026

□Applicable √Not applicable

41. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

VI. Taxes

1. Main tax types and tax rates

Major taxes and tax rates

√Applicable □Not applicable

Tax	Base of taxation	Rate
VAT	Output tax is calculated based on the sales revenue of goods and taxable services computed in accordance with tax laws, and after deducting the input tax allowed to be credited in the current period, the balance is the payable VAT.	The Company is a general taxpayer, and the taxable income is calculated for output tax at the tax rates of 13%, 9%, and 6%. Value added tax is calculated and paid based on the difference after deducting the input tax allowed for deduction in this period. In addition, for the sale of self-developed old real estate projects (the contract commencement date specified in the Construction Engineering Construction Permit is before April 30, 2016) and the rental of real estate acquired by the Group before April 30, 2016, the simplified tax calculation method is applicable, and the payable tax amount is calculated and paid at a 5% tax rate
Land appreciation tax	The appreciation arising from the compensated transfer of state-owned land use rights and the property rights of above-ground buildings and other attachments.	According to the ratio of value-added to deduction items, a four-level progressive tax rate (30% to 60%) will be implemented for exceeding the rate.
Real estate tax	If the tax is levied according to price, the amount is calculated and paid at 1.2% of the balance of the original value of the property after a 30% deduction; if the tax is levied according to rental, the amount is calculated and paid at 12% of the rental income.	1.2%/12%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Actual amount of turnover tax paid.	Paid at 5% or 7% of the actual turnover tax paid.
Education surcharge	Actual amount of turnover tax paid.	Paid at 3% of the actual turnover tax paid.
Local education surcharge	Actual amount of turnover tax paid.	Paid at 2% of the actual turnover tax paid.
Corporate income tax	Taxable income.	Except for the tax incentives listed below and the subsidiaries registered in Prague, Czech Republic, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Germany, Kenya, Rwanda, and Dubai, the corporate income tax of the Company and its subsidiaries within the Group is calculated and paid at 25% of the taxable income.

Disclosure of taxpayers subject to different income tax rates
√Applicable □Not applicable

Taxpayer	Income tax rate (%)
Huafrica (Kenya) Investment Development Co., Limited	30.00
BETTER SILK ROAD RWANDA Ltd	30.00
European Huajie Investment Development Co., Ltd.	19.00
Yiwu China Commodities City (Hong Kong) International Trade Co., Ltd.	16.50
Hong Kong Better Silk Road Co., Ltd.	16.50
Xunchi (Hong Kong) Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	16.50
Yiwu Digital Trade Technology Co., Ltd.	16.50
Yixin Digital Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	16.50
Yiwu China Commodities City (Germany) Co., Ltd.	15.00
Yiwu China Commodities City Big Data Co., Ltd.	15.00
Kuaijietong	15.00
Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd.	15.00
BETTER SILK ROAD FZE	Not subject to corporate income tax

2. Tax incentives

√Applicable □Not applicable

1. According to the Announcement on the Filing of High-tech Enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2025 issued by the Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Accreditation Management Leading Group, Yiwu China Commodities City Big Data Co., Ltd. has been listed in the filing list of high-tech enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2025 and passed the recognition of high-tech enterprises. The Certificate number is GR202533004132. Date of issue: December 19, 2025. Validity period: three years. From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2027, Yiwu China Commodities City Big Data Co., Ltd. will be subject to a reduced corporate income tax rate of 15%.

2. According to the Announcement on the Filing of High-tech Enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2024 issued by the Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Accreditation Management Leading Group, Kuaijietong Payment Service Co., Ltd. has been listed in the filing list of high-tech enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2024 and passed the recognition of high-tech enterprises. The Certificate number is GR202433009630. Date of issue: December 6, 2024. Valid period: three years. Kuaijietong Payment Service Co., Ltd. will be subject to a reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2026.

3. According to the Announcement on the Filing of High-tech Enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2023 issued by the Office of the National High-tech Enterprise Accreditation Management Leading Group, Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd. has been listed in the filing list of high-tech enterprises recognized by Zhejiang Provincial Accreditation Agency in 2023 and passed the recognition of high-tech enterprises. The Certificate number is GR202333013352. Date of issue: December 18, 2024. Valid period: three years. The high-tech enterprise qualification of Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd. was valid from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025. Given that the qualification requires re-certification upon expiration, Yiwugou Company currently files and pays corporate income tax on a provisional basis at the preferential rate of 15%. The applicable tax rate will be adjusted in accordance with the outcome of the re-certification.

3. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

VII. Notes to items in consolidated financial statements

1. Monetary funds

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	71,514.22	116,170.82
Bank deposits	3,317,604,608.01	6,781,590,975.53
Other monetary funds	41,820,454.98	34,282,070.65
Total	3,359,496,577.21	6,815,989,217.00
In which: amount deposited abroad	31,416,362.21	37,475,708.55

Other notes

Monetary funds with restricted ownership or usage rights are detailed in Note VII. 31. Assets with restricted ownership or usage rights.

2. Held-for-trading financial assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons and basis for determination
Financial assets that are measured by fair value and of which the changes in fair value are recognized in the profit or loss for the current period	574,851,137.20	2,093,640,647.73	/
Among them:			
Wealth management products	-	1,283,121,904.22	/
Structured deposits	100,000,000.00	502,236,388.89	
Stocks	474,851,137.20	308,282,354.62	/
Total	574,851,137.20	2,093,640,647.73	/

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Derivative financial assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Notes receivable

(1) List of notes receivable by category

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Notes receivable pledged by the Company at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not applicable

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

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not applicable

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Explanation of significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provisions in this period:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**

□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(6) **Notes receivable actually written off during the current period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Important notes receivable written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of notes written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Accounts receivable

(1) **Disclosure based on account age**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Account age	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within one year (including one year)	390,064,734.09	424,031,116.49
Of which: within one year	390,064,734.09	424,031,116.49
1 to 2 years	23,087,017.23	16,753,805.37
2 to 3 years	14,933,428.09	20,086,638.67
Over 3 years	9,196,019.64	7,740,818.97
Total	437,281,199.05	468,612,379.50

(2) **Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Provision ratio (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Provision ratio (%)	
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually	31,323,548.18	7.16	23,887,584.51	76.26	7,435,963.67	31,323,548.18	6.68	23,887,584.51	76.26	7,435,963.67
Among them:										
Lease receivables	6,261,907.10	1.43	6,261,907.10	100.00	-	6,261,907.10	1.34	6,261,907.10	100.00	-
Trade receivables	25,061,641.08	5.73	17,625,677.41	70.33	7,435,963.67	25,061,641.08	5.34	17,625,677.41	70.33	7,435,963.67
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made by group	405,957,650.87	92.84	8,663,414.56	2.13	397,294,236.31	437,288,831.32	93.32	6,882,192.03	1.57	430,406,639.29
Among them:										
Provision for bad debts based on the combination of credit risk characteristics	405,957,650.87	92.84	8,663,414.56	2.13	397,294,236.31	437,288,831.32	93.32	6,882,192.03	1.57	430,406,639.29
Total	437,281,199.05	/	32,550,999.07	/	404,730,199.98	468,612,379.50	/	30,769,776.54	/	437,842,602.96

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name	Closing balance			
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Provision ratio (%)	Reason for provision
Zhejiang Jielian Network Technology Co., Ltd.	6,261,907.10	6,261,907.10	100.00	The operating conditions have deteriorated, and recovery is deemed unlikely.
Trade receivables	25,061,641.08	17,625,677.41	70.33	The operating conditions have deteriorated, and full recovery is deemed unlikely.
Total	31,323,548.18	23,887,584.51	76.26	/

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
√Applicable □Not applicable
Combined provision items: combined provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics

Unit: RMB

Name	Closing balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Provision ratio (%)
Within 1 year	387,834,189.66	1,967,814.01	0.51
1 - 2 years	12,915,616.81	3,127,884.73	24.22
2 - 3 years	2,273,731.86	633,603.28	27.87
Over 3 years	2,934,112.54	2,934,112.54	100.00
Total	405,957,650.87	8,663,414.56	2.13

Description of combined provision for bad debts:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not applicable

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Explanation of significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provisions in this period:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Provisions for bad debts**
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change during the current period		Closing balance
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually	23,887,584.51	-	-	23,887,584.51
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made by group	6,882,192.03	1,781,222.53	-	8,663,414.56
Total	30,769,776.54	1,781,222.53	-	32,550,999.07

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(4) **Accounts receivable actually written off during the current period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Information of write-off of important accounts receivable
□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of accounts receivable written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) Five debtors with the highest closing balances of accounts receivable and contract assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Debtor	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Proportion in the total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Yiwu Xiaozici Construction and Development Co., Ltd.	97,105,877.91	-	97,105,877.91	22.21	-
Zhejiang Dejiang Stone Co., Ltd.	15,058,000.00	-	15,058,000.00	3.44	-
Dalian Guanglong Zhongbang International Trade Co., Ltd.	12,659,696.23	-	12,659,696.23	2.90	12,659,696.23
Dongguan Sujin Network Technology Co., Ltd.	10,171,400.42	-	10,171,400.42	2.33	4,551,400.42
Zhejiang Zhongtong Yunpei Food Co., Ltd.	7,965,300.00	-	7,965,300.00	1.82	-
Total	142,960,274.56	-	142,960,274.56	32.70	17,211,096.65

Other notes
None

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Contract assets

(1) Contract assets situation

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not applicable

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Explanation of significant changes in the book balance of contract assets with changes in loss provisions in this period:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Provision for bad debts of contract assets in this period
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(5) Actual written-off contract assets in this period
□Applicable √Not applicable

Among them, important contract assets write off
□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of contract assets written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

7. Receivables Financing

(1) Accounts receivable financing listed by classification
□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Accounts receivable financing pledged by the Company at the end of the period
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Accounts receivable financing that has been endorsed or discounted by the Company at the end of the period and has not yet matured on the balance sheet date
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method
□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not applicable

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Explanation of significant changes in the financing book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provisions in this period:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(6) **Accounts receivable financing actually written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Among them, important accounts receivable financing written off
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(7) **Changes in accounts receivable financing and changes in fair value in this period:**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(8) **Other notes:**
□Applicable √Not applicable

8. Prepayments
(1) **Presentation of prepayments by aging**
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Account age	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	3,933,625,241.83	98.24	1,482,842,138.79	96.48
1 to 2 years	44,196,647.75	1.10	29,545,762.53	1.92
2 to 3 years	4,408,352.85	0.11	284,214.03	0.02
Over 3 years	21,861,366.95	0.55	24,339,286.95	1.58
Total	4,004,091,609.38	100.00	1,537,011,402.30	100.00

Explanation for failure to settle the prepayments with an account age longer than one year and in important amounts:
None

(2) **The five largest advances to suppliers aggregated by debtor at the end of the period**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Debtor	Closing balance	Proportion in total closing balance of prepayments (%)
JBS S.A.	454,197,135.47	11.34
Binzhou Yellow River Oasis Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.	348,417,840.00	8.70
INDUSTRIAL PESQUERA SANTA PRISCILA S.A.	247,357,280.78	6.18
NATURAFRIG ALIMENTOS LTDA	155,593,663.72	3.89
Sociedad Nacional de Galapagos C.A. SONGA	148,184,125.07	3.70
Total	1,353,750,045.04	33.81

Other notes:
None

Other notes
□Applicable √Not applicable

9. Other receivables

Presentation of items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	158,098,409.97	188,280,323.27
Total	158,098,409.97	188,280,323.27

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Interest receivable

(1) **Classification of interest receivable**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Significant overdue interest**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(6) **Interest receivable actually written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Important interest receivable written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Dividend receivable

(1) **Dividend receivable**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Important dividend receivable with an account age longer than 1 year**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable
In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes:
None

(6) **Dividends receivable actually written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Important dividend receivables written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable
Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other receivables

(1) Disclosure based on account age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Account age	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within one year (including one year)	134,793,203.52	169,334,848.99
Of which: within one year	134,793,203.52	169,334,848.99
1 to 2 years	4,480,119.16	2,635,511.17
2 to 3 years	1,336,785.58	1,337,822.13
Over 3 years	20,727,492.11	18,268,631.44
Bad debt provision for other receivables	-3,239,190.40	-3,296,490.46
Total	158,098,409.97	188,280,323.27

(2) Classification based on the nature of accounts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Nature of receivable	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Withholdings, deposit and margin	150,745,297.28	160,804,796.10
Receivables from export tax rebate	9,999,550.10	30,242,723.85
Reserve	592,752.99	529,293.78
Total	161,337,600.37	191,576,813.73

(3) Bad debt provision

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit loss in the coming 12 months	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has not been impaired)	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has been impaired)	
Balance on January 1, 2026	3,296,490.46			3,296,490.46
Movements for the current period				
Provision made in the current period	8,529.06			8,529.06
Current reversal	65,829.12			65,829.12
Balance on June 30, 2026	3,239,190.40			3,239,190.40

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Significant changes in the book balance of other receivables with changes in loss provisions:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Basis for the bad debt provision made in the current period and for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provisions for bad debts**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change during the current period		Closing balance
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	
Bad debt provision for other receivables	3,296,490.46	8,529.06	65,829.12	3,239,190.40
Total	3,296,490.46	8,529.06	65,829.12	3,239,190.40

Among them, important recovered or reversed amounts:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
None

(5) **Other receivables actually written off during the current period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Of which, important write-offs of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Notes on the write-off of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(6) **Other receivables from the five debtors with the highest closing balance**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Debtor	Closing balance	Weight in the total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Nature of receivable	Account age	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Yiwu Taxation Bureau, State Administration of Taxation	9,999,550.10	6.20	Receivables from export tax rebate	Within 1 year	-
Australia Alpine Group PTY LTD	8,711,379.42	5.40	Withholdings, deposit and margin	Within 1 year	-
Yiwu Customs, People's Republic of China	6,074,453.74	3.77		Within 1 year	-
FUNDACION PARA EL INTERCAMBIO ENTRE YIWU Y ESPANA	5,730,821.07	3.55		2-3 years	-
Yiwu Weiniuke Trading Co., Ltd	4,555,000.00	2.82		Within 1 year	-
Total	35,071,204.33	21.74	/	/	-

(7) **Reported as other receivables due to centralized fund management**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

10. Inventory

(1) Inventory classification

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation/provision for impairment of contract performance cost	Book value	Book balance	Provision for inventory depreciation/provision for impairment of contract performance cost	Book value
Raw materials	127,637.49	-	127,637.49	64,260.94	-	64,260.94
Finished goods	281,493,272.80	-	281,493,272.80	1,060,563,849.21	-	1,060,563,849.21
Development cost	1,049,804,876.84	-	1,049,804,876.84	803,960,383.53	-	803,960,383.53
Development products	77,317,726.07	-	77,317,726.07	520,741,008.66	-	520,741,008.66
Total	1,408,743,513.20	-	1,408,743,513.20	2,385,329,502.34	-	2,385,329,502.34

(2) Data resources confirmed as inventory

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Provision for inventory depreciation/provision for impairment of contract performance cost

□Applicable √Not applicable

The reason for the reversing or charging off provision for inventory depreciation in this period
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for inventory depreciation by combination
□Applicable √Not applicable

The provision standards for provision for inventory depreciation by combination
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) The capitalized amount of borrowing costs contained in the closing balance of inventory and its calculation criteria and basis

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount of borrowing costs capitalized included in the closing balance	Calculation standards and basis for capitalized amount
Yiwu Global Digital Trade Center Sales Project	17,615,018.59	The capitalization amount is recognized based on the borrowing interest rate and the timing when capitalization criteria are met.
The portion proposed to be sold of the Company's Hangzhou Enclave Project	3,566,837.05	The capitalization amount is recognized based on the borrowing interest rate and the timing when capitalization criteria are met.
Sub-total	31,264,713.40	/

(5) Explanation of amortization amount of contract performance cost in the current period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Inventory-Development Cost Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

Item	Estimated total investment	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Closing balance
Yiwu Global Digital Trade Center Office Building and Commercial Street Project	3,662,400,000.00	509,442,083.12	207,458,784.56	716,900,867.68
The portion proposed to be sold of the Company's Hangzhou Enclave Project	558,140,000.00	294,518,300.41	38,385,708.75	332,904,009.16
Total	4,220,540,000.00	803,960,383.53	245,844,493.31	1,049,804,876.84

Inventory-Developed Products Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Yiwu Global Digital Trade Centre—Phases T3–T7 and Commercial Street Project	520,741,008.66	-	443,423,282.59	77,317,726.07
Total	520,741,008.66	-	443,423,282.59	77,317,726.07

11. Held-for-sale assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Entrusted Loans	48,065,999.99	48,073,333.33
Total	48,065,999.99	48,073,333.33

Debt investments due within one year

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other debt investments due within one year

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other statement for non-current assets due within one year

None

13. Other current assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment business reserve	656,792,051.04	928,684,511.79
To-be-deducted input tax	314,112,166.41	236,032,908.91
To-be-certified input tax	70,284,875.60	71,495,591.07
Prepaid value-added tax	19,494,401.09	91,212,190.51
Advance income tax	11,241,222.48	12,238,812.84
Entrusted loans to the market traders	1,574,401.27	1,574,401.27
Less: bad debt provision for entrusted loans	-185,500.00	-185,500.00
Prepayment of other taxes	14,715,421.90	11,854,293.75
Total	1,088,029,039.79	1,352,907,210.14

Information related to compensatory assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

None

14. Debt investments

(1) **Debt investments**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Changes in provision for impairment of debt investments in this period

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Important debt investment at the end of the period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Provision for impairment**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Segmentation basis and provision ratio for impairment in each stage:

None

Explanation of significant changes in the book balance of debt investments with changes in loss provisions in this period:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Amount of impairment provision for the current period and the basis for assessing whether there is significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments:

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Debt investments actually written off in this period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Important debt investments written off among them

□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of debt investments written off:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

None

15. Other debt investments

(1) Other debt investments

□Applicable √Not applicable

Changes in provision for impairment of other debt investments in this period
□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Other significant debt investments at the end of the period

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Provision for impairment

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Other debt investments actually written off in this period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Important other debt investments written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable

Description of other debt investments written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1) Long-term receivables

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance			Range of discount rate
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book value	
Guarantee deposit	8,163,166.91	-	8,163,166.91	8,554,420.30	-	8,554,420.30	
Financial assistance receivable from joint ventures	260,489,038.85	-	260,489,038.85	255,266,032.72	-	255,266,032.72	
Total	268,652,205.76	-	268,652,205.76	263,820,453.02	-	263,820,453.02	/

(2) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(4) **Actual long-term accounts receivable written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Important long-term accounts receivable written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

17. Long-term equity investment

(1) Long-term equity investment situation

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (Book value)	Change in the current period			Closing balance (Book value)	Closing balance of impairment provision
		Decrease in investment	Investment gains or losses recognized with the equity method	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits		
1. Joint ventures						
Yiwu Shanglv	495,087,165.08	-	24,817,793.64	-	519,904,958.72	-
Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	65,642,099.07	-	-	-	65,642,099.07	-
Yiwu Chuangcheng Property	22,432,434.56	-	686,036.15	-	23,118,470.71	-
Yiwu Guoshen Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	230,224,100.33	-	-198,735.59	122,500,000.00	107,525,364.74	-
Other	34,014,884.69	129,171.60	-2,049,277.52	-	31,836,435.57	3,327,216.16
Sub-total	847,400,683.73	129,171.60	23,255,816.68	122,500,000.00	748,027,328.81	3,327,216.16
2. Associates						
Yiwu Huishang Micro-finance Co., Ltd.	80,417,977.97	-	450,350.41	-	80,868,328.38	-
Huishang Zijing	21,735,824.27	-	2,292,314.94	-	24,028,139.21	-
Chouzhou Financial Lease	616,776,809.63	-	74,742,545.92	-	691,519,355.55	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Investment Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	9,508,049.22
Yiwu China Commodities City Fuxing Investment Center (Limited Partnership)	102,918,559.00	-	-	-	102,918,559.00	-
Pujiang Lvgu Property Co., Ltd.	417,546,857.53	-	731,079.98	-	418,277,937.51	-
CCCP	3,005,625,118.73	-	-565,903.49	-	3,005,059,215.24	-
Yiwu Hongyi Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	900,126,993.42	-	7,135,940.05	-	907,262,933.47	-
Zhijie Yuangang	150,735,923.03	-	-2,229,843.83	-	148,506,079.20	-
Yiwu Huishang Redbud Phase II Investment Partnership (limited partnership)	142,443,370.99	5,256,302.57	-306,077.35	3,543,697.43	133,337,293.64	-
Other	151,045,334.01	-	-856,295.30	-	150,189,038.71	-
Sub-total	5,589,372,768.58	5,256,302.57	81,394,111.33	3,543,697.43	5,661,966,879.91	9,508,049.22
Total	6,436,773,452.31	5,385,474.17	104,649,928.01	126,043,697.43	6,409,994,208.72	12,835,265.38

(2) **Impairment testing of long-term equity investments**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Yiwu China Commodities City Investment Management Co., Ltd. [Note 1]	9,508,049.22	-	-	9,508,049.22
Other	3,327,216.16	-	-	3,327,216.16
Total	12,835,265.38	-	-	12,835,265.38

Note 1: In 2017, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary CCCEI and Shanghai Fuxing Industry Group Co., Ltd. ("Fuxing Group") jointly established an industry fund Yiwu China Commodities City Fuxing Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as the "FOF"). The FOF as a limited partner invested in 12 sub-funds including Yiwu Shangfu Chuangzhi Investment Center (Limited Partnership) ("Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund"). CCCEI has committed a capital contribution of RMB 998.00 million as a limited partner in the FOF, accounting for 49.9% of the committed capital, with a paid-in capital of RMB 102.92 million, and there is no specified deadline for the remaining unfunded commitment. The other limited partner of the FOF is Fuxing. CCCEI also contributed RMB 9.8 million, 49% of total shares, to jointly establish Yiwu China Commodities City Investment Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "CCCIM") with Fuxing. CCCIM acts as the general partner of the above-mentioned FOF and sub-funds. The FOF and CCCIM are both controlled by Fuxing and are joint ventures of CCCEI.

CCCEI also serves as a limited partner in the Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund, with a committed and paid-in capital contribution of RMB 617.51 million. Because this contribution is backed by a fixed-income guarantee from Fuxing, it is recognized as other non-current financial assets. The above paid-in capital contribution made by CCCEI to the FOF has been contributed to Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund together with the capital contribution of Fuxing to the FOF through the FOF as a limited partner. With the capital contribution from the FOF as a limited partner and CCCEI's capital contribution to Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund as a limited partner, Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund made capital contribution of RMB 820.54 million to subscribe for the increase in the registered capital of Hubei Provincial Asset Management Co., Ltd. to acquire 22.667% equity therein.

In 2018, during the follow-up management process CCCEI learned that Fuxing and its actual controller Zhu Yidong were suspected of criminal activities. The 22.667% equity held in Hubei Asset Management Co., Ltd. by Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund was frozen by the Second Intermediate People’s Court of Shanghai due to the funding source including contributions from Fuxing. As of June 30, 2026, the Company considered that the capital contributions to the FOF and the Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund are independent of Fuxing's contributions and are not impaired. However, with respect to the equity investment in CCCIM, a full impairment provision has been made since 2018.

18. Other equity instrument investments

(1) Investments in other equity instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Change in the current period		Closing balance	Dividend income recognized in this period	Accumulated gains recognized in other comprehensive income	Cumulative losses recognized in other comprehensive income	Reason for designing it as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
		Gains recognized in other comprehensive income for this period	Losses recognized in other comprehensive income for the current period					
Shenwan Hongyuan Group Co., Ltd.	661,002,071.26	-92,816,230.12	-	568,185,841.14	-	10,920,307.60	-	Non-trading
Total	661,002,071.26	-92,816,230.12	-	568,185,841.14	-	10,920,307.60	-	/

(2) Description of termination of recognition in this period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

19. Other non-current financial assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
PE investment	1,343,944,658.41	1,364,268,158.68
Unlisted equity investment	194,758,798.82	194,758,798.82
NEEQ equity investment	36,613,499.09	36,613,499.09
Total	1,575,316,956.32	1,595,640,456.59

Other notes:

None

20. Investment Property

Measurement models

(1) Investment properties measured at cost

Unit: RMB

Item	Buildings and structures	Land use right	Total
I. Original book value			
1. Opening balance	6,305,724,772.28	1,298,459,509.16	7,604,184,281.44
2. Increase in the current period	-	-	-
(1) Purchased	-	-	-
3. Decrease in the current period	377,976,871.57	73,414,078.51	451,390,950.08
(1) Disposal	374,550,332.12	72,038,815.36	446,589,147.48
(2) Other transfer-out	-	-	-
(3)Other decrease	3,426,539.45	1,375,263.15	4,801,802.60
4. Closing balance	5,927,747,900.71	1,225,045,430.65	7,152,793,331.36
II. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization			
1. Opening balance	1,048,756,372.55	199,620,105.61	1,248,376,478.16
2. Increase in the current period	113,076,880.13	20,863,207.75	133,940,087.88
(1) Provision or amortization	113,076,880.13	20,863,207.75	133,940,087.88
3. Decrease in the current period	13,272,277.73	12,422,676.56	25,694,954.29
(1) Disposal	13,272,277.73	12,422,676.56	25,694,954.29
4. Closing balance	1,148,560,974.95	208,060,636.80	1,356,621,611.75
III. Depreciation provision			
1. Opening balance	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	-	-	-
IV. Book value			
1. Closing book value	4,779,186,925.76	1,016,984,793.85	5,796,171,719.61
2. Opening book value	5,256,968,399.73	1,098,839,403.55	6,355,807,803.28

(2) Investment properties for which property ownership certificates have not been obtained:

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Impairment testing of investment real estate using cost measurement model

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

21. Fixed assets

Presentation of items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	7,540,344,417.07	7,695,778,566.77
Total	7,540,344,417.07	7,695,778,566.77

Other notes:

None

Fixed assets

(1) Overview of fixed assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Buildings and structures	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Total
I. Original book value:				
1. Opening balance	9,678,245,974.05	4,756,334,244.75	16,743,149.02	14,451,323,367.82
2. Increase in the current period	54,099,040.14	71,969,992.06	634,852.38	126,703,884.58
(1) Purchase	-	4,930,322.13	634,852.38	5,565,174.51
(2) Changeover from construction in progress	54,099,040.14	67,039,669.93	-	121,138,710.07
3. Decrease in the current period	-	39,018,789.05	2,150.00	39,020,939.05
(1) Disposal or retirement	-	39,018,789.05	2,150.00	39,020,939.05
4. Closing balance	9,732,345,014.19	4,789,285,447.76	17,375,851.40	14,539,006,313.35
II. Accumulated depreciation				
1. Opening balance	3,344,044,277.55	3,402,418,355.69	9,082,167.81	6,755,544,801.05
2. Increase in the current period	162,473,604.41	117,008,199.04	1,124,566.97	280,606,370.42
(1) Provision	162,473,604.41	117,008,199.04	1,124,566.97	280,606,370.42
3. Decrease in the current period		37,487,211.19	2,064.00	37,489,275.19
(1) Disposal or retirement		37,487,211.19	2,064.00	37,489,275.19
4. Closing balance	3,506,517,881.96	3,481,939,343.54	10,204,670.78	6,998,661,896.28
III. Depreciation provision				
1. Opening balance	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	-	-	-	-
IV. Book value				
1. Closing book value	6,225,827,132.23	1,307,346,104.22	7,171,180.62	7,540,344,417.07
2. Opening book value	6,334,201,696.50	1,353,915,889.06	7,660,981.21	7,695,778,566.77

(2) Temporarily idle fixed assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Fixed assets leased out through operating lease

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Fixed assets for which the ownership certificates have not been obtained**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Book value	Reasons for having not obtained the ownership certificate
Huangyuan Clothing Market	189,429,329.12	The property rights application process has not yet been completed
CCC Hotel	42,449,858.47	The property rights application process has not yet been completed
Sub-total	231,879,187.59	/

(5) **Impairment testing of fixed assets**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Fixed asset liquidation

□Applicable √Not applicable

22. Construction in progress

Presentation of items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	398,677,168.91	187,453,942.15
Total	398,677,168.91	187,453,942.15

Other notes:

None

Construction in progress

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
"Belt and Road" Innovation Center	169,143,563.04	-	169,143,563.04	87,851,862.80	-	87,851,862.80
Global Service Trade Center	121,731,375.88	-	121,731,375.88	-	-	-
Global Digital Trade Center	-	-	-	61,915,685.79	-	61,915,685.79
Proposed retained portion of the Company’s Hangzhou Enclave Project	35,254,303.98	-	35,254,303.98	1,545,782.40	-	1,545,782.40
The Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone Project	-		-	33,104,153.82	-	33,104,153.82
Ocean Hotel Renovation and Upgrading	24,648,413.80	-	24,648,413.80	-	-	-
Other projects	47,899,512.21	-	47,899,512.21	3,036,457.34	-	3,036,457.34
Total	398,677,168.91	-	398,677,168.91	187,453,942.15	-	187,453,942.15

(2) **Changes to important construction in progress during the current period**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Item	Budget [Note 2]	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Amount transferred to investment properties during this period	Closing balance	Ratio of accumulated investment to budget (%)	Progress of project	Accumulated capitalized interest	In which: capitalized interest in the current period	Interest capitalization ratio for the current period (%)	Source of funds
Global Digital Trade Center	464,866.00	6,191.57	2,506.65	8,698.22	-	100.00	100.00%	6,268.54	-	-	Self-owned /financing
Global Service Trade Center	587,643.58	-	12,173.14	-	12,173.14	3.14	3.14%	120.97	120.97	2.02	Self-owned /financing
Total	1,052,509.58	6,191.57	14,679.79	8,698.22	12,173.14	/	/	6,389.51	120.97	/	/

Note 2: The budget amount is for the project construction investment budget, excluding land acquisition costs.

(3) **Provision for impairment of construction in progress in this period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Impairment testing of construction in progress**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

Engineering materials

□Applicable √Not applicable

23. Productive biological assets

(1) **Productive biological assets measured at cost**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Impairment testing of productive biological assets using cost measurement model**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Productive biological assets measured at fair value**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

24. Oil and gas assets

(1) **Situation of oil and gas assets**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Impairment testing of oil and gas assets**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

25. Right-of-use assets

(1) Situation of right-of-use assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Buildings and structures	Land	Total
I. Original book value			
1. Opening balance	138,979,573.53	120,503,884.69	259,483,458.22
2. Increase in the current period	-	-	-
3. Decrease in the current period	9,364,182.70	-	9,364,182.70
(1) Due	2,123,051.34	-	2,123,051.34
(1) Other	7,241,131.36	-	7,241,131.36
4. Closing balance	129,615,390.83	120,503,884.69	250,119,275.52
II. Accumulated depreciation			
1. Opening balance	101,432,918.63	24,201,616.70	125,634,535.33
2. Increase in the current period	9,364,059.20	3,025,202.10	12,389,261.30
(1) Provision	9,364,059.20	3,025,202.10	12,389,261.30
3. Decrease in the current period	7,493,565.43	-	7,493,565.43
(1) Disposal	-	-	-
(2) Due	2,123,051.34	-	2,123,051.34
(3) Other	5,370,514.09	-	5,370,514.09
4. Closing balance	103,303,412.40	27,226,818.80	130,530,231.20
III. Depreciation provision			
1. Opening balance	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	-	-	-
IV. Book value			
1. Closing book value	26,311,978.43	93,277,065.89	119,589,044.32
2. Opening book value	37,546,654.90	96,302,267.99	133,848,922.89

(2) Impairment testing of right-of-use assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

26. Intangible assets

(1) Intangible assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Land use right	Software and software copyright	Data resources	Total
I. Original book value				
1. Opening balance	6,815,507,962.33	257,152,422.30	33,018,411.60	7,105,678,796.23
2. Increase in the current period	3,319,876,469.82	1,613,571.88	-	3,321,490,041.70
(1) Purchase	3,319,876,469.82	85,270.00	-	3,319,961,739.82
(2) Internal R&D	-	1,528,301.88	-	1,528,301.88
3. Decrease in the current period	-	13,283.67	-	13,283.67
(2)Other	-	13,283.67	-	13,283.67
4. Closing balance	10,135,384,432.15	258,752,710.51	33,018,411.60	10,427,155,554.26
II. Accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	2,284,996,104.07	93,718,330.86	3,997,840.84	2,382,712,275.77
2. Increase in the current period	127,017,052.51	9,413,822.79	1,633,472.11	138,064,347.41
(1) Provision	127,017,052.51	9,413,822.79	1,633,472.11	138,064,347.41
3. Decrease in the current period	-	13,283.67	-	13,283.67
(2)Other	-	13,283.67	-	13,283.67
4. Closing balance	2,412,013,156.58	103,118,869.98	5,631,312.95	2,520,763,339.51
III. Depreciation provision				
1. Opening balance	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balance	-	-	-	-
IV. Book value				
1. Closing book value	7,723,371,275.57	155,633,840.53	27,387,098.65	7,906,392,214.75
2. Opening book value	4,530,511,858.26	163,434,091.44	29,020,570.76	4,722,966,520.46

The proportion of intangible assets developed internally during this period accounts for 1.57% of the total intangible asset balance.

(2) Data resources confirmed as intangible assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Self-developed data resources as intangible assets	Total
I. Original book value		
1. Opening balance	33,018,411.60	33,018,411.60
4. Closing balance	33,018,411.60	33,018,411.60
II. Accumulated amortization		
1. Opening balance	3,997,840.84	3,997,840.84
2. Increase in the current period	1,633,472.11	1,633,472.11
4. Closing balance	5,631,312.95	5,631,312.95
III. Depreciation provision		

IV. Book value		
1. Closing book value	27,387,098.65	27,387,098.65
2. Opening book value	29,020,570.76	29,020,570.76

Other notes:
Important Single Data Resource Status

Data Resource Content	Closing book value	Remaining Amortization Period
The "AI Independent Website" project based on AI-generated related technologies	8,359,087.27	101 months
The "AI Intelligent Translator" project based on WEBSOCKET technology and SSM framework	5,011,683.97	92 months
Development of the “CCC Virtual Employee Agent” Product Based on AI Large Language Model Technology	3,409,085.95	104 months
The "Xiaoshang Yingke" project based on SPRINGCLOUD microservice framework technology	2,847,796.18	98 months
The "Xiaoshang Zhaohuo" project based on SPRINGCLOUD microservice framework technology	2,336,521.02	95 months
Development of the “Alliance Website” System Based on WordPress Multisite Technology	2,003,406.12	113 months
The "BenBen Zhaohuo" project based on SPRINGCLOUD microservice framework technology	1,758,325.30	92 months
Development of the “Industry Website” System Based on TRAE Technology	1,661,192.84	107 months
Sub-total	27,387,098.65	/

(3) Fixed assets for which the land use certificate have not been obtained

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Impairment testing of intangible assets

□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

27. Goodwill

(1) Original book value of goodwill

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

The name of the invested unit or matters forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Closing balance
		Formed by a business combination	
Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	284,916,367.87	-	284,916,367.87
Total	284,916,367.87	-	284,916,367.87

(2) Provision for impairment of goodwill

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Relevant information on the asset group or group of asset groups where goodwill is located

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name	The composition of the asset group or combination to which it belongs and basis	Operating segment to which it belongs and basis	Whether it was consistent with the previous year
Kuaijietong asset group	It is composed of Kuaijietong Payment Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd. Since the synergistic effect of the acquisition of Xunchi Group is reflected in the Kuaijietong's subsidiaries, the main cash flow generated by the Kuaijietong's subsidiaries is independent of other subsidiaries of the Group, and the Group manages the production activities of the Kuaijietong's subsidiaries independently, so the goodwill is allocated to the Kuaijietong asset group.	For internal management purposes, this asset group combination belongs to other segments.	Yes

Changes in asset groups or asset group combinations

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

In July 2022, the Company acquired 100% equity of Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd. and Kuaijietong Payment Services Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd., resulting in a goodwill of RMB 284,916,367.87.

(4) The specific method for determining the recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined based on the net amount after deducting disposal expenses from fair value

□Applicable √Not applicable

The recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows

□Applicable √Not applicable

Reasons for significant discrepancies between the aforementioned information and the information used in previous year's impairment testing or external information

□Applicable √Not applicable

Reasons for significant discrepancies between the information used in the Company's previous year’s impairment testing and the actual situation of that year

□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) Performance commitments and corresponding impairment of goodwill

When goodwill is formed, there is a performance commitment and the reporting period or the previous period in the reporting period is within the performance commitment period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

28. Long-term deferred expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Amortized amount in the current period	Closing balance
Decoration of buildings and structures	404,194,341.29	63,380,705.98	86,806,359.27	380,768,688.00
Advertising facilities	19,705,043.79	200,444.17	2,246,837.94	17,658,650.02
Total	423,899,385.08	63,581,150.15	89,053,197.21	398,427,338.02

Other notes:

None

29. Deferred income tax assets/ deferred income tax liabilities

(1) Deferred income tax assets having not been offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary difference	Deferred income tax assets
Provision for impairment of assets	18,343,714.68	4,585,928.67	19,419,450.27	4,522,134.77
Recognized but unpaid liabilities	197,700,828.56	49,425,207.14	201,350,270.22	50,337,567.56
Lease liability temporary difference	108,759,978.20	27,189,994.55	104,779,642.36	26,194,910.59
Asset-related government grants	67,675,941.67	16,918,985.42	69,007,271.67	17,251,817.92
Other non-current financial assets Changes in Fair Value	125,015,406.01	31,253,851.50	125,015,406.01	31,253,851.50
Total	517,495,869.12	129,373,967.28	519,572,040.53	129,560,282.34

(2) Deferred income tax liabilities having not been offset

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred income tax liabilities
Asset evaluation appreciation for merger of the enterprises not under common control	8,304,542.52	2,076,135.63	8,399,039.17	2,099,759.77
Change in fair value of other equity instruments investment	14,560,410.16	3,640,102.54	107,376,640.28	26,844,160.07

Changes in fair value of other non-current financial assets	324,198,645.68	81,049,661.42	324,198,645.68	81,049,661.42
Changes in fair value of trading financial assets	414,851,233.76	103,712,808.44	253,640,744.29	63,410,186.07
Right-of-use asset temporary difference	75,827,576.72	18,956,894.18	78,852,778.82	19,713,194.70
Total	837,742,408.84	209,435,602.21	772,467,848.24	193,116,962.03

(3) **Deferred tax assets or liabilities presented as net amount after offsetting**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deferred income tax assets and liabilities offset	Balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after offsetting	Deferred income tax assets and liabilities offset	Balance of deferred income tax assets or liabilities after offsetting
Deferred income tax assets	42,006,241.38	87,367,725.90	63,875,187.53	65,685,094.81
Deferred income tax liabilities	42,006,241.38	167,429,360.83	63,875,187.53	129,241,774.50

(4) **Details of unconfirmed deferred tax assets**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary difference	30,281,740.17	40,317,347.49
Deductible losses	215,858,368.72	170,407,115.70
Total	246,140,108.89	210,724,463.19

(5) **The deductible losses of unconfirmed deferred tax assets will expire in the following years**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Year	Closing amount	Opening amount	Remarks
2026		28,983,430.87	
2027	36,756,442.76	41,724,068.72	
2028	4,184,939.23	4,184,939.23	
2029	68,920,768.74	69,409,690.42	
2030	25,197,865.34	26,104,986.46	
2031	80,798,352.65		
Total	215,858,368.72	170,407,115.70	/

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Group believes that the above temporary differences in fixed asset depreciation, asset impairment provisions, and deductible losses of some subsidiaries can be offset in the foreseeable future, and it is expected that the Group will have sufficient pre-tax profits to offset during the reversal period. Therefore, the Group deemed it necessary to recognize the above deferred income tax assets.

30. Other non-current assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Prepaid land transfer fees	206,500,000.00	-	206,500,000.00	372,930,000.00	-	372,930,000.00
Large-denomination Certificates of Deposit	521,813,107.78	-	521,813,107.78	316,806,910.24	-	316,806,910.24
Long-term asset prepayment	4,608,274.73	-	4,608,274.73	24,238,916.11	-	24,238,916.11
Total	732,921,382.51	-	732,921,382.51	713,975,826.35	-	713,975,826.35

Information related to compensatory assets
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

31. Assets with restricted ownership or usage rights

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing amount				Opening amount			
	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction situation	Book balance	Book value	Restriction type	Restriction situation
Monetary funds	35,029,191.03	35,029,191.03	Freezing, etc.	[Note 3]	25,578,290.90	25,578,290.90	Freezing, etc.	[Note 3]
Held-for-trading financial assets	474,851,137.20	474,851,137.20	Restricted sale	[Note 4]	308,282,354.62	308,282,354.62	Restricted sale	[Note 4]
Long-term equity investment	102,918,559.00	102,918,559.00	Frozen	[Note 5]	102,918,559.00	102,918,559.00	Frozen	[Note 5]
Other non-current financial assets	664,361,085.31	664,361,085.31	Frozen	[Note 5]	664,361,085.31	664,361,085.31	Frozen	[Note 5]
Other current assets	656,792,051.04	656,792,051.04	Pledged	[Note 6]	928,684,511.79	928,684,511.79	Pledged	[Note 6]
Total	1,933,952,023.58	1,933,952,023.58	/	/	2,029,824,801.62	2,029,824,801.62	/	/

Other notes:

[Note 3] As of June 30, 2026, bank deposits with a book value of RMB 0 (December 31, 2025: RMB 12,613.00) were frozen by judicial order; bank deposits with a book value of RMB 6,026,560.76 (December 31, 2025: RMB 6,330,105.78) were restricted in ownership or right of use as risk reserves for express payment services; other monetary funds with a book value of RMB 8,113,674.92 (December 31, 2025: RMB 7,256,353.12) were restricted in ownership or right of use as deposits for foreign exchange locking services; and other monetary funds with a book value of RMB 20,888,955.35 (December 31, 2025: RMB 11,979,219.00) were restricted in ownership or right of use due to restrictions on Yiwu Pay platform.

[Note 4] As of June 30, 2026, stocks with a book value of RMB 474,851,137.20 (December 31, 2025: RMB 308,282,354.62) are restricted in ownership or usage rights due to being under a lock-up period;

[Note 5] As of June 30, 2026, long-term equity investments with a book value of RMB 102,918,559.00 (December 31, 2025: RMB 102,918,559.00) and other non-current financial assets valued at RMB 664,361,085.31 (December 31, 2025: RMB 664,361,085.31) were frozen by the Second Intermediate People’s Court of Shanghai, as detailed in Note VII.17;

[Note 6] As of June 30, 2026, the reserve funds for payment business with a book value of RMB 656,792,051.04 (December 31, 2025: RMB 928,684,511.79) represent dedicated bank deposit accounts opened by the Company in accordance with the Administrative Measures for Payment Services of Non-Financial Institutions and the Measures for the Custody of Customer Reserve Funds of Payment Institutions. The scope of funds stored and received by the Company through the customer reserve account includes funds received from bank card acquiring business, third-party payment convenience service business, credit card repayment business, credit payment settlement business, and other parts of the Company's business.

32. Short-term borrowings

(1) Classification of short-term loans

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Overdue short-term borrowings

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

33. Trading financial liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

34. Derivative financial liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

35. Notes Payable

□Applicable √Not applicable

36. Accounts payable

(1) Presentation of accounts payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Accounts payable for market and auxiliary works projects	1,496,441,747.87	1,583,931,068.34
Accounts payable for logistics park projects	108,618,655.77	118,872,831.16
Accounts payable for procurement for the hotel project	104,416,184.83	102,983,481.74
Trade payables	98,365,569.62	75,246,687.31
Other	129,078,411.66	114,892,877.01
Total	1,936,920,569.75	1,995,926,945.56

(2) Important accounts payable with an aging of over 1 year or overdue

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

The accounts payable are free of interest and are generally paid within two months after receipt of the payment notice or based on the project contracts and progress of projects. The balance payments for the projects are made after completion of settlement.

37. Advance receipts

(1) Presentation of advance receipts

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Rental advances	191,048,432.00	229,642,233.61
Advance receipt of merchant payment	2,377,300.00	2,542,249.00
Other	6,853,731.49	5,845,940.81
Total	200,279,463.49	238,030,423.42

(2) Significant advance payment with more than one year of account age

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Due to advance payments primarily coming from advance rents and prepaid merchant payments, with individual amounts being relatively small, there were no individual large advance payments with aging exceeding one year as of June 30, 2026.

38. Contract liabilities

(1) Contract liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Advances from customers for use fee of shops	4,059,552,383.46	4,876,306,790.46
Advances from customers for goods	2,496,591,605.21	1,634,315,793.28
Advances from customers for housing purchase	541,762,288.09	379,334,514.66
Advance receipts for digital platform usage fees	241,971,797.42	346,041,815.21
Advances from customers for advertising fee	29,045,809.57	39,531,528.81
Advances from customers for use fee of networking cables	22,430,028.35	25,313,496.83
Other	173,530,640.70	162,369,255.04
Total	7,564,884,552.80	7,463,213,194.29

(2) Significant contractual liabilities with an aging of over 1 year

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
√Applicable □Not applicable
Collections on pre-sold properties

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance of the current period	Opening balance	Presale ratio (%)
Yiwu Global Digital Trade Center Sales Project	541,762,288.09	379,334,514.66	100.00
Sub-total	541,762,288.09	379,334,514.66	/

39. Employee compensation payable

(1) **Employee compensation payable**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
I. Short-term compensation	305,407,946.77	218,718,407.12	319,463,796.10	204,662,557.79
II. Post employment benefits – defined contribution plan	159,842.93	34,841,820.77	35,001,663.70	-
III. Severance benefits	-	1,788,429.84	1,788,429.84	-
Total	305,567,789.70	255,348,657.73	356,253,889.64	204,662,557.79

(2) **List of short-term compensation**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
1. Salary, bonus, allowance and subsidy	305,223,325.74	163,045,644.66	264,087,655.96	204,181,314.44
2. Employee benefits	-	22,821,453.45	22,821,453.45	-
3. Social security contribution	86,420.62	14,378,518.47	14,464,939.09	-
In which: contribution to medical insurance scheme	84,483.35	13,768,614.97	13,853,098.32	-
Contribution to work-related injury insurance scheme	1,937.27	577,328.03	579,265.30	-
Contribution to maternity insurance scheme	-	32,575.47	32,575.47	-
4. Housing provident fund	97,816.00	14,041,070.00	14,138,886.00	-
5. Contribution to trade union fund and employee education fund	384.41	4,431,720.54	3,950,861.60	481,243.35
Total	305,407,946.77	218,718,407.12	319,463,796.10	204,662,557.79

(3) **List of defined contribution plans**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
1. Contribution to the basic endowment insurance scheme	154,999.20	24,824,767.61	24,979,766.81	-
2. Contribution to the unemployment insurance scheme	4,843.73	793,553.16	798,396.89	-
3. Enterprise annuity payment	-	9,223,500.00	9,223,500.00	-
Total	159,842.93	34,841,820.77	35,001,663.70	-

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

40. Tax payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
VAT	6,958,724.00	173,928,580.31
Corporate income tax	401,144,350.04	381,644,638.87
Individual income tax	5,681,740.59	2,336,085.66
Urban maintenance and construction tax	7,977,461.71	12,772,490.89
Real estate tax	56,579,962.72	113,645,002.11
Land use tax	33,324,369.40	63,494,166.67
Land appreciation tax	89,516,568.68	631,065.89
Other	8,163,442.39	12,071,789.53
Total	609,346,619.53	760,523,819.93

Other notes:
None

41. Other payables

(1) **Presentation of items**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Dividend payable	1,546,587,346.00	-
Other payables	978,821,593.65	1,013,981,521.93
Total	2,525,408,939.65	1,013,981,521.93

(2) **Interest payable**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Dividend payable**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Common stock dividends	1,546,587,346.00	-
Total	1,546,587,346.00	-

Other explanations, for important dividends payable that have not been paid for more than one year, include disclosure of the reasons for non-payment:
None

(4) Other payables

Presentation of other payables by nature

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Withholdings, deposit and margin	611,513,215.73	543,736,334.35
Operating expenses payable	191,010,297.57	263,984,961.91
Pending investment refunds	159,527,921.86	182,827,484.57
Other	16,770,158.49	23,432,741.10
Total	978,821,593.65	1,013,981,521.93

Significant other payables with an aging of over 1 year or overdue

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

42. Held-for-sale liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

43. Non-current liabilities due within one year

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within one year	30,872,179.10	67,669,588.00
Bonds payable due within one year	25,358,904.11	28,805,561.65
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	22,312,425.11	24,512,874.35
Total	78,543,508.32	120,988,024.00

Other notes:

None

44. Other current liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment business transactions	684,276,002.12	953,993,548.58
Tax for items to be charged off	277,120,423.31	184,267,095.06
Dividend payable to to-be-recognized accounts	5,881,354.90	4,314,386.90
Dividend announced but not collected before listing	2,083,112.65	2,083,112.65
Total	969,360,892.98	1,144,658,143.19

Changes in short-term bonds payable:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

45. Long-term loan

(1) Classification of Long-term loans

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Credit loans	315,047,222.65	523,894,006.38
Long-term borrowings due within one year	-30,872,179.10	-67,669,588.00
Total	284,175,043.55	456,224,418.38

Notes on the classification of long-term borrowings:

None

Other notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

As of June 30, 2026, the annual interest rate for the above loans was 2.1%-2.4% (December 31, 2025: 2.1%-2.7%).

46. Bonds payable

(1) Bonds payable

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bonds payable	2,824,581,692.77	2,827,850,288.14
Bonds payable due within one year	-25,358,904.11	-28,805,561.65
Total	2,799,222,788.66	2,799,044,726.49

(2) Specific situation of payable bonds: (excluding preferred stocks, perpetual bonds, and other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities)

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name of bond	Face value (RMB)	Coupon rate (%)	Issue date	Bond term	Amount issued	Opening balance	Interest accrued at face value.	Premium/discount amortization	Amount transferred to bonds due within one year during this period	Closing balance	Whether it was overdue
MTN	100.00	2.10	Mar 27, 2025	3 years	500,000,000.00	499,890,397.63	2,732,876.71	23,637.28	2,732,876.71	499,914,034.91	No
MTN	100.00	2.09	Apr 24, 2025	3 years	1,000,000,000.00	999,775,244.53	3,836,438.36	46,912.79	3,836,438.36	999,822,157.32	No
MTN	100.00	1.89	Jul 17, 2025	3 years	500,000,000.00	499,876,538.80	9,009,863.01	23,548.95	9,009,863.01	499,900,087.75	No
Corporate bonds	100.00	1.94	Nov 13, 2025	3 years	800,000,000.00	799,502,545.53	9,779,726.03	83,963.15	9,779,726.03	799,586,508.68	No
Total	/	/	/	/	2,800,000,000.00	2,799,044,726.49	25,358,904.11	178,062.17	25,358,904.11	2,799,222,788.66	/

(3) Description of convertible corporate bonds

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounting treatment and judgment basis for equity conversion

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Explanation of other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities

Basic information of other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds outstanding at the end of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Changes in other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds outstanding at the end of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of the basis for classifying other financial instruments as financial liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

47. Lease liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Undiscounted amount of finance lease payables	218,672,303.30	231,322,254.28
Unrecognized financing charges	-72,533,095.91	-77,200,258.02
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	-22,312,425.11	-24,512,874.35
Total	123,826,782.28	129,609,121.91

Other notes:

Note: The Group uses the incremental borrowing rate of 2.81%-7.48% as the discount rate to calculate book value to determine the lease liability and measure right-of-use assets.

48. Long-term payables

Presentation of items

□Applicable √Not applicable

Long-term payables

□Applicable √Not applicable

Special accounts payable

□Applicable √Not applicable

49. Long-term employee compensation payable

□Applicable √Not applicable

50. Estimated liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

51. Deferred income

Overview of deferred income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance	Cause of formation
Asset-related government grants	116,223,417.33	2,042,066.84	114,181,350.49	Commencement rewards, etc.
Total	116,223,417.33	2,042,066.84	114,181,350.49	/

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

52. Other non-current liabilities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Contract liabilities	3,411,651,616.22	4,703,511,721.48
Total	3,411,651,616.22	4,703,511,721.48

Other notes:

None

53. Share capital

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

	Opening balance	Increase or decrease in the current period (+, -)			Closing balance
		New shares issued	Bonus shares	Sub-total	
Total number of shares	5,483,559,226.00	-	-	-	5,483,559,226.00

Other notes:

None

54. Other equity instruments

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

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Changes in other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds outstanding at the end of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Changes in other equity instruments in the current period, the reasons therefor and the basis for relevant accounting treatment:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

55. Capital reserve

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Capital surplus (share premium)	1,657,703,265.51	-	-	1,657,703,265.51
Other	749,836,046.81	-	-	749,836,046.81
Total	2,407,539,312.32	-	-	2,407,539,312.32

Other notes including those on the changes in the current period and the reasons therefor:
None

56. Treasury stocks

□Applicable √Not applicable

57. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Amount in the current period			Closing balance
		Amount before tax incurred in the current period	Less: income tax	Amount after tax attributable to parent company	
I. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss	80,532,480.19	-92,816,230.12	-23,204,057.53	-69,612,172.59	10,920,307.60
Change in fair value of other equity instruments investment	80,532,480.19	-92,816,230.12	-23,204,057.53	-69,612,172.59	10,920,307.60
II. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit or loss	17,079,278.79	-13,711,440.81	-	-13,711,440.81	3,367,837.98
Other comprehensive income that can be transferred into profit and loss under equity method	4,712,587.90	-	-	-	4,712,587.90
Difference arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements	12,366,690.89	-13,711,440.81	-	-13,711,440.81	-1,344,749.92
Total other comprehensive income	97,611,758.98	-106,527,670.93	-23,204,057.53	-83,323,613.40	14,288,145.58

Other notes, including those on the adjustment of the initially recognized amount of hedged items converted from the effective part of gains or losses from cash flow hedging:

None

58. Special reserves

□Applicable √Not applicable

59. Surplus reserve

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserve	2,417,755,659.36	-	-	2,417,755,659.36
Discretionary surplus reserve	40,195,855.68	-	-	40,195,855.68
Other	11,688,840.91	-	-	11,688,840.91
Total	2,469,640,355.95	-	-	2,469,640,355.95

Notes on surplus reserves, including those on the changes in the current period and the reasons therefor:

None

60. Undistributed profit

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Current period	The previous year
Undistributed profits at the end of the previous reporting period before adjustment	12,486,681,371.95	10,400,490,449.73
Opening undistributed profits after adjustment	12,486,681,371.95	10,400,490,449.73
Plus: net profits attributable to shareholders of the parent company in the current period	1,979,200,210.15	4,203,546,946.97
Less: withdrawal of statutory surplus reserve	-	307,838,089.86
General risk reserve	-	-80,661.29
Common share dividend payable	2,741,779,613.00	1,809,598,596.18
Closing undistributed profits	11,724,101,969.10	12,486,681,371.95

Details of the adjustment of opening undistributed profits:

1. Due to the retrospective adjustment of the Enterprise Accounting Standards and related new regulations, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was 0.
2. Due to changes in accounting policies, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was 0.
3. Due to significant accounting error correction, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was 0.
4. Due to changes in the scope of consolidation caused by the same control, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was 0.
5. The opening undistributed profits affected by other adjustments together amounted to RMB 0.

61. Operating revenue and operating cost

(1) Overview of operating revenue and operating cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period		Amount in the previous period	
	Revenue	Cost of sales	Revenue	Cost of sales
Main business	10,034,491,220.18	7,208,462,908.76	7,457,579,779.36	5,189,148,320.44
Other businesses	247,051,759.78	86,868,536.49	255,219,350.90	90,240,593.63
Total	10,281,542,979.96	7,295,331,445.25	7,712,799,130.26	5,279,388,914.07

(2) Breakdown information of operating revenue and operating costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Classified by type of contract	Total	
	Operating revenue	Operating cost
Types of goods		
Sales of goods	5,450,835,193.97	5,405,557,636.91
The use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation	2,366,902,169.43	545,020,647.38
Lease	328,956,171.41	187,601,413.69
Hotel accommodation and catering services	164,757,344.73	159,012,528.22
Sales of supporting real estate	1,564,789,992.93	844,120,854.11
Classified by business area		
Chinese Mainland	10,192,267,648.55	7,224,661,888.64
Overseas	89,275,331.41	70,669,556.61
Classification by time of good transfer		

Recognizing revenue at a certain point in time	7,165,871,090.39	6,372,865,928.12
Recognizing revenue during a certain period of time	3,115,671,889.57	922,465,517.13
Total	10,281,542,979.96	7,295,331,445.25

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Contract performance obligations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Time for fulfilling performance obligations	Important payment terms	Nature of the goods that the Company promises to transfer	Whether the Company is the main responsible person	The expected refunds to customers borne by the Company	The types of quality assurance provided by the Company and related obligations
Sales of goods	When delivering goods	Advance payment or right to receive payment after delivery of goods	Trade retail goods	Yes	-	No
The use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation	When providing services	Part of the deposit will be collected in advance, and the remaining amount will be collected upon completion of the performance	Shop use right / supporting services for operation	Yes	-	No
Hotel accommodation business	When providing services		Hotel accommodation service	Yes	-	No
Hotel catering business	When providing services	Collection upon completion of performance	Catering services	Yes	-	No
Real estate sales	When delivering goods	Advance receipts or the right to receive payment upon acquisition of control over the relevant real estate	Real estate projects	Yes	-	No
Total	/	/	/	/	-	/

(4) Explanation of allocation to remaining contract performance obligations

□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) Significant contract changes or significant transaction price adjustments

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

The revenue recognized during the current period that was included in the opening carrying amount of contract liabilities amounted to RMB 4,520,971,401.50.

62. Taxes and surcharges

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Urban maintenance and construction tax	8,949,396.83	2,871,213.32
Education surcharge	3,836,048.48	1,230,437.44
Real estate tax	91,295,638.85	66,364,417.31
Land use tax	32,143,207.72	13,807,737.48
Vehicle and vessel use tax	1,200.00	1,680.00
Stamp duty	6,178,349.50	4,385,285.48
Land appreciation tax	102,630,428.09	343,806.24
Local education surcharge	2,557,365.67	820,291.60
Cultural undertaking development fee	734,275.28	446,423.56
Water Resource Tax	3,295.23	-
Total	248,329,205.65	90,271,292.43

Other notes:

None

63. Sales expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Marketing expenses	88,216,498.95	70,012,778.47
Advertising expenses	9,168,068.77	13,816,076.76
Security and insurance expenses	19,485,019.72	12,322,842.69
Water, electricity and fuel expenses	4,640,730.32	4,793,494.29
Depreciation and amortization	1,891,364.17	705,001.90
Other	5,554,089.13	3,291,607.43
Total	128,955,771.06	104,941,801.54

Other notes:

None

64. Administrative expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Employee and uniform expenses	157,043,549.26	131,826,414.59
Depreciation and amortization	34,121,731.37	42,696,628.31
Office expenses	9,551,326.35	8,319,489.00
Intermediary expenses	7,183,777.81	7,637,615.39
Travel expenses	1,999,631.11	3,798,997.56
Start-up fee	-	17,957.01
Other	2,719,838.40	1,912,996.81
Total	212,619,854.30	196,210,098.67

Other notes:

None

65. R&D expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Labor cost	22,411,752.19	8,533,039.14
Technology development fee	4,999,037.18	1,243,375.70
Depreciation and amortization	40,348.58	31,519.88
Other	1,057,684.13	76,756.03
Total	28,508,822.08	9,884,690.75

Other notes:

None

66. Financial expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Interest expenses	37,015,545.13	89,599,320.22
Amortization of discount on short-term commercial papers	178,062.17	1,591,826.10
Less: interest income	40,786,828.04	38,102,947.69
Less: capitalized amount of interest	7,027,814.10	38,634,581.13
Foreign exchange gains or losses	4,323,471.48	941,669.16
Amortization of unrecognized financing expenses	24,192.37	-2,720.35
Other	6,146,688.81	1,760,607.45
Total	-126,682.18	17,153,173.76

Other notes:

None

67. Other income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Classified by nature	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Government subsidies related to income	11,191,521.67	2,565,819.95
Asset-related government grants	2,042,066.84	2,042,066.84
Refund of withheld handling fee of personal income tax	332,936.93	553,627.98
Total	13,566,525.44	5,161,514.77

Other notes:
None

68. Investment income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Income from long-term equity investment calculated with the equity method	104,649,928.01	108,719,697.39
Interest income from debt investment during holding period	1,251,786.16	1,249,433.96
Investment income from disposal of held-for-trading financial assets	6,519,438.68	3,431,649.81
Income acquired from other non-current financial assets during the holding period	14,359,227.35	9,500,000.00
Total	126,780,380.20	122,900,781.16

Other notes:

None

69. Net exposure hedging income

□Applicable √Not applicable

70. Gains from changes in fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Sources of income from changes in fair value	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Other non-current financial assets	-	-251,495.99
Held-for-trading financial assets	166,568,782.58	-
Total	166,568,782.58	-251,495.99

Other notes:

None

71. Credit impairment loss

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Bad debt loss of accounts receivable	-1,781,222.53	-10,101.46
Loss for bad debts of other receivables	57,300.06	37,525.24
Total	-1,723,922.47	27,423.78

Other notes:
None

72. Asset impairment loss

□Applicable √Not applicable

73. Asset disposal income

□Applicable √Not applicable

74. Non-operating income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period	Amount recognized in profit or loss of non-recurring items for the current period
Total gains from the disposal of non-current assets	2,697,604.61	-	2,697,604.61
Including: gain on disposal of fixed assets.	2,697,604.61	-	2,697,604.61
Incomes from liquidated damages	4,385,216.73	3,484,633.02	4,385,216.73
Other	1,357,862.34	1,505,144.13	1,357,862.34
Total	8,440,683.68	4,989,777.15	8,440,683.68

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

75. Non-operating expenditure

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period	Amount recognized in profit or loss of non-recurring items for the current period
Total loss for disposal of non-current assets	104,900.99	8,650.50	104,900.99
Including: loss for disposal of property, plant and equipment	104,900.99	8,650.50	104,900.99
Other	3,784,057.96	34,745.13	3,784,057.96
Total	3,888,958.95	43,395.63	3,888,958.95

Other notes:

None

76. Income tax expense

(1) Table of income tax expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Current income tax expenses	652,070,200.65	439,948,859.51
Deferred income tax expenses	39,709,012.77	10,720,725.20
Total	691,779,213.42	450,669,584.71

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period
Profits before tax	2,677,668,054.28
Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory/applicable tax rate	669,417,013.57
Impact of different tax rates applied by subsidiaries	-10,875,761.57
Effect of adjusting income tax of previous period	8,063,350.82
Effect of non-taxable income	-29,752,288.84
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	956,445.95
Effect of using deductible losses of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in previous period	-2,304,869.32
Effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses of unrecognized deferred income tax assets in the current period	56,275,322.81
Income tax expense	691,779,213.42

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

77. Other comprehensive income

√Applicable □Not applicable

For details, please refer to Note 57. Other comprehensive income

78. Cash flow statement items

(1) **Cash related to operating activities**

Other cash receipts relating to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Deposit and margin received	140,320,422.24	100,093,000.00
Government grants received	21,004,458.60	1,938,543.60
Bank deposit interest income received	4,996,240.19	12,165,222.06
Liquidated damages received	4,385,216.73	-
Bank reserve received	2,376,349.43	4,633,558.46
Restricted monetary funds at the beginning of the period recovered during the current period	458,836.22	-
Global Digital Trade Center rental intention deposit received pending return	-	136,200,000.00
Other	8,553,906.03	2,157,534.06
Total	182,095,429.44	257,187,858.18

Notes on other cash receipts relating to operating activities:

None

Other cash payments relating to operating activities

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Major expenses paid	241,431,971.67	180,925,813.87
Deposit and security paid	109,911,784.74	118,137,600.65
Repair costs and expenses paid	14,359,382.76	13,940,877.55
Payment on behalf of others, or advance payment paid	9,442,394.50	10,943,015.18

Other	3,543,839.98	1,005,926.04
Total	378,689,373.65	324,953,233.29

Notes on other cash payments relating to operating activities:

None

(2) **Cash related to investment activities**

Cash received related to important investment activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Recovery of trading financial asset investments	3,080,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
Recovery of other non-current financial asset investments	14,761,077.53	-
Recovery of long-term equity investments	5,256,302.57	19,023,048.91
Total	3,100,017,380.10	419,023,048.91

Description of cash received related to important investment activities
None

Cash paid related to important investment activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Purchase of trading financial assets	1,400,000,000.00	-
Payment for debt investment	-	48,000,000.00
Payment for other non-current financial asset investments	-	40,000,000.00
Total	1,400,000,000.00	88,000,000.00

Description of cash paid related to important investment activities
None

Other cash receipts relating to investing activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Recovered pending investment refunds	30,494,339.43	5,562,422.74
Recovery of time deposits and accrued interest	1,502,111,301.36	-
Total	1,532,605,640.79	5,562,422.74

Notes on other cash receipts relating to investing activities:

None

Other cash payments relating to investing activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Purchase of time deposits	100,000,000.00	-

Payments paid for investment returns pending confirmation	48,165,000.00	17,036,269.50
Total	148,165,000.00	17,036,269.50

Other cash paid related to investment activities:

None

(3) Cash related to financing activities

Other cash receipts relating to financing activities
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other cash payments relating to financing activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Lease payments paid	10,424,111.08	11,290,804.49
Payments paid for intermediary fees related to listing on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.	18,297,931.17	-
Total	28,722,042.25	11,290,804.49

Other cash paid related to financing activities:

None

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
		Non-cash changes	Cash changes	
Long-term borrowings (including long-term borrowings due within one year)	523,894,006.38	4,591,422.49	213,438,206.22	315,047,222.65
Bonds payable (including bonds payable due within one year)	2,827,850,288.14	28,131,404.63	31,400,000.00	2,824,581,692.77
Lease liabilities (including lease liabilities due within one year)	154,121,996.26	4,667,162.11	12,649,950.98	146,139,207.39
Total	3,505,866,290.78	37,389,989.23	257,488,157.20	3,285,768,122.81

(4) Description of cash flows reported on a net basis

√Applicable □Not applicable

Item	Relevant factual information	Basis for presentation on a net basis	Financial impact
Cash flows related to the purchase of time deposits	The Company presents cash flows related to the purchase of time deposits on a net basis	Cash flows related to the purchase of time deposits in the current period, which are characterized by quick turnover, large amounts, and short durations, better illustrate their impact on the Company's payment and debt repayment abilities when reported on a net basis, aiding in the evaluation of the Company's payment capacity, debt repayment capability, and analysis of future cash flows.	If reported on a gross basis, it will have the following impact on the Company's cash flow statement: an increase of RMB 1,243,000,000.00 in cash received from other investment-related activities and cash paid for other investment-related activities.

(5) **Significant activities and financial impacts that do not involve current cash inflows and outflows but affect the financial condition of the enterprise or may affect the cash flow of the enterprise in the future**

□Applicable √Not applicable

79. Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows

(1) **Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Supplementary information	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
1. Adjustment of net profit to cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profits	1,985,888,840.86	1,697,064,179.57
Plus: provision for impairment of assets	-	-
Credit impairment loss	1,723,922.47	-27,423.78
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets and depreciation of bearer biological assets	280,606,370.42	180,692,037.30
Amortization of right-of-use assets	12,389,261.30	21,879,705.60
Amortization of intangible assets	138,064,347.41	136,817,308.55
Depreciation and amortization of investment real estate	133,940,087.88	115,103,676.24
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	89,053,197.21	70,138,744.80
Loss from fixed assets retirement (gains indicated by “-”)	104,900.99	8,650.50
Loss from changes in fair value (gains indicated by “-”)	-166,568,782.58	251,495.99
Financial expenses (gains indicated by “-”)	-126,682.18	17,153,173.76
Investment loss (gains indicated by “-”)	-126,780,380.20	-122,900,781.16
Decrease in deferred income tax assets (increase indicated by “-”)	-21,682,631.09	-30,660,092.53
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities (decrease indicated by “-”)	38,187,586.33	-1,219,209.24
Decrease in inventory (increase indicated by “-”)	976,585,989.14	-49,536,463.42
Decrease in operating receivables (increase indicated by “-”)	-1,862,106,363.19	-849,399,992.69
Increase in operating payables (decrease indicated by “-”)	-1,608,074,742.71	197,489,477.98
Net cash flow from operating activities	-128,795,077.94	1,382,854,487.47
2. Investment and financing activities that do not involve cash income and payment:		
3. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	2,393,354,291.83	4,678,642,307.94
Less: opening balance of cash	4,284,849,911.50	5,528,368,665.98
Add: closing balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Less: opening balance of cash equivalents	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-1,891,495,619.67	-849,726,358.04

(2) **Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiaries in this period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Net cash from disposal of subsidiaries in this period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	2,393,354,291.83	4,284,849,911.50
In which: cash on hand	71,514.22	116,170.82
Bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	2,386,491,513.66	4,276,017,347.93
Other monetary funds that can be used for payment at any time	6,791,263.95	8,716,392.75
II. Cash equivalents		
Including: bond investments due within three months		
III. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	2,393,354,291.83	4,284,849,911.50
Including:cash and cash equivalents with restricted use by the parent company or its subsidiaries		

(5) Situations where the scope of use is limited but still listed as cash and cash equivalents

□Applicable √Not applicable

(6) Monetary funds that do not belong to cash and cash equivalents

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reason
Time Deposits and Transferable Large-denomination Certificates of Deposit	931,113,094.35	2,505,561,014.60	Not available for withdrawal at any time
Various business deposits	14,140,235.68	13,586,458.90	
Restricted Funds of Yiwu Pay Platform	20,888,955.35	11,979,219.00	
Funds frozen judicially	-	12,613.00	
Total	966,142,285.38	2,531,139,305.50	/

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

80. Notes to items in the statement of changes in owners' equity

Names of “others” items whose closing balances in the previous year are adjusted and the amounts of adjustments:

□Applicable √Not applicable

81. Foreign currency monetary items

(1) Foreign currency monetary items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB Yuan

Item	Closing balance in foreign currency	Exchange rate	Renminbi-equivalent balance at period end
Monetary funds			
In which: USD	9,878,749.54	6.8231	67,404,137.13
EURO	1,251,537.26	7.7630	9,715,735.08
Rwandan Franc	25,410,591.00	0.0046	116,888.72
Dirham	34,714.00	1.8511	64,259.09
Koruna	2,282,896.44	0.3188	727,787.38
Hong Kong Dollar	14,017,042.25	0.8961	12,560,008.95
Accounts receivable			
In which: USD	1,272,782.67	6.8231	8,684,323.44
Koruna	20,877,932.53	0.3188	6,655,884.89
Other receivables			
In which: USD	69,070.80	6.8231	471,276.98
EURO	191,943.14	7.7630	1,490,054.60
Koruna	45,394,208.13	0.3188	14,471,673.55
Hong Kong Dollar	124,884.50	0.8961	111,909.00
Accounts payable			
In which: USD	6,990,241.55	6.8231	47,695,117.12
Other payables			
In which: USD	75,680.51	6.8231	516,375.69
EURO	148,474.77	7.7630	1,152,609.64
Koruna	26,648,852.61	0.3188	8,495,654.21

Other notes:

None

(2) The nature and financial impacts of the lack of exchangeability, the spot exchange rate adopted and its estimation process, as well as the risks faced by the enterprise arising from the lack of exchangeability

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Description of overseas operating entities, for important overseas operating entities, includes the disclosure of principal overseas place of business, functional currency and the basis for selection, and the reason for the change in functional currency.

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Lack of exchangeability between the functional currency of a foreign operation and the entity's presentation currency

□Applicable √Not applicable

82. Lease

(1) As a leasee

√Applicable □Not applicable

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities

□Applicable √Not applicable

Simplified short-term lease or low-value assets leasing expenses
√Applicable □Not applicable

Lease expense for short-term leases applying the simplified approach and recognized in profit or loss amounted to RMB 1,768,979.23.

Lease expense for low-value assets applying the simplified approach and recognized in profit or loss amounted to RMB 997,033.53.

Leaseback transactions and judgment basis
□Applicable √Not applicable

Total cash outflow related to leasing amounted to RMB 12,991,591.62

(2) As a lessor

Operating lease as lessor
□Applicable √Not applicable
Financing lease as lessor
□Applicable √Not applicable
Adjustment table for undiscounted lease receipts and net lease investments
□Applicable √Not applicable
Undiscounted lease receipts for the next five years
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Confirmed gains and losses of financing lease sales as a manufacturer or distributor

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

The leased assets of the Group include houses, buildings, land use rights, and other equipment used in the operating process. The lease term for houses and buildings is usually 2-5 years, and the lease term for land use rights is 10 years.

For right-of-use assets, see Note VII. 25; for lease liabilities, please refer to Note VII. 47.

83. Data resources

√Applicable □Not applicable

Refer to Note VII.26 Intangible Assets.

84. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

VIII. R&D expenditure

1. Listed by nature of expenses

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Labor cost	32,582,434.32	16,869,003.84
Technology development fee	36,469,752.56	3,885,895.45
Depreciation and amortization	932,895.83	217,896.96
Other	1,516,378.25	83,423.39
Total	71,501,460.96	21,056,219.64
Among them: Expensed R&D expenditure	28,508,822.08	9,884,690.75
Capitalized R&D expenditure	42,992,638.88	11,171,528.89

Other notes:
None

2. R&D project development expenditure that meets capitalization criteria

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period		Closing balance
		Internal development expenditure	Recognized as intangible assets	Transfer to profit or loss for the current period	
Chinagoods Platform Development Project	4,093,276.48	41,140,542.84	-	-	45,233,819.32
Kuaijietong Core Payment System	-	173,794.16	-	-	173,794.16
Yiwu Index Project	700,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	850,000.00
Exhibition Data Platform	-	1,528,301.88	1,528,301.88	-	-
Total	4,793,276.48	42,992,638.88	1,528,301.88	-	46,257,613.48

Important capitalized research and development projects
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for impairment of development expenditure
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
None

3. Important outsourced projects under research

□Applicable √Not applicable

IX. Changes in the scope of consolidation

1. Business combinations not under common control

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Business combinations under common control

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Reverse acquisition

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there were any transactions or events that resulted in the loss of control over a subsidiary in this period
□Applicable √Not applicable
Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable
Did the Group dispose of subsidiaries through multiple transactions and lose control in the current period?
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Changes in consolidation scope for other reasons

Changes in the consolidation scope for other reasons (e.g. new establishment of subsidiaries, liquidation of subsidiaries, etc.) and the related information:
√Applicable □Not applicable
1. Expanded combination scope

company name	Equity acquisition method	Equity acquisition time	Contribution amount	Ratio of contribution
Yixin Digital Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Newly established subsidiary	April 2026	-	100.00%

2. Reduced combination scope

company name	Equity disposal mode	Point of equity disposal	Net assets on the disposal date (RMB)	Net profit from the beginning of the period to the date of disposal (RMB).
Ningxia Yiwu China Commodities City Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Cancellation	March 2026	3,257,187.90	-114,478.73

6. Other

√Applicable □Not applicable
As of June 30, 2026, Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd. had not yet made any capital contribution to Yixin Digital Wealth Management Co., Ltd.

X. Equity in other entities

1. Equity in subsidiaries

(1) Composition of the Group

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Name of subsidiary	Main place of business	Registered capital	Place of registration	Business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
Yiwu China Commodities City Import and Export Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Wholesale	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Wholesale	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone Operation and Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Overseas Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Assets Operation and Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Zhejiang Yindu Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu Yandoo Shangtu Catering Co., Ltd	Yiwu, Zhejiang	500.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Big Data Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Software and Information Technology Service Industry	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu Xinlian Technology Service Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Professional technical service industry		51.00	Establishment
Yiwu Shangcheng Gonglian Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	20,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu Shangbo Yuncang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	30,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	5,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	IT	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Equity Investment Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Yiwu China Commodities City Financial Holding Co., Ltd.)	Yiwu, Zhejiang	400,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities	Yiwu, Zhejiang	40,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Multimodal	100.00		Estab

City Logistics and Warehousing Co., Ltd.				transport and transportation agency			lishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Exhibition Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	3,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	98.00	2.00	Establishment
Yiwu Yundailu Data Technology Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	50,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Internet and related services	100.00		Establishment
Zhejiang Huajie Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	50,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Business service	96.40		Incorporation+acquisition
Europe Huajie Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Prague, Czech Republic	CZK1,580.00	Prague, Czech Republic	Business service		96.40	Incorporation+acquisition
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	20,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry	60.00	40.00	Establishment
Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	IT		51.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Advertising Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Advertising		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Credit Investigation Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Service		85.00	Establishment
Yiwu Aiximao Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	500.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Service		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City Internet Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry		100.00	Incorporation+acquisition
Yiwu China Commodities City RMB and Foreign Currency Exchange Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	1,000.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry		100.00	Establishment
Hangzhou Shangbo Nanxing Property Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	40,000.00	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	Real estate	100.00		Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City (Hong Kong) International Trade Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	HKD 1.00	Hong Kong, China	Wholesale		100.00	Establishment
Hong Kong Better Silk Road Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	HKD 10800.00	Hong Kong, China	Service		100.00	Establishment
Huafrica (Kenya) Investment Development Co., Limited	Nairobi, Kenya	KES 3000.00	Nairobi, Kenya	Service		100.00	Establishment
BETTER SILK ROAD FZE	Dubai, UAE	AED 5040.00	Dubai, UAE	Service		100.00	Establishment
BETTER SILK ROAD RWANDA Ltd	Kigali, Rwanda	RWF 27000.00	Kigali, Rwanda	Service		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu Zheqing Trading Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	2,200.00	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Wholesale		100.00	Establishment

Bright Way Tech Development Limited	Tortola Island, British Virgin Islands	USD 0.0005	Tortola Island, British Virgin Islands	Financial industry		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City (Germany) Co., Ltd.	Frankfurt, Germany	EUR 100.00	Frankfurt, Germany	Service		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu China Commodities City (Spain) Co., Ltd.	Madrid, Spain	EUR 20.00	Madrid, Spain	Service		100.00	Establishment
Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	19,000.00	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	IT	100.00		Acquisition
Kuaijietong Payment Service Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	20,000.00	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	IT		100.00	Acquisition
Zhejiang Think Tank Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	10,000.00	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	Service	100.00		Incorporation+acquisition
Xunchi (Hong Kong) Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	HKD 5,000.00	Hong Kong, China	Professional technical service industry		100.00	Establishment
Zhejiang Xunchi Data Services Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	2,000.00	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	Professional technical service industry		100.00	Establishment
Yiwu Digital Trade Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	HKD 1,000.00	Hong Kong, China	Professional technical service industry		100.00	Establishment
Yixin Digital Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	HKD 1,000.00	Hong Kong, China	Professional technical service industry		100.00	Establishment

Explanation for the difference between the shareholding ratio and voting right ratio in a subsidiary:
None

Basis for holding half or less voting rights in but still controlling an investee, and holding more than half of the voting rights in but not controlling an investee:
None

Basis for controlling important structured entities included in the consolidation scope:
None

Basis for determining whether a company is an agent or a principal:
None

Other notes:
None

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Shareholding ratio of minority shareholders (%)	Profits or losses attributable to minority shareholders in the current period	Dividends declared to be distributed to minority shareholders for the current period	Closing balance of non-controlling interest
Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd.	49%	6,646,863.53	-	87,187,562.79

Explanation for the difference between the shareholding ratio and voting right ratio of minority shareholders in a subsidiary:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

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

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Name of subsidiary	Closing balance						Opening 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
Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd.	20,590.95	264.84	20,855.79	3,062.41	-	3,062.41	14,534.60	5,077.11	19,611.71	3,174.83	-	3,174.83

Name of subsidiary	Amount in the current period				Amount in the previous period			
	Operating revenue	Net profits	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities	Operating revenue	Net profits	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities
Zhejiang Yiwugou E-commerce Co., Ltd.	3,530.51	1,356.50	1,356.50	638.64	3,294.44	1,178.91	1,178.91	-3,328.51

Other notes:

None

(4) **Major restrictions on the use of the Group's assets and repayment of the Group's debts:**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Financial or other support provided to structured entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements:**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Transactions in which the owner's equity share of a subsidiary changes while still controlling the subsidiary

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Equity in joint ventures or associates

√Applicable □Not applicable

(1) **Important joint ventures or associates**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name of joint venture or associate	Main place of business	Place of registration	Business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Accounting treatment method of investment in the joint venture or associate
				Direct	Indirect	
Joint venture						
Yiwu Shanglv	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Real estate	49.00		Equity method
Yiwu Huishang Redbud Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry		20.00	Equity method
Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Real estate	49.00		Equity method
Yiwu Chuangcheng Property Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Real estate	24.00		Equity method
Yiwu Guoshen Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Real estate	49.00		Equity method
Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd. [Note 7]	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Wholesale	51.00		Equity method
Associate						
Yiwu Huishang Redbud Equity Investment Co., Ltd. [Note 8]	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Commercial services		10.42	Equity method
Chouzhou Financial Lease	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry	26.00		Equity method
Yiwu Huishang Redbud Phase II Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) [Note 9]	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Leasing and Business Services Service	10.41		Equity method
Yiwu Hongyi Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry		49.98	Equity method
Pujiang Lvgu Property Co., Ltd.	Pujiang, Zhejiang	Pujiang, Zhejiang	Real estate	49.00		Equity method

CCCP	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Real estate	49.00		Equity method
Zhijie Yuangang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Technology promotion and application service industry	23.23		Equity method
Yiwu China Commodities City (Chongqing) Digital Industry Park Co., Ltd.[Note 10]	Chongqing	Chongqing	Service	10.00		Equity method
Botong Chuhai (Yiwu) Industrial Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Financial industry	32.42		Equity method

Explanation for the difference between the shareholding ratio and voting right ratio in a joint venture or associate:
None

Bases for holding less than 20% of the voting rights but having significant influence, or holding 20% or more of the voting rights but not having significant influence:

Note 7: The Company holds more than 50% of the shares in Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd. According to the relevant mechanisms established by the Company's board of directors or similar governing body for making major business decisions, approval must be obtained unanimously by all investors before implementation. The Company does not have substantive control over Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd., thus treating Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd. as a joint venture for accounting purposes.

Note 8: The Company holds 10.42% of the equity in Huishang Redbud (2025: 10.42%), but accounts for it as an associate of the Company. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Huishang Redbud Company is engaged in investment business. Its significant financial and operating decisions primarily involve the selection and management of investment projects, all of which have been fully delegated to the Company's joint venture, Yiwu Huishang Redbud Capital Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Redbud Management Company"). Redbud Management Company conducts the selection and management of investment projects through its Investment Decision Committee. Unless special investment matters require the approval of the board of directors of Huishang Redbud Company, all other significant financial and operating investment decisions shall be executed on behalf of the Company by Redbud Management Company. Therefore, the Company is able to exert significant influence over Huishang Redbud, in which the Company holds a 10.42% stake.

Note 9: The Company holds 10.41% of the equity in Yiwu Huishang Redbud Phase II Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as “Redbud Phase II”) (2025: 10.41%), but accounts for it as an associate of the Company. According to the Company's articles of association, Redbud Phase II engages in investment business, and its important financial and operational decision-making activities involve selecting and managing investment projects. These activities have been fully entrusted to the Company's joint venture, Redbud Management Company. The Redbud Management Company selects and manages investment projects through its investment decision-making committee. Unless it involves special investment matters that require approval by the board of directors of Redbud Phase II, other important financial and operational decision-making investment matters are executed by the Redbud Management Company on behalf of the Company. Therefore, the Company could exert significant influence on Redbud Phase II of which it held 10.41% equity.

Note 10: The Company holds less than 20% of the shares in Yiwu China Commodities City (Chongqing) Digital Industry Park Co., Ltd. According to the relevant mechanism established by the Company's board of directors or similar governing body for making major business decisions, this company has the right to nominate 1 director and can exert significant influence over Yiwu China Commodities City (Chongqing) Digital Intelligence Industrial Park Co., Ltd. Therefore, Yiwu China Commodities City (Chongqing) Digital Intelligence Industrial Park Co., Ltd. is accounted for as an associate.

(2) **Key financial information of important joint ventures**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

	Closing balance/amount in the current period		Opening balance/amount in the previous period	
	Yiwu Shanglv	Guoshen Shangbo	Yiwu Shanglv	Guoshen Shangbo
Current assets	8,720.59	12,838.00	5,247.24	48,176.67
In which: cash and cash equivalents	3,691.05	7,510.20	4,126.87	34,151.76
Non-current assets	125,633.07	9,664.80	127,778.58	1,812.20
Total assets	134,353.66	22,502.80	133,025.82	49,988.87
Current liabilities	15,850.96	558.86	19,774.73	3,004.36
Non-current liabilities	9,546.88	-	9,360.13	-
Total liabilities	25,397.84	558.86	29,134.86	3,004.36
Shareholders' equity attributable to parent company	108,955.82	21,943.94	103,890.97	46,984.51
Share of net assets calculated based on shareholding ratio	53,388.35	10,752.54	50,906.57	23,022.41
Adjustments	-1,397.86	-	-1,397.86	-
--Unrealized profits of internal transactions	-1,397.86	-	-1,397.86	-
Book value of equity investment in joint ventures	51,990.50	10,752.54	49,508.72	23,022.41
Operating revenue	13,914.89	0.18	13,401.88	1,111.52
Financial expenses	185.16	-8.18	210.37	-37.14
Income tax expense	2,219.40	-205.85	1,698.85	0.25
Net profits	5,064.86	-40.56	5,096.55	-1,030.19
Total comprehensive income	5,064.86	-40.56	5,096.55	-1,030.19
Dividends received from joint ventures this year	-	12,250.00	-	72,058.82

Other notes

None

(3) **Main financial information of important associates**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

	Closing balance/amount in the current period					Opening balance/amount in the previous period				
	Chouzhou Financial Lease	Hongyi Fund	CCCP	Pujiang Lvgu	Zhijie Yuangang	Chouzhou Financial Lease	Hongyi Fund	CCCP	Pujiang Lvgu	Zhijie Yuangang
Current assets	2,166,917.09	24,834.36	2,143,599.11	92,731.95	113,623.29	2,081,446.41	20,241.02	2,054,045.80	94,967.77	87,373.29
Non-current assets	19,089.73	148,688.66	165,237.70	102.32	3,762.58	-	150,413.35	104,922.29	75.76	2,959.81
Total assets	2,186,006.82	173,523.02	2,308,836.81	92,834.27	117,385.87	2,081,446.41	170,654.37	2,158,968.09	95,043.53	90,333.10
Current liabilities	1,199,637.20	-	1,535,190.10	7,471.43	53,216.57	1,844,224.56	-	1,345,329.09	9,829.89	34,086.62
Non-current liabilities	720,400.64	-	163,968.43	-	240.73	-	-	203,997.80	-	239.34
Total liabilities	1,920,037.84	-	1,699,158.53	7,471.43	53,457.30	1,844,224.56	-	1,549,326.89	9,829.89	34,325.96
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-3,263.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity attributable to parent company	265,968.98	173,523.02	612,941.39	85,362.84	63,928.57	237,221.85	170,654.37	613,068.54	85,213.64	56,007.14
Share of net assets calculated based on shareholding ratio	69,151.94	86,709.45	300,341.28	41,827.79	14,850.61	61,677.68	85,275.99	300,403.59	41,754.68	13,007.99
Adjustments	-	4,016.84	164.64	-	-	-	4,736.71	164.64	-	2,065.60
--Unrealized profits of internal transactions	-	4,016.84	164.64	-	-	-	4,736.71	164.64	-	2,065.60
Book value of equity investment in joint ventures	69,151.94	90,726.29	300,505.92	41,827.79	14,850.61	61,677.68	90,012.70	300,568.23	41,754.68	15,073.59
Operating revenue	41,838.52	-	246,669.40	1,326.04	92,760.07	39,180.57	-	159,071.25	4,336.90	19,073.02
Net profits	28,747.13	1,427.90	-115.49	149.20	-825.87	25,067.17	214.55	8,429.38	-1,259.41	72.00
Total comprehensive income	28,747.13	1,427.90	-115.49	149.20	-825.87	25,067.17	214.55	8,429.38	-1,259.41	72.00
Dividend on associates received in the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other notes

None

(4) **Summary of financial information of unimportant joint ventures and associates**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

	Closing balance/amount in the current period	Opening balance/amount in the previous period
Joint ventures:		
Total book value of investments	120,597,005.35	122,089,418.33
Total amounts of the following items calculated based on shareholding ratio		
--Net profits	-1,363,241.37	-862,392.99
--Other comprehensive income		
--Total comprehensive income	-1,363,241.37	-862,392.99
Associates:		
Total book value of investments	491,341,358.94	498,503,951.77
Total amounts of the following items calculated based on shareholding ratio		
--Net profits	1,580,292.70	-8,893,520.47
--Other comprehensive income		-25,284.91
--Total comprehensive income	1,580,292.70	-8,918,805.38

Other notes

None

(5) **Explanation of significant limitations on the ability of joint ventures or associates to transfer funds to the Company**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(6) **Excess losses incurred by joint ventures or associates**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(7) **Unconfirmed commitments related to joint venture investments**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(8) **Contingent liabilities relating to investment in joint ventures or associates**

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Important joint operations

□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Equity in structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

Notes on structured entities not included in the consolidated financial statements:

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XI. Government subsidy

1、 Government subsidies recognized by accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period

□Applicable √Not applicable

Reasons for not receiving the expected amount of government subsidies at the expected time point

□Applicable √Not applicable

2、 Liabilities items involving government subsidies

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Financial statement items	Opening balance	Transferred to other income in this period	Closing balance	Related to assets/income
Deferred income	116,223,417.33	2,042,066.84	114,181,350.49	Asset-related
Total	116,223,417.33	2,042,066.84	114,181,350.49	/

3、 Government grant included in profit or loss for the current period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Type	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Asset-related	2,042,066.84	2,565,819.95
Income-related	11,191,521.67	2,042,066.84
Total	13,233,588.51	4,607,886.79

Other notes:

None

XII. Risks associated with financial instruments

1. Risk of financial instruments

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company's goal in risk management is to achieve a balance between risks and benefits, minimize the negative impact of risks on the Company's operating performance, and maximize the interests of shareholders and other equity investors. Based on this risk management objective, the basic strategy of the Company's risk management is to identify and analyze various risks faced by the Company, establish an appropriate risk tolerance bottom line and carry out risk management, and supervise various risks in a timely and reliable manner, and control risks within a limited range.

In its daily operations, the Company faces various risks related to financial instruments, primarily including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. The management has reviewed and approved policies to manage these risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that one party to a financial instrument cannot fulfill its obligations, resulting in financial losses for the other party.

1. Credit Risk Management Practices

(1) Credit Risk Assessment Methods

The Company evaluates, on each balance sheet date, whether the credit risk of related financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition thereof. In determining whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition thereof, the Company takes into account the reasonable and well-grounded information that is accessible without unnecessary extra costs or efforts, including the qualitative and quantitative analyses based on the historical data, external credit risk rating and forward-looking information. The Company compares the risk of financial instruments defaulting on the balance sheet date and the risk of them defaulting on the date of initial recognition based on an individual financial instrument or a group of financial instruments with similar credit risk characteristics to determine the changes in anticipated default risk of the financial instrument(s) within the duration thereof.

If a financial instrument meets one or more of the following quantitative or qualitative criteria, the Company will determine that its credit risk has increased significantly:

1) The main quantitative criterion is that its probability of default within the remaining duration on the balance sheet date rises by a certain margin from that at its initial recognition;

2) Qualitative criteria mainly include significant adverse changes in the debtor's operational or financial conditions, existing or anticipated changes in technological, market, economic, or legal environments that will have a material adverse impact on the debtor's ability to repay the Company, etc.

(2) Definition of Defaulted and Credit-Impaired Assets

When a financial instrument meets one or more of the following conditions, the Company classifies the financial asset as in default, with criteria consistent with the definition of incurred credit impairment:

1) The debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulties;

2) The debtor violates the restrictive terms of the contract applicable to the debtor;

3) The debtor is very likely to go bankrupt or enter into other financial reorganizations;

4) The creditor makes a compromise to the debtor which it would in no case make, based on the economic or contract considerations in connection with the debtor’s financial difficulty;

2. Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The key parameters for measuring expected credit losses include the probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default. The Company has built the models of probability of default, loss given default and default risk exposure based on the quantitative analysis of historical data (e.g. rating of counterparties, form of guarantee and category of collaterals or pledges, form of repayment) and forward-looking information.

3. A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of loss provisions for financial instruments is detailed in Notes VII.4, VII.5, VII.9, VII.13, VII.16, and VII.30 to these financial statements.

4. Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Concentration

The credit risk of the Company mainly comes from monetary funds and receivables. To control the aforementioned risks, the Company has taken the following measures respectively.

(1) Monetary funds

The Company deposits bank balances and other monetary funds in financial institutions with high credit ratings, resulting in relatively low credit risk.

(2) Accounts Receivable

The Company continuously conducts credit assessments for customers engaged in credit-based transactions. Based on the credit assessment results, the Company chooses to conduct transactions with accredited and creditworthy customers and monitors their accounts receivable balances to ensure that the Company is not exposed to significant bad debt risks.

As the Company's accounts receivable risk points are distributed among multiple partners and customers, as of June 30, 2026, 32.30% (December 31, 2025: 31.80%) of the Company's accounts receivable comes from the top five customers, and the Company does not have significant credit concentration risk.

The maximum credit risk exposure assumed by the Company is the carrying value of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of a shortage of funds when the Company performs its obligations to settle by cash or other financial assets. Liquidity risk may arise from the inability to sell financial assets at fair value quickly; or from the counterparty's failure to repay its contractual obligations; or from early-maturity debt; or from the inability to generate expected cash flows.

To control this risk, the Company employs a comprehensive approach by utilizing various financing methods such as bill settlements and bank loans, while appropriately combining long-term and short-term financing to optimize the financing structure, thereby maintaining a balance between financing continuity and flexibility. The Company has obtained credit lines from multiple commercial banks to meet working capital requirements and capital expenditures.

Financial liabilities classified by remaining maturity

June 30, 2026

Item	Amount at the end of the year				
	Book value	Undiscounted contract amount	Within 1 year	1-3 years	Over 3 years
Accounts payable	1,936,920,569.75	1,936,920,569.75	1,936,920,569.75	-	-
Other payables	2,525,408,939.65	2,525,408,939.65	2,525,408,939.65	-	-
Other current liabilities	692,240,469.67	692,240,469.67	692,240,469.67	-	-
Non-current liabilities due within one year	78,543,508.32	115,658,786.83	115,658,786.83	-	-
Long term loan	284,175,043.55	332,660,948.44	-	70,617,597.85	262,043,350.59
Lease liabilities	123,826,782.28	185,159,785.66	-	38,316,974.65	147,357,157.80
Bonds payable	2,799,222,788.66	2,881,340,000.00	-	2,881,340,000.00	-
Total	8,440,338,101.88	8,669,389,500.00	5,270,228,765.90	2,990,274,572.50	408,886,161.60

2025

Item	Amount at the end of the year				
	Book value	Undiscounted contract amount	Within 1 year	1-3 years	Over 3 years
Accounts payable	1,995,926,945.56	1,995,926,945.56	1,995,926,945.56	-	-
Other payables	1,013,981,521.93	1,013,981,521.93	1,013,981,521.93	-	-
Other current liabilities	960,391,048.13	960,391,048.13	960,391,048.13	-	-
Non-current liabilities due within one year	120,988,024.00	158,955,736.63	158,955,736.63	-	-
Long term loan	456,224,418.38	535,489,088.26	10,438,706.59	129,605,279.80	395,445,101.87
Lease liabilities	129,609,121.91	198,478,346.65	-	51,121,188.85	147,357,157.80
Bonds payable	2,799,044,726.49	2,912,740,000.00	-	2,912,740,000.00	-
Total	7,476,165,806.40	7,775,962,687.16	4,139,693,958.84	3,093,466,468.65	542,802,259.67

Market risks

Market risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows may fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risks mainly include interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fixed-rate interest-bearing financial instruments expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk, while floating-rate interest-bearing financial instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company determines the proportion of fixed-rate and floating-rate financial instruments based on market conditions and maintains an appropriate portfolio of financial instruments through regular reviews and monitoring. The interest rate risk on cash flows faced by the Company is mainly related to the bank loans with floating interest rates that the Company bears.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company has bank borrowings at floating interest rates amounting to RMB 314,834,963.03 (December 31, 2025: RMB 523,518,963.03). Under the assumption that other variables remain unchanged, a change of 50 basis points in interest rates will not have a significant impact on the Company's total profit and shareholders' equity.

Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk that the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The exchange rate fluctuation risks faced by the Company are mainly related to the Company's foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities. For foreign currency assets and liabilities, if short-term imbalances occur, the Company will buy or sell foreign currencies at market exchange rates when necessary to maintain net risk exposure at an acceptable level.

For details of the Company's foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the period, please refer to Note VII. 81 Foreign Currency Monetary Items in the notes to these financial statements.

2. Hedging

(1) The Company conducts hedging business for risk management

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) The Company conducts eligible hedging business and applies hedging accounting

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) The Company conducts hedging business for risk management and expects to achieve risk management goals, but has not applied hedging accounting

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Financial asset transfer

(1) Classification of transfer methods

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Financial assets derecognized due to transfer

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Transferred financial assets in which the Group continued to be involved

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

XIII. Disclosure of fair value

1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing fair value			
	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
I. Continuous fair value measurement				
(I) Trading financial assets			2,150,168,093.52	2,150,168,093.52
1. Financial assets that are measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the current profit and loss			2,050,168,093.52	2,050,168,093.52
(2) Investment in equity instruments			2,050,168,093.52	2,050,168,093.52
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
3. Structured deposits			100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
(III) Other equity instrument investments	568,185,841.14			568,185,841.14
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	568,185,841.14		2,150,168,093.52	2,718,353,934.66

2. Basis for determining the market prices of the items continuously and non-continuously measured at Level 1 fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Level 1 fair value measurement of trading financial assets held by the Company consists of stocks traded in active markets. The Company determines their fair value based on quoted prices in active markets.

3. Valuation techniques and qualitative and quantitative information of important parameters for the items continuously and non-continuously measured at Level 2 fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company’s Level 2 fair value–measured trading financial assets consist of bank wealth management products. The Company determines the fair value of wealth management products based on the net asset value announced on their year-end valuation date.

4. Valuation techniques and qualitative and quantitative information of important parameters for the items continuously and non-continuously measured at Level 3 fair value

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company’s Level 3 fair value–measured trading financial assets consist of equity instruments of listed companies subject to lock-up periods and structured deposits. For equity instruments of listed companies subject to lock-up restrictions, the Company determines their fair value by applying a liquidity discount—calculated as a percentage reflecting illiquidity during the lock-up period—to their active-market quotations. For structured deposits, the Company determines their fair value by estimating future cash flows using expected rates of return and discounting them accordingly.

The other equity instrument investments measured at fair value under Level 3 held by the Company are equity interests in non-listed companies. For non-listed equity instrument investments, the Company comprehensively considers and applies methods such as the market approach and discounted cash flow to estimate fair value. For investees whose operating environment, business conditions, and financial position have not undergone significant changes, the Company measures fair value using the investment cost as a reasonable estimate.

5. Adjustment information between the opening book value and closing book value, and the sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters for items continuously measured at Level 3 fair value

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. For items continuously measured at fair value, if there is conversion between different levels in the current period, the reasons for the conversion and the policy for determining the time of conversion

□Applicable √Not applicable

7. Changes in valuation techniques in the current period and reasons for changes

□Applicable √Not applicable

8. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

□Applicable √Not applicable

9. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XIV. Related parties and related transactions

1. Parent company of the Company

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Name of parent company	Place of registration	Business	Registered capital	Shareholding ratio in the Company (%)	Voting right ratio in the Company (%)
Yiwu China Commodities City Holdings Limited	Yiwu, Zhejiang	Asset management	100,000.00	56.37	56.37

Notes on the parent company of the Company

None

The ultimate controlling party of this enterprise is the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Office of Yiwu Municipal People's Government.

Other notes:

None

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

For details of the Company’s subsidiaries, please refer to the Notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note X. 1. Equity in Subsidiaries

3. Joint ventures and associates of the Company

For details of the Company’s important joint ventures or associates, please refer to the Notes

√Applicable □Not applicable

Please refer to Note X. 3 Equity in Joint Ventures or Associates

Other joint ventures or associates that have related-party transactions with the Company in the current period or had related-party transactions with the Company in the prior year which resulted in an outstanding amount are as follows.

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of joint venture or associate	Relationship with the Company
Yiwu Shanglv	Joint venture
Yiwu China Commodities City Creative Design and Development Services Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Yiwu Guoshen Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Yemai Data Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
Yiwu Meipinshu Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Associate
JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO	Associate
Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
CCCP	Associate
Hangzhou MicroAnts Co., Ltd.	Associate
Huishang Zijing	Associate
Zhijie Yuangang	Associate
Yiwu Heimahui Enterprise Service Co., Ltd.	Associate
Zhejiang YXE Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Associate

Other notes
□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Other related parties

√Applicable □Not applicable

Name of other related party	Relationship with the Company
MDG	Controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Yiwu Market Development Service Center Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Yourworld International Conference Center Company of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	Branch of Controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Zhejiang Xingfuhu Sports Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Yiwu Agriculture Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Yiwu Security Service Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
Zhejiang Yiwu Baixian Wanpin Agricultural Assistance Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of controlling shareholder of the Company's largest shareholder
CCCP	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
Shangbo Yungu	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
CCC Property Service	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
Yiwu Jinlong Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
Yiwu Jinhong Shangbo Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
Yiwu Shangbo Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Enterprises controlled by the largest shareholder
Yiwu Gongchen Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	A subsidiary of a joint venture of the Company
Yiwu Chengzhen Property Co., Ltd.	A subsidiary of a joint venture of the Company
Yisha Chengdu International Trade City Co., Ltd.	Minority shareholder of major subsidiaries

Other notes
None

5. Related transactions

(1) Related transactions for purchasing and selling commodities, providing and receiving labor services

Purchasing goods/accepting service

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Related party	Contents of related-party transaction	Amount in the current period	Approved transaction amount (if applicable)	Whether the transaction limit is exceeded (if applicable)	Amount in the previous period
CCC Property Service	Property service fee and greening maintenance fee	185,665,835.48	NA	NA	112,328,185.22
Shangbo Yungu	Construction fee	8,229,180.21	NA	NA	4,576,200.00
Yiwu Security Service Co., Ltd.	Security service fee	6,914,204.49	NA	NA	8,752,841.39
Zhijie Yuangang	Service fees	3,011,908.43	NA	NA	-
Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	Platform operation and maintenance fees	1,320,754.72	NA	NA	1,320,754.72
Zhejiang Yemai Data Technology Co., Ltd.	Procurement and system development fees	1,035,309.44	NA	NA	1,592.92
Yiwu China Commodities City Creative Design and Development Services Co., Ltd.	Design fee	574,280.00	NA	NA	560,673.27
Yourworld International Conference Center Company of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	Procurement and meeting affair expenses	119,842.22	NA	NA	1,620.00
Yiwu Shangdu International Travel Agency Co., Ltd.	Event Organization Fee	38,400.00	NA	NA	79,200.00

Selling goods/rendering services

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Related party	Contents of related-party transaction	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Zhijie Yuangang	Warehousing cost	4,830,218.08	-
Yiwu Shanglv	Product sales	446,726.17	-
CCC Property Service	Product sales and system development	179,355.48	328,877.36
Yourworld International Conference Center Company of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	Product sales and washing fees	156,391.89	1,877,848.97
Yiwu Meipinshu Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Product sales	88,495.58	-
CCCP	Information service fee	18,867.92	20,000.00
Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	Advertising production costs	-	5,158.49
Zhejiang Xingfuhu Sports Development Co., Ltd.	Laundering fees	-	1,530.20

Notes on related-party transactions of purchasing and selling goods and rendering and accepting service

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Entrustment/contracting from and to related parties

Entrustment/contracting to the Company:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name of consignor/employer	Name of consignee/contractor	Type of entrusted/contracted assets	Starting date of entrustment /contracting	Ending date of entrustment /contracting	Pricing of entrustment income/contracting income	Entrustment income/contracting income recognized in the current period
MDG	The Company	Entrustment of other assets	2025-02-01	2030-01-31	Negotiated price	650,630.85

Notes on entrustment/contracting from related parties

√Applicable □Not applicable

According to the management contract signed with the Market Development Group for the Yiwu Yourworld International Conference Center, the Company is entrusted to manage the Yourworld International Conference Center Hotel located at No. 100 Xingfuhu Road, Yiwu City. The hotel management fee received by the Company during this reporting period amounted to RMB 650,630.85 (January to June 2025: RMB 371,726.38).

Entrustment/contracting from the Company:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Notes on related-party management/contracting

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Related leasing**

The Company as the lessor:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Name of lessee	Type of leased asset	Rental income recognized in the current period	Rental income recognized in the previous period
CCCP	Office space	367,373.40	367,373.34
Yiwu Market Development Service Center Co., Ltd.	Parking lot	297,960.54	308,009.66
CCC Property Service	Office space	240,671.58	469,929.36
Zhijie Yuangang	Office space	145,303.36	523,239.45
Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	Office space	108,509.64	108,509.64
Yiwu Shanglv	Warehouse and parking lot	-	191,131.49
Yiwu Meipinshu Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Office space	-	107,716.98
Yiwu Huishang Micro-finance Co., Ltd.	Auxiliary buildings	-	78,360.00

The Company as the lessee

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

lessor name	Type of leased asset	Amount in the current period		Amount in the previous period	
		Simplified treatment of rental expenses for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (if applicable)	Rent paid	Simplified treatment of rental expenses for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (if applicable)	Rent paid
CCCH	Warehouses	-	-	7,512,968.82	-

Notes on related-party lease

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Related guarantees**

The Company as the guarantor
□Applicable √Not applicable

The Company as the guaranteed party
□Applicable √Not applicable

Notes on related-party guarantees
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Related-party fund lending**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Related party	Amount	Starting date	Maturity date	Description of transaction
Borrowings				
Yiwu Chengzhen Property Co., Ltd.	20,182,421.25	Jan 18, 2022		In 2022, the Group allocated surplus funds of RMB 20,182,421.25 from Yiwu Chengzhen Real Estate Co., Ltd., with an allocation proportionate to shareholding and an annual interest rate of 0%. According to the supplementary agreement for this period, the borrowed funds were transferred to its parent company, Yiwu Chuangcheng Real Estate Co., Ltd.
Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	53,717,292.23	2022-06-30		In 2022, the Group received a pre-dividend payment of RMB 53,717,292.23 from Rongshang Property. As of June 30, 2026, RMB 48,165,000.00 has been repaid, and the remaining repayment date will be determined according to the funding needs of Rongshang Property 's projects.

Related party	Amount	Starting date	Maturity date	Description of transaction
Lending to				
JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO	63,465,484.42	2020-3-9		In 2020, the Group provided JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO financial assistance totaling RMB 63,465,484.42; in 2021, the Group provided it with financial assistance totaling RMB 109,636,517.09; in 2022, the Group provided it with financial assistance totaling RMB 41,772,885.00, all at an annual interest rate of 6-month average EIBOR plus 5%. The repayment term of the financial assistance would be determined based on the progress of the project.
JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO	109,636,517.09	Mar 31, 2021		
JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO	41,772,885.00	May 12, 2022		

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

□Applicable √Not applicable

(7) **Compensation for key officers**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB 10,000

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Compensation for key officers	689.45	717.34

(8) **Other related transactions**

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Unsettled items such as accounts receivable and related party payable

(1) **Receivable items**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
Accounts receivable	Yiwu Meipinshu Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	4,815,325.23	24,432.96	4,915,325.23	18,678.24
Accounts receivable	Yiwu Shangdu International Travel Agency Co., Ltd.	696,000.00	3,531.50	-	-
Accounts receivable	Yourworld International Conference Center Company of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	324,507.17	1,646.55	189,862.89	721.48
Accounts receivable	Zhejiang Yiwu Liming Lake Training Service Co., Ltd.	49,145.35	249.36	-	-
Accounts receivable	Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	546.80	2.77	151.20	0.57
Accounts receivable	Yiwu Shanglv	-	-	19,580.89	74.41
Total		5,885,524.55	29,863.14	5,124,920.21	19,474.70
Advance payments	Shangbo Yungu	2,407,154.73	-	5,040,543.41	-
Advance payments	CCC Property Service	-	-	73,676.50	-
Total		2,407,154.73	-	5,114,219.91	-
Other receivables	MDG	1,014,449.83	-	363,907.92	-
Other receivables	Yiwu Shanglv	2,405.67	-	2,405.67	-
Other receivables	CCC Property Service	-	-	58,369.35	-
Other receivables	Yiwu Market Development Service Center Co., Ltd.	-	-	43,170.40	-
Other receivables	Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-
Other receivables	Yiwu Security Service Co., Ltd.	19,800.00	-	19,800.00	-
Other receivables	Zhejiang Xingfuhu Sports Development Co., Ltd.	-	-	417.30	-
Total		1,061,655.50	-	513,070.64	-

Item	Related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Bad debt provision	Book balance	Bad debt provision
Long-term receivables	JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE TRADER MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION FZCO	260,489,038.85	-	255,266,032.72	-
Total		260,489,038.85	-	255,266,032.72	-

(2) **Payable items**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Related party	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Accounts payable	CCC Property Service	1,121,519.80	2,410.77
Accounts payable	Zhijie Yuangang	991,630.69	-
Accounts payable	Shangbo Yungu	879,725.81	2,104,411.81
Accounts payable	Zhejiang Yemai Data Technology Co., Ltd.	246,128.45	223,228.45
Accounts payable	Yiwu Security Service Co., Ltd.	76,183.49	495,800.00
Accounts payable	Zhejiang Yiwu Baixian Wanpin Agricultural Assistance Supply Chain Co., Ltd.	6,651.40	16,152.77
Accounts payable	Yiwu China Commodities City Creative Design and Development Services Co., Ltd.	-	764,910.89
Accounts payable	Zhejiang YXE Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	-	5,755.50
Accounts payable	Yiwu Agriculture Development Co., Ltd.	-	307.00
Total		3,321,839.64	3,612,977.19
Advance from customers	CCCP	329,641.51	824,103.79
Advance from customers	CCC Property Service	317,335.50	-
Advance from customers	Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	50,539.92	202,153.56
Advance from customers	Zhijie Yuangang	37,015.97	142,536.99
Total		734,532.90	1,168,794.34
Contract liabilities	CCC Property Service	69,188.08	83,706.57
Contract liabilities	Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	56,983.83	43,353.25
Contract liabilities	Yiwu Huishang Micro-finance Co., Ltd.	47,169.81	-
Total		173,341.72	127,059.82
Other payables	Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	5,552,292.23	53,717,292.23
Other payables	Zhijie Yuangang	2,750,000.00	2,900,000.00
Other payables	CCCP	240,000.00	240,000.00
Other	Yiwu Heimahui Enterprise Service Co., Ltd.	111,080.00	111,080.00

Item	Related party	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
payables			
Other payables	Yiwu Meipinshu Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	57,000.00	57,000.00
Other payables	Yourworld International Conference Center Company of Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	51,008.00	50,900.00
Other payables	Yiwu Digital Port Technology Co., Ltd.	32,000.00	32,000.00
Other payables	Hangzhou MicroAnts Co., Ltd.	11,080.00	11,080.00
Other payables	Zhejiang Yemai Data Technology Co., Ltd.	6,790.00	6,790.00
Other payables	CCC Property Service	3,500.00	6,220.22
Other payables	Yiwu Chengzhen Property Co., Ltd.	-	20,182,421.25
Total		8,814,750.23	77,314,783.70

(3) **Other projects**

□Applicable √Not applicable

7. Related-party commitments

□Applicable √Not applicable

8. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XV. Share-based payment

1. Various equity instruments

(1) **Details**

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Stock options or other equity instruments issued to the public as of the end of the period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Share-based payments settled in equity

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Share-based payments settled in cash

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Share-based payment expenses in this period

□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Modification and termination of share-based payment

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XVI. Commitments and contingencies

1. Important commitments

√Applicable □Not applicable

Important external commitments, nature and amount thereof as of the balance sheet dates

Unit: RMB Yuan

Capital commitments	June 30, 2026	2025
Signed but not paid	1,055,000,016.09	1,512,446,398.43

(1) Capital Commitment for the Project Located South of the 5th District Market in Futian Subdistrict, Yiwu City

On April 30, 2026, the Company participated in the land listing auction organized by the Yiwu Bureau of Natural Resources and Planning, and successfully won the right to use the state-owned construction land for the plot located on the northeast side of the intersection of Shangcheng Avenue and Shangbo Road, Futian Sub-district, Yiwu City, at a transaction price of RMB 413 million. According to the resolution passed at the fifth meeting of the 10th board of directors held on April 28, 2026, the estimated total investment for the project is RMB 1.76 billion, of which the land cost is RMB 426 million (including deed tax). Funding sources consist of the Company's own funds and certain bank loans. As of June 30, 2026, the Company has paid related land payments of RMB 206.5 million.

(2) Investment Commitment to Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund

In 2017, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Yiwu China Commodities City Equity Investment Co., Ltd. ("CCCEI") and Shanghai Fuxing Industry Group Co., Ltd. ("Fuxing Group") jointly established an industry fund Yiwu China Commodities City Fuxing Investment Center (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as the "FOF"). The FOF as a limited partner invested in 12 sub-funds including Yiwu Shangfu Chuangzhi Investment Center (Limited Partnership) ("Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund"). CCCEI has committed a capital contribution of RMB 998.00 million as a limited partner in the FOF, accounting for 49.9% of the total committed capital, with a paid-in capital of RMB 102.92 million and an unfunded commitment of RMB 895.08 million, with no contribution deadline. CCCEI also contributed RMB 9.8 million, 49% of total shares, to jointly establish Yiwu China Commodities City Investment Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "CCCIM"). CCCIM acts as the general partner of the above-mentioned FOF and sub-funds. Fuxing made a capital contribution of 51% to and had control over CCCIM.

The Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund has raised a total of RMB 823.36 million. As a limited partner, the FOF has committed and paid in RMB 205.84 million (including the aforementioned RMB 102.92 million paid in by CCCEI, with the remaining portion contributed by Fuxing Group, another limited partner of the FOF). In addition, CCCEI has separately committed and paid in RMB 617.51 million as a limited partner in the Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund. All of the aforementioned contributions have been fully paid. Other than the above, neither the Group nor CCCEI has participated in the investments of other subsidiary funds under the FOF. Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund subsequently subscribed to the increased registered capital of Hubei Asset Management Co., Ltd. for RMB 820.54 million, holding 22.6667% of its equity. In 2019, 9 out of the 12 sub-funds mentioned above were cancelled.

In 2018, during the follow-up management process CCCEI learned that Fuxing and its actual controller Zhu Yidong were suspected of criminal activities. The 22.667% equity held in Hubei Asset Management Co., Ltd. by Shangfu Chuangzhi Fund was frozen by the Second Intermediate People's Court of Shanghai due to the funding source including contributions from Fuxing Group. As of the date of approval for the financial statements, the relevant equity was still frozen.

As of the date when the financial statements were approved for release, the Group has not received any contribution notices other than the already contributed portions mentioned above, or any litigation notices involving the Group, CCCEI, the FOF, and the sub-funds.

(3) Other Investment Commitments

As of June 30, 2026, the Group had other investment commitments totaling RMB 382.8028 million (December 31, 2025: RMB 336.7670 million).

2. Contingencies

(1) Important contingencies on the balance sheet date

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB Yuan

Item	June 30, 2026	2025
Contingent liabilities resulting from the guarantee provided externally	4,086,827.78	4,195,330.16

According to relevant regulations, the Group is required to provide mortgage loan guarantees to the bank for the sale of commercial housing before the purchaser of the housing has completed the formalities for obtaining the property ownership certificate. The outstanding guarantee amount as of June 30, 2026 was RMB 4,086,827.78 (December 31, 2025: RMB 4,195,330.16). Those guarantees would be released after the issuance of the property ownership certificates and are thus little likely to incur losses. Therefore, the management believed that it was not necessary to make provision for the guarantees.

(2) The Company should also provide an explanation if there are no important or contingent matters that need to be disclosed:

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XVII. Matters after the balance sheet date

1. Important non-adjustment events

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Profit distribution

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Profits or dividends to be distributed	548,355,922.60
Profits or dividends announced through deliberation and approval	548,355,922.60

3. Sales return

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Other events after the balance sheet date

□Applicable √Not applicable

XVIII. Other important matters

1. Correction of previous accounting errors

(1) Retrospective restatement

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Prospective application

□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Significant debt restructuring

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Exchange of assets

(1) Non-monetary asset exchange

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Exchange of other assets

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Pension plan

□Applicable √Not applicable

5. Termination of operations

□Applicable √Not applicable

6. Information of divisions

(1) Determination basis and accounting policy of reporting divisions

√Applicable □Not applicable

The Company determines its reporting segments based on internal organizational structure, management requirements, internal reporting systems, and other relevant factors, with the business segments serving as the foundation for the determination of reporting segments. Performance evaluations are conducted separately for market operation services, trade service business, supporting service business, merchandise sales segment, and supporting real estate business. Assets and liabilities that are jointly used by various segments shall be allocated among the different segments according to their scale proportions.

(2) Financial information of reporting divisions

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB million

Item	Market operation	Complementary real estate	Trade services	Supporting services	Product sales	Set-offs among divisions	Total
Revenue from external transactions	2,578.52	1,556.29	378.75	317.14	5,450.84		10,281.54
Among which: Revenue generated from contracts with customers	2,407.17	1,556.29	221.16	317.14	5,450.84		9,952.60
Revenue from inter-division transactions	30.03	8.50	51.86	52.28	0.09	142.76	-
Profits before tax	1,717.66	580.90	374.56	1.57	2.98		2,677.67
Total assets	55,467.20	1,465.54	8,280.24	1,714.36	4,571.42	28,319.44	43,179.32
Total liabilities	32,889.66	427.31	2,629.84	1,435.37	4,409.21	20,801.50	20,989.89
Capital expenditures	3,576.36	33.72	85.43	26.70	0.79		3,723.00
Long-term equity investment in joint ventures and associates	95.49	-	9.02	-	0.14		104.65

(3) If the Company does not have reporting divisions or is unable to disclose the total assets and total liabilities of each division, please explain

□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

7. Other important transactions and events that have influence on investors' decisions

□Applicable √Not applicable

8. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XIX. Notes to Main Items in the Financial Statements of the Parent Company

1. Accounts receivable

(1) Disclosure based on account age

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Account age	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within one year (including one year)	6,733,960.85	7,138,901.32
Of which: within one year	6,733,960.85	7,138,901.32
2 to 3 years	1,650.46	56,211.60
Over 3 years	1,423,112.54	1,474,184.11
Total	8,158,723.85	8,669,297.03

(2) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value	Book balance		Bad debt provision		Book value
	Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Provision ratio (%)		Amount	Proportion (%)	Amount	Provision ratio (%)	
Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made by group	8,158,723.85	100.00	1,810,479.27	22.19	6,348,244.58	8,669,297.03	100.00	1,555,038.65	17.94	7,114,258.38
Among them:										
Provision for bad debts based on the combination of credit risk characteristics	8,158,723.85	100.00	1,810,479.27	22.19	6,348,244.58	8,669,297.03	100.00	1,555,038.65	17.94	7,114,258.38
Total	8,158,723.85	/	1,810,479.27	/	6,348,244.58	8,669,297.03	/	1,555,038.65	/	7,114,258.38

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:

□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:

√Applicable □Not applicable

Combined provision items: combined provision for bad debts based on credit risk characteristics

Unit: RMB

Name	Closing balance		
	Book balance	Bad debt provision	Provision ratio (%)
Provision for bad debts based on the combination of credit risk characteristics	8,158,723.85	1,810,479.27	22.19
Total	8,158,723.85	1,810,479.27	22.19

Description of combined provision for bad debts:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit loss in the coming 12 months	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has not been impaired)	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has been impaired)	
Balance on January 1, 2026	1,555,038.65			1,555,038.65
Movements for the current period				
Provision made in the current period	255,440.62			255,440.62
Balance on June 30, 2026	1,810,479.27			1,810,479.27

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Explanation of significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provisions in this period:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Provisions for bad debts**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change during the current period		Closing balance
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	
Bad debt provision for accounts receivable	1,555,038.65	255,440.62	-	1,810,479.27
Total	1,555,038.65	255,440.62	-	1,810,479.27

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
None

(4) **Accounts receivable actually written off during the current period**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Information of write-off of important accounts receivable
□Applicable √Not applicable
Description of accounts receivable written off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) Five debtors with the highest closing balances of accounts receivable and contract assets

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Debtor	Closing balance of accounts receivable	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Proportion in the total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Zhejiang Zheli Football Industry Development Co., Ltd.	508,942.30	-	508,942.30	6.24	29,241.82
Shenzhen Sanhang General Aviation Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	-	500,000.00	6.13	28,728.03
Yiwu Aoxiang Stationery Co., Ltd.	388,354.00	-	388,354.00	4.76	22,313.29
Zhejiang Chouzhou Professional Basketball Club Co., Ltd.	385,330.00	-	385,330.00	4.72	22,139.54
Yiwu Fusheng Cultural Communication Co., Ltd.	300,908.00	-	300,908.00	3.69	17,288.99
Total	2,083,534.30	-	2,083,534.30	25.54	119,711.67

Other notes
None

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Other receivables

Presentation of items

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Other receivables	72,918,986.21	68,315,773.58
Total	72,918,986.21	68,315,773.58

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Interest receivable

(1) Classification of interest receivable

□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) Significant overdue interest

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method

□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(6) **Interest receivable actually written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Important interest receivable written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Dividend receivable

(1) **Dividend receivable**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(2) **Important dividend receivable with an account age longer than 1 year**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) **Categorized disclosure based on the bad debt provision method**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Accounts receivable for which bad debt provision is made individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable individually:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Explanation for making bad debt provision for accounts receivable by group:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses**
□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) **Provisions for bad debts**
□Applicable √Not applicable

In which the recovered or reversed amount is important:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
None

(6) **Dividends receivable actually written off in this period**
□Applicable √Not applicable

Important dividend receivables written off among them
□Applicable √Not applicable
Explanation of writing-off:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other receivables

(1) **Disclosure based on account age**
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Account age	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within one year (including one year)	72,198,415.20	66,786,891.36
Of which: within one year	72,198,415.20	66,786,891.36
1 to 2 years	522,380.00	1,226,187.89
2 to 3 years	74,828.00	294,644.93
Over 3 years	167,045.31	51,731.70
Bad debt provision for other receivables	-43,682.30	-43,682.30
Total	72,918,986.21	68,315,773.58

(2) **Classification based on the nature of accounts**
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Nature of receivable	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Withholdings, deposit and margin	72,660,068.51	67,830,332.88
Reserve	302,600.00	529,123.00
Total	72,962,668.51	68,359,455.88

(3) **Bad debt provision**
√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Bad debt provision	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit loss in the coming 12 months	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has not been impaired)	Expected credit loss in the entire duration (credit has been impaired)	

Balance on January 1, 2026	43,682.30			43,682.30
Movements for the current period				
Provision made in the current period	-			-
Balance on June 30, 2026	43,682.30			43,682.30

Classification basis and bad debt provision ratio for each stage
None

Significant changes in the book balance of other receivables with changes in loss provisions:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Basis for the bad debt provision made in the current period and for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(4) **Provisions for bad debts**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Amount of change during the current period		Closing balance
		Provision	Recovery or reversal	
Bad debt provision for other receivables	43,682.30	-	-	43,682.30
Total	43,682.30	-	-	43,682.30

Among them, important recovered or reversed amounts:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
None

(5) **Other receivables actually written off during the current period**

□Applicable √Not applicable
Of which, important write-offs of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not applicable

Notes on the write-off of other receivables:
□Applicable √Not applicable

(6) Other receivables from the five debtors with highest closing balance

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Debtor	Closing balance	Weight in the total closing balance of other receivables (%)	Nature of receivable	Account age	Closing balance of bad debt provision
Yiwu China Commodities City Information Technology Co., Ltd.	20,448,075.59	28.03	Withholdings, deposit and margin	Within 1 year	-
Jiangdong Sub-district Office, Yiwu City	2,831,845.00	3.88		Within 1 year	-
Yiwu Market Development Group Co., Ltd.	991,949.83	1.36		Within 1 year	-
Yiwu Power Transmission and Transformation Engineering Co., Ltd.	926,910.00	1.27		Within 1 year	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Advertising Co., Ltd.	752,608.08	1.03		Within 1 year	-
Total	25,951,388.50	35.57	/	/	-

(7) Reported as other receivables due to centralized fund management

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

3. Long-term equity investment

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value	Book balance	Impairment provision	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	5,411,705,076.36	-	5,411,705,076.36	5,046,275,076.36	-	5,046,275,076.36
Investment in associates and joint ventures	5,341,654,368.40	-	5,341,654,368.40	5,377,467,541.26	-	5,377,467,541.26
Total	10,753,359,444.76	-	10,753,359,444.76	10,423,742,617.62	-	10,423,742,617.62

(1) **Investment in subsidiaries**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Investee	Opening balance (book value).	Opening balance of impairment provision	Change in the current period	Closing balance (book value)	Closing balance of impairment provisions
			Additional investment		
Yiwu China Commodities City Equity Investment Co., Ltd.	2,239,875,113.66	-	-	2,239,875,113.66	-
Yiwu Shangbo Yuncang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	500,000,000.00	-	-	500,000,000.00	-
Zhejiang Xunchi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	444,552,181.40	-	-	444,552,181.40	-
Yiwu Shangcheng Gonglian Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	200,000,000.00	-	-	200,000,000.00	-
Zhejiang China Commodities City Group Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	120,228,576.29	-	-	120,228,576.29	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Big Data Co., Ltd.	106,073,169.94	-	-	106,073,169.94	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Import and Export Co., Ltd.	102,682,623.42	-	-	102,682,623.42	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Logistics and Warehousing Co., Ltd.	402,791,028.68	-	-	402,791,028.68	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Overseas Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	102,070,785.49	-	-	102,070,785.49	-

Yiwu China Commodities City Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	102,004,023.69	-	-	102,004,023.69	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Tourism Development Co., Ltd.	101,336,968.55	-	-	101,336,968.55	-
Zhejiang Huajie Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	118,114,109.26	-	1,600,000.00	119,714,109.26	-
Yiwu Comprehensive Bonded Zone Operation and Management Co., Ltd.	60,972,389.75	-	-	60,972,389.75	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Information Technology Co., Ltd.	51,161,932.29	-	-	51,161,932.29	-
Hangzhou Shangbo Nanxing Property Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00	-	350,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Exhibition Co., Ltd.	21,306,906.66	-	-	21,306,906.66	-
Zhejiang Yindu Hotel Management Co., Ltd.	16,023,261.89	-	-	16,023,261.89	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Assets Operation and Management Co., Ltd.	12,296,220.02	-	-	12,296,220.02	-
Yiwu China Commodities City Research Institute Co., Ltd.	11,908,026.08	-	-	11,908,026.08	-
Yiwu Yundailu Data Technology Co., Ltd.	277,300,000.00	-	12,000,000.00	289,300,000.00	-
Zhejiang Think Tank Co., Ltd.	5,577,759.29	-	1,830,000.00	7,407,759.29	-
Total	5,046,275,076.36	-	365,430,000.00	5,411,705,076.36	-

(2) **Investment in associates and joint ventures**

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Investment Unit	Opening balance (Book value)	Opening balance of impairment provisions	Change in the current period			Closing balance (Book value)	Closing balance of impairment provision
			Decrease in investment	Investment gains or losses recognized with the equity method	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits		
1. Joint ventures							
Yiwu Shanglv	495,087,165.08		-	24,817,793.64	-	519,904,958.72	
Yiwu Rongshang Property Co., Ltd.	65,642,099.07		-	-	-	65,642,099.07	

Investment Unit	Opening balance (Book value)	Opening balance of impairment provisions	Change in the current period			Closing balance (Book value)	Closing balance of impairment provision
			Decrease in investment	Investment gains or losses recognized with the equity method	Declared distribution of cash dividends or profits		
Yiwu Chuangcheng Property Co., Ltd.	22,432,434.56		-	686,036.15	-	23,118,470.71	
Yiwu Guoshen Shangbo Property Co., Ltd.	230,224,100.35		-	-198,735.59	122,500,000.00	107,525,364.76	
Other	22,329,847.63		-	-2,077,706.30	-	20,252,141.33	
Sub-total	835,715,646.69		-	23,227,387.90	122,500,000.00	736,443,034.59	
2. Associates							
Yiwu Huishang Redbud Phase II Investment Partnership (limited partnership)	142,443,370.99		5,256,302.57	-306,077.35	3,543,697.43	133,337,293.64	
Huishang Micro-finance	80,417,977.97		-	450,350.41	-	80,868,328.38	
Chouzhou Financial Lease	616,776,809.63		-	74,742,545.92	-	691,519,355.55	
Pujiang Lvgu Property Co., Ltd.	417,546,857.51		-	731,079.98	-	418,277,937.49	
CCCP	3,010,405,181.86		-	-565,903.49	-	3,009,839,278.37	
Zhijie Yuangang	150,735,923.03		-	-2,229,843.83	-	148,506,079.20	
Other	123,425,773.58		-	-562,712.40	-	122,863,061.18	
Sub-total	4,541,751,894.57		5,256,302.57	72,259,439.24	3,543,697.43	4,605,211,333.81	
Total	5,377,467,541.26		5,256,302.57	95,486,827.14	126,043,697.43	5,341,654,368.40	

(3) **Impairment testing of long-term equity investments**

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Operating revenue and operating cost

(1) Overview of operating revenue and operating cost

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period		Amount in the previous period	
	Revenue	Cost of sales	Revenue	Cost of sales
Main business	3,754,525,392.67	1,212,473,500.44	2,310,224,197.36	522,622,745.89
Other businesses	203,173,422.41	72,784,823.71	237,995,132.23	78,519,451.56
Total	3,957,698,815.08	1,285,258,324.15	2,548,219,329.59	601,142,197.45

(2) Breakdown information of operating revenue and operating costs

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Classified by type of contract	Total	
	Operating revenue	Operating cost
Types of goods		
The use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation	2,368,268,373.95	538,382,228.65
Hotel accommodation and catering services	135,014,960.47	131,440,657.20
Lease	200,000,444.82	172,901,601.84
Other services	1,254,415,035.84	442,533,836.46
Classified by business area		
Chinese Mainland	3,957,698,815.08	1,285,258,324.15
Classified by contract term		
Recognizing revenue at a certain point in time	72,778,425.61	70,851,734.20
Recognizing revenue during a certain period of time	3,884,920,389.47	1,214,406,589.95
Total	3,957,698,815.08	1,285,258,324.15

Other notes

□Applicable √Not applicable

(3) Contract performance obligations

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Time for fulfilling performance obligations	Important payment terms	Nature of the goods that the Company promises to transfer	Whether the Company is the main responsible person	The expected refunds to customers borne by the Company	The types of quality assurance provided by the Company and related obligations
Sales of goods	When delivering goods	Advance payment or right to receive payment after delivery of goods	Trade retail goods	Yes	-	No
The use of shops in the China Commodities City markets and the supporting services for operation	When providing services	Part of the deposit will be collected in advance, and the remaining amount will be collected upon completion of the performance	Shop use right / supporting services for operation	Yes	-	No
Hotel accommodation business	When providing services		Hotel accommodation service	Yes	-	No

Hotel catering business	When providing services	Collection upon completion of performance	Catering services	Yes	-	No
Real estate sales	When delivering goods	Advance receipts or the right to receive payment upon transfer of control over the relevant real estate	Real estate projects	Yes	-	No
Total	/	/	/	/	-	/

(4) Explanation of allocation to remaining contract performance obligations

□Applicable √Not applicable

(5) Significant contract changes or significant transaction price adjustments

□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes:

The revenue recognized during the current period that was included in the opening carrying amount of contract liabilities amounted to RMB 398,679,184.72.

5. Investment income

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the previous period
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for under the cost method	-	14,700,000.00
Income from long-term equity investment calculated with the equity method	95,486,827.14	115,710,572.17
Investment income from disposal of held-for-trading financial assets	6,519,438.68	3,431,649.80
Total	102,006,265.82	133,842,221.97

Other notes:

None

6. Other

□Applicable √Not applicable

XX. Supplementary information

1. Detailed statement of non-recurring items for the current period

√Applicable □Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Item	Amount	Description
Non-current asset disposal gains and losses, including the offsetting portion of the provision for impairment of assets	2,592,703.62	
Government grants that are recognized in the current profit or loss, excluding the government grants that are closely related to the normal operation of the Company and provided in a fixed amount or quantity and that have a continuous impact on the Company's gains and losses according to the national policies and certain standards	13,233,588.51	
Except for effective hedging business related to the normal operation of the Company, the fair value gains	173,088,221.26	Mainly due to the changes in

Item	Amount	Description
and losses arising from the holding of financial assets and financial liabilities by non-financial enterprises, as well as the gains and losses arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities		fair value of held trading financial assets
Cash occupation fees charged from non-financial enterprises that are recognized in the current profit or loss	12,281,917.98	
Profits and losses arising from external entrusted loans	1,251,786.16	
Net income from other non-operating activities	1,959,021.11	
Less: effect of income tax	47,800,595.93	
Effect of non-controlling interest (after-tax)	559,815.30	
Total	156,046,827.41	

For companies that recognize items not listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Securities to the Public - Non-recurring Profit and Loss as non-recurring profit and loss items with significant amounts, and for companies that define non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Issuing Securities to the Public - Non-recurring Profit and Loss items as recurring profit and loss items, the reasons should be explained.
□Applicable √Not applicable

Other notes
□Applicable √Not applicable

2. Return on equity and earnings per share
√Applicable □Not applicable

Profits in the reporting period	Weighted average ROE (%)	EPS	
		Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Net profits attributable to common shareholders of the Company	8.28	0.36	0.36
Net profits attributable to common shareholders of the Company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	7.63	0.33	0.33

3. Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards
□Applicable √Not applicable

4. Other
□Applicable √Not applicable

Legal Representative: CHEN Dezhang

Date of approval by the Board of Directors for release: August 26, 2026.

Amendment
□Applicable √Not applicable