

Stock Code: 603899

Short Name: M&G Corporation

SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY INC.

Annual Report 2024



Adhering to Long-termism and Basing on Facts

Letter to Shareholders

2024 was a year of challenges and progress for M&G. Amid increasing global and domestic economic uncertainties, rapid market fluctuations, accelerated industry transformations, weaker-than-expected consumer demand, and intensifying competition, we remained committed to long-termism and steadily advanced our new five-year strategy. With consistent strategies, we effectively navigated the pressures and challenges imposed by short-term external factors on our operations.

Throughout 2024, M&G's management and employees worked in unity and dedicated themselves to driving development through innovation, even amid challenges. We responded strategically to shifting market dynamics. With a focus on product capability enhancement and omni-channel development, we leveraged intelligent and digital technologies to accelerate our R&D, manufacturing, and service. This has led to improvements in quality, efficiency, and the cultivation of new quality productive forces. We also invigorated lean production and fostered sustainable development. Efforts to build brand culture and expand into international markets have made significant strides. All above factors provided essential momentum for the Company's long-term, sustainable growth.

In 2024, the Company recorded revenue of RMB24,228 million, an increase of 3.76%, and a net profit attributable to its shareholders of RMB1,396 million, a decrease of 8.58%. Excluding share-based payments, the net profit attributable to shareholders was RMB1,446 million, a decrease of 2.81%. The Company maintained a stable and healthy trajectory. We actively laid the groundwork for a diversified long-term development strategy on our core traditional business. The new businesses—direct office supplies and large retail stores—continued to grow, providing a solid foundation for sustainable future growth.

In 2024, with regard to the capital market, we adhered to a scientific, consistent, and steady dividend policy. Taking into account the Company's development stage and long-term capital needs, we enhanced the predictability of our cash dividends and progressively increased our payout ratio to ensure the continuity and stability of shareholder return. With the 2024 profit distribution plan, the Company has distributed over RMB4.4 billion in cash dividends since its listing. In February 2025, the Company

completed its second share repurchase since going public. This boosted market confidence, actively maintained the Company's value, and safeguarded the overall and long-term interests of our shareholders.

Every persistence makes the progress more stable; every innovation makes the future more promising.

Looking ahead to 2025, in an ever-evolving and complex market environment, we will adhere to long-termism and pragmatic approaches, and rise to challenges head-on. We will remain consumer-centric and strive to improve quality and efficiency whilst prioritizing shareholder return. We will push forward in key areas such as technological innovation and transformation, original design, green, intelligent and digital transformation, differentiation, balanced and coordinated development, brand value enhancement, and global expansion. This will enable the Company to achieve sustainable, high-quality growth and deliver greater value to our shareholders. We will be committed to long-termism in development, branding and capital market operations. By remaining steadfast in this vision, we believe we can transcend short-term fluctuations and stay competitive in the long run.

Common prosperity is our ultimate goal. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to our employees for their hard work and dedication, to our partners for their unwavering support, and to our shareholders for their continued trust. Together, we further advance our brand with commitment, shape the future using technology, and empower value through culture. Together, we will embrace a future of high-quality development for M&G!

Board of Directors of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.

24 March 2025

Important Notice

I. The Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee, directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company warrant that the contents of this report are true, accurate and complete, without any misrepresentation, misleading statements or material omissions, and severally and jointly bear the legal responsibilities thereof.

II. All directors of the Company attended the Board meeting.

III. BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP) has issued the audit report with unqualified opinions to the Company.

IV. Chen Huwen, the chairman of the Company, Tang Xianbao, CFO of the Company and Zhai Yu, the head of the accounting department (person in charge of accounting), warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial report in this annual report.

V. Profit distribution plan or plan to convert surplus reserves into share capital approved by the Board of Directors during the Reporting Period

The Company proposes to distribute cash dividend of RMB10.00 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares based on the Company's total share capital (exclusive of shares in the Company's special securities account for repurchased shares) registered as at the registration date for the implementation of dividend distribution. The profit distribution plan is subject to being submitted to the Company's 2024 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for deliberation.

VI. Risks statement of the forward-looking statements

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Forward-looking statements including future plans and development strategies involved in this annual report do not constitute the Company's substantive commitments to investors. The investors are advised to pay attention to investment risks.

VII. Is there any non-operating misappropriation of funds of the Company by any controlling shareholders and their related parties

No

VIII. Has the Company provided any external guarantees in violation of the decision-making procedures

No

IX. Are there more than half of the directors who cannot warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the annual report disclosed by the Company

No

X. Warning on significant risks

The Company has illustrated various risks and corresponding measures that the Company might face in the production and operation. Please refer to the "Potential Challenges and Risks" set out in "Section III Management Discussion and Analysis". Investors are advised to pay attention to risk of investment.

XI. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

本报告分别以中、英文编制，在对中外文文本的理解上发生歧义时，以中文文本为准。

This English version is converted from the Chinese version.

In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese version and the English version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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References	Financial statements signed and sealed by the legal representative, the person in charge of accounting work, and the person in charge of the accounting agency.
	Original of the auditor's report with the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant.
	Originals of all company documents and announcements publicly disclosed on the designated information disclosure media by CSRC during the Reporting Period.

Section I Definition

I. Definition

In this report, unless the content requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Definition of common terms		
The Report	Refers to	Annual Report 2024
Company, the Company, M&G Stationery, M&G Corporation	Refers to	SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY INC.
M&G Group	Refers to	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.
M&G Colipu	Refers to	Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd.
M&G Life（晨光生活馆）	Refers to	M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.（晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司）/Large retail store of the Company
Colipu Information Technology	Refers to	Shanghai Colipu Information Technology Co., Ltd.（上海科力普信息科技有限公司）
M&G Technologies	Refers to	Shanghai M&G Information Technology Co., Ltd.（上海晨光信息科技有限公司）
Jiekui Investment	Refers to	Shanghai Jiekui Investment Management Firm (L.P.)
Keying Investment	Refers to	Shanghai Keying Investment Management Office (L.P.)
Jiumu Store（九木杂物社）	Refers to	Jiumu M&G Store Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.（九木杂物社企业管理有限公司）/Large retail store of the Company
M&G Office Stationery（晨光办公）	Refers to	Shanghai M&G Office Stationery Co., Ltd.
Axus Stationery	Refers to	Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.
Beckmann	Refers to	Back to School Holding AS, a Norwegian subsidiary that is principally engaged in schoolbags
Qizhihaowan（奇只好玩）	Refers to	Shanghai Qizhihaowan Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd.（上海奇只好玩文化创意有限公司）
MRO	Refers to	Maintenance, repair and operation, i.e. industrial consumables required by an industrial enterprise to ensure normal production, except raw materials
KA	Refers to	Key Account, usually referring to large cross-regional retailers with large operating space and dense customer flow, including RT-MART, Walmart, Carrefour, and Hualian Supermarket.
Core traditional business	Refers to	The designing, developing, manufacturing and selling writing instruments, student stationery, office supplies and other products under M&G brands, and also the e-commerce business M&G Technologies
New business	Refers to	Large retail store business and direct office supplies business
Reporting period	Refers to	Year 2024, from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024
Yuan, ten thousand Yuan, hundred million Yuan	Refers to	RMB, RMB10,000, RMB100 million

Section II Company Profile and Key Financial Indicators

I. Company Information

Chinese name of the Company	上海晨光文具股份有限公司
Short name of the Company in Chinese	晨光股份
English name of the Company	SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY INC.
Abbreviation of English name of the Company	M&G
Legal representative of the Company	Chen Huwen

II. Contact Information

	Board Secretary	Securities Affairs Representative
Name	Bai Kai	
Office address	No.5, Lane 288, Qianfan Road, Xinqiao Town, Songjiang District, Shanghai	
Telephone	021-57475621	
Fax	021-57475621	
E-mail	ir@mg-pen.com	

III. Introduction to General Information

Registered address	Building 3, No. 3469 Jinqian Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai
Historical change of the Company's registered address	No
Office address	No.5, Lane 288, Qianfan Road, Xinqiao Town, Songjiang District, Shanghai
Postal code of office address	201612
Website of the Company	http://www.mg-pen.com
E-mail	ir@mg-pen.com

IV. Information Disclosure and Place for Obtaining the Report

Media for the Company's information disclosure	Shanghai Securities News, China Securities Journal, Securities Daily, Securities Times
CSRC's designated website for the Company's Annual Report disclosure	www.sse.com.cn
The Company's Annual Report may be obtained at	Board of Directors' Office

V. Stock Information

Stock Information				
Share class	Exchanges on which the stocks are listed	Stock short name	Stock code	Stock short name before change
A share	Shanghai Stock Exchange	M&G Corporation	603899	M&G Stationery

VI. Other Relevant Information

Auditor of the Company (domestic)	Name	BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP)
	Office address	4F, No. 61, Nanjing East Road, Shanghai
	Name of the signing accountant	Chen Luying, Fang Ning

VII. Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators for the Past Three Years**(I) Major accounting data**

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Major accounting data	2024	2023	Year-on-year change (%)	2022
Revenue	24,228,248,698.65	23,351,304,328.03	3.76	19,996,315,623.32
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed companies	1,395,844,392.50	1,526,801,727.16	-8.58	1,282,456,788.17
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed companies, net of non-recurring gains and losses	1,233,936,105.87	1,398,219,856.97	-11.75	1,155,560,793.33
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	2,289,340,796.79	2,616,600,617.09	-12.51	1,351,783,827.08
	End of 2024	End of 2023	Year-on-year change (%)	End of 2022
Net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed companies	8,909,859,173.13	7,833,178,803.52	13.75	6,849,334,531.67
Total assets	16,586,785,179.43	15,313,962,312.00	8.31	13,022,593,379.49

(II) Key financial indicators

Key financial indicators	2024	2023	Year-on-year change (%)	2022
Basic earnings per share (Yuan/share)	1.5162	1.6577	-8.54	1.3874
Diluted earnings per share (Yuan/share)	1.5162	1.6577	-8.54	1.3874
Basic earnings per share, net of non-recurring gains and losses (Yuan/share)	1.3404	1.5181	-11.71	1.2499
Weighted average ROE (%)	16.64	20.97	Decrease by 4.33 percentage points	19.60
Weighted average ROE, net of non-recurring gains and losses (%)	14.71	19.20	Decrease by 4.49 percentage points	17.66

Explanation of major accounting data and financial indicators for the past three years by the end of the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VIII. Difference in the Accounting Information under the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise ("PRC GAAP") and Overseas Accounting Standards**(I) Difference in net profit and net asset attributable to shareholders of the listed company in financial reports disclosed under International Accounting Standards and PRC GAAP**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Differences in net profit and net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed company in financial reports disclosed under International Accounting Standards and PRC GAAP

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Explanation on the differences between PRC GAAP and Overseas Accounting Standards:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IX. Key Financial Data for the Year of 2024 by Quarter

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	1 st Quarter (January - March)	2 nd Quarter (April - June)	3 rd Quarter (July - September)	4 th Quarter (October - December)
Revenue	5,485,380,847.38	5,565,915,865.31	6,063,026,603.40	7,113,925,382.56
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed companies	379,859,509.37	253,074,893.44	388,686,953.50	374,223,036.19
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring profit or loss	327,703,630.82	239,509,777.87	361,145,842.58	305,576,854.60
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	68,147,079.31	665,780,415.54	686,800,884.49	868,612,417.45

Explanation on difference between information by quarter and information disclosed in periodical reports

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

X. Items and Amounts of Non-recurring Gains or Losses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Items of Non-recurring Gains or Losses	Amounts in 2024	Notes (if applicable)	Amounts in 2023	Amounts in 2022
Gains or losses on disposal of non-current assets (inclusive of impairment allowance write-offs)	-10,284.89	Mainly due to the losses on the disposal of fixed assets	4,135,364.06	-31,622.53
Government subsidies included in profits and losses for the current period, excluding those that are closely related to the Company's normal business operations and given in accordance with defined criteria and in compliance with government policies, and have a continuing impact on the Company's profits or losses	156,328,395.64	Mainly including government subsidies received during the Reporting Period and government subsidies transferred from deferred income	148,088,250.88	137,680,656.90
Gains or losses on fair-value changes in financial assets and liabilities held by a non-financial enterprise, as well as on disposal of financial assets and liabilities (exclusive of the effective portion of hedges that is related to the Company's normal business operations)	57,959,220.58	Revenue generated from purchase of wealth management products	28,908,931.81	33,850,421.52
Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables which are individually tested for impairment.	1,638,145.92	Mainly due to the provision reversal of bad debts on individual receivables during the Reporting Period	3,232,256.86	2,418,576.03
Gain equal to the amount by which investment costs for the Company to obtain subsidiaries, associates and joint				7,479.07

ventures are lower than the Company's enjoyable fair value of identifiable net assets of investees when making investments				
Other net non-operating income and expenses, other than the above items	12,141,547.09	Mainly due to the liquidated damages received from customers during the Reporting Period	-2,669,713.78	4,698,497.40
Minus: Effect of income tax	46,319,092.93		33,479,316.16	33,704,873.59
Effect of minority equity (after tax)	19,829,644.78		19,633,903.48	18,023,139.96
Total	161,908,286.63		128,581,870.19	126,895,994.84

Items unlisted in the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 1: Non-Recurring Profits and Losses* are identified as non-recurring profit and loss items and the items are of a significant amount, and non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 1: Non-Recurring Profits and Losses* are defined as recurring profits and losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XI. Items Measured at Fair Values

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Items	Opening balance	Closing balance	Changes in the Period	Effect on profit for the Period
Held-for-trading financial assets	1,402,518,595.12	2,569,112,993.22	1,166,594,398.10	54,361,789.99
Receivables financing	39,533,283.51	28,475,371.64	-11,057,911.87	
Investments in other equity instruments	9,175,073.42	10,579,958.34	1,404,884.92	
Derivative financial liabilities	1,357,106.71		-1,357,106.71	
Non-current liabilities due within one year	35,878,223.18		-35,878,223.18	
Total	1,488,462,281.94	2,608,168,323.20	1,119,706,041.26	54,361,789.99

XII. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section III Management Discussion and Analysis

I. Discussion and Analysis of Operation

2024 was a year of difficulties and challenges, but also a year of striving and forging ahead. The complexity and uncertainty of the external environment have increased, with rapid changes in the market, insufficient effective demand, and continued changes in consumer preferences, buying habits, and consumption scenarios. In this context, the Company has adhered to long-termism and pragmatic approaches, and remained consumer- and market-oriented. Supported by technological innovation and lean management, the Company has improved quality and efficiency to cultivate new quality productive forces. It consolidated the competitive edges of its core traditional business, continued to develop new business, and actively expanded into international markets. Digital tools have been employed to drive organizational upgrades and transformation, further enhancing the Company's overall competitiveness. Although the annual business goals were not fully achieved, the Company has maintained strong confidence in its development, stayed committed to its strategy, and faced challenges head-on. We believe we have the capabilities to navigate through economic cycles.

In the Reporting Period, the Company recorded revenue of RMB24,228 million, an increase of 3.76%, and a net profit attributable to its shareholders of RMB1,396 million, a decrease of 8.58%. Excluding share-based payments, the net profit attributable to shareholders was RMB1,446 million, a decrease of 2.81%. Operation of the Company in 2024 is reported as follows:

1. Core traditional business focused on product capability enhancement to meet diversified consumer needs

During the Reporting Period, the Company emphasized quality over quantity in product development to increase the on-shelf ratio and sales contribution of single products. New products were developed from the perspective of consumers, cultivating high-quality, functional products that are both attractive and easy to use. The product structure was optimized, further expanding the brand lineup and enriching the product line to increase the on-shelf ratio of must-have products. By combining internal independent cultivation and collaboration with external IPs and leveraging international design resources, the Company has provided consumers with a wider range of purchasing options.

Mass market stationery segment. The strategy of "exploitation of potential, collaboration, and product capability" was followed, continuously developing products that meet the essential needs of the general public. The Company has brought customers a full range of stationery products of reliable quality and essential functions, whilst scientifically managing the products across their lifecycle. It has continuously optimized the product structure and maintained competitiveness. Based on the completeness of category structure and positioning, the Company has enhanced product layout and developed product tiers. Through in-depth exploration and response to consumers' evolving expectations and needs, the Company has consistently launched high-quality products that resonate with consumers.

Premium stationery segment. The Company has actively optimized the product structure, increased the on-shelf ratio of best-selling products at key offline stationery shops, exerted efforts in the arrangements, promotion, and cultivation of products in all categories in the online market, and focused on developing the best-selling products and delving into leading shops. The development of high-function products continued to innovate, with the CMF innovative design (a refined selection and combination of color, material, and finish) offering precise emotional value to enhance consumer experience and providing more high-quality product choices.

Arts and kids drawing segment. Strong functional products were developed based on consumer preferences and user experience, promoting the product offering of "food-grade, easy-to-clean, and anti-bacterial" high-end products. Offline, efforts were made to enhance the on-shelf ratio in key stores; online, platform data was analyzed to explore the potential of channel benchmark roles and promote the refined operations in segmented categories and store arrangements, continuously improving the arts and kids drawing segment in online channels.

Office stationery segment. The Company has strengthened the development and promotion of office products, combining traffic price-quality ratio with differentiated innovation in product development to stimulate innovation and create distinctive products that enhance competitiveness. The M&G Blackblade Pro Hobby Knife developed by the Company won the 2024 Red Dot Design Award and the Golden Award for Office Supplies at the 2024 "Best Stationery of China" Awards. The Company

continued to expand M&G office stores and model office stores, advance channel transformation and empower services, and enhance the service capabilities in order to meet the demands of professional channels.

The Company has actively positioned itself in IP and Animation-, Comics, and Games ("ACGN")-related products favored by younger consumers, accelerating the cultural transformation of stationery products. By empowering stationery with IP, the products offer both practical value (usability), interest value, and emotional value (fun). "Qizhihaowan" is an independent trendy brand under the Company, focusing on independent IP incubation, IP operation, joint brand development, and trendy toy derivatives. The brand is aimed at young consumers' emotional value and value propositions, actively engaging in the "ACGN IP" field. By combining independent IP incubation and collaborations with popular domestic and international IPs, the brand has deeply operated an IP product matrix, developing products such as "Goods and Stationery" to establish a deeper connection and communication with users. During the Reporting Period, Qizhihaowan experienced rapid growth, collaborating with various well-known domestic and international IPs to produce and distribute goods and stationery products, which received positive market feedback.

2. Core traditional business continued omni-channel, and improved retail service capabilities

During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to promote omni-channel development of its core traditional business. Based on changes in consumer demand and habits, the Company continued to optimize retail operation towards a channel structure with a multi-level distribution system as core. This omni-channel and multiple contact point enabled more direct access to customers through new offline channels, online channels and direct supply channels. Further the change from a wholesaler toward a brand retail service provider.

Develop traditional channels with a focus on improving the quality of single stores and the construction of positions. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of single model stores, thus empowering stores to enhance business quality and sales. The Company has further enhanced the construction of category positions based on the categories prioritised by the Company and optimised store displays. The promotion of the best-selling product offering has helped improve the on-shelf ratio of key categories at stores, achieve channel upgrades, expand business district coverage, and increase market share.

Improve the operational efficiency of channels with digital tools. The information-based channels and high data effectiveness have effectively assisted in enhancing operational efficiency. M&G Alliance APP's role of linking the headquarters to stationery store owners was leveraged to empower store owners through information sharing and private domain live streaming, which enhances store engagement. The "JUBAOPEN" APP acts as a fundamental operational tool for daily business checks, providing real-time and accurate sell-through data to empower the real-time promotion decisions on business of stationery shops and enhancing their capability in "the right match between right shops and right products".

Actively promote direct model. Continued efforts were made to promote headquarters direct supply, partner direct supply, office direct supply and premium stationery to create incremental sales. The office direct supply model further empowered business and developed and tapped the potential of offline professional channels. The premium stationery segment focused on core customers, and intended to set a benchmark for large stores of premium products, and lead the ways of high-quality stores next to schools. The Company output the product offerings of large stores at retail summits to enhance the cooperative engagement with leading large stores in the industry.

Increase online channels. The Company vigorously developed online business, with the online direct sales model and distribution model working in synergy to tap into the potential for online growth. Collaboration between product segments and channels has been strengthened, with a focus on the exploitation of product line arrangements and product capability of online categories. The Company has developed platform-specific products, joint creations, and customised products, offering a range of new products to meet the differentiated consumer demands of various platforms. The development of new channel business has been accelerated, quickly seizing market share. During the Reporting Period, M&G Technologies' revenue was RMB1,144 million, an increase of 33%.

3. Actively promote overseas markets layout

The Company has actively developed overseas markets, deepening its localized layout in international markets by developing locally tailored products. The Company has continuously increased

product on-shelf ratio to meet the diversified needs of overseas consumers, strengthening the competitiveness of overseas products. During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to expand into the African and Southeast Asian markets, with the mission of "providing affordable stationery for local students" and carried out product promotion activities. During the Reporting Period, the Company achieved revenue of RMB1,038 million in the overseas market, an increase of 21%. Whilst overseas sales grew rapidly, the Company refined its overseas business models, channel models, team models, and product models, establishing a solid foundation for the continuous development of the Company's overseas market.

4. Continue to strengthen brand presence

During the Reporting Period, the Company focused on high-end products that are "exquisite and thoughtful" and meet "upgraded consumer needs", using scenarios such as Jiumu Store and flagship stores as channel matrices, and platforms such as Douyin, Xiaohongshu, and personal media as communication matrices. This approach has driven the brand upgrade, providing "quality stationery for everyone" and deepening consumers' impressions of an exquisite and high-quality brand. The aim is to make consumers feel the "young consumer-centric and distinct M&G". Through more consumer-centric product development and promotion methods, brand marketing content and strategies closer to the users' inner world, and content formats such as "store visits," "product recommendations", and "emotional value," the Company has empowered products and channels with the brand, carrying out the fusion innovation of national trend and brand. The brand has continuously delivered emotional value, conveying brand warmth in ways favored by younger generations. During the Reporting Period, the Company won the 2024 BrandZ China Inspirational Star of Innovation award, showcasing the power of Chinese stationery brands to the world.

5. Consolidate and improve the Company's middle-end and back-end platform capabilities

Promote design and R&D. Adhering to the consumer-centric philosophy, the Company actively performed forward-looking research and design, focusing on technological innovation and transformation, and original design. It has striven to optimise and improve details, accelerate the speed of technological progress and results transformation, and continuously inject new content and design possibilities into traditional stationery. Based on category structure and category positioning completeness, the Company has improved its product layout and created product tiered groups, offering consumers high-quality, aesthetically appealing, and cost-effective products to enhance their usage experience. By collaborating with domestic and international design resources, the Company has continuously improved the capability of international design and facilitated its global landscape. During the Reporting Period, M&G's smart large screen microscope won the 2024 Red Dot Design Award and the Golden Award for Creative Educational Products at the 2024 "Best Stationery of China" Awards.

M&G Business System (MBS). The Company has comprehensively and deeply promoted the MBS system, integrating it with business operations and further improving the system. Through structural reforms and capability platform building, the Company has established an MBS-driven lean operation system, improving product capability and operational efficiency, whilst reducing costs, increasing efficiency, improving quality, and mitigating risks. The Company has established a lean talent management model and MBS mechanisms, using the MBS for issue addressing and flow improvement among employees, promoting regular improvement activities, and forming a "continuous improvement + talent development" dual-drive model.

Coordinate supply chain. The Company proactively promoted the application of intelligent manufacturing technologies in the production and testing processes of the stationery industry, as well as the application of machine vision technology in key links, thus significantly improving production and testing efficiency. The quality assurance procedures were optimized, and the development of the supply chain quality system was refined. The core supply chains have received focused attention, empowerment, and optimization, raising their overall quality. Matching with the product capability enhancement strategy, the Company has constructed a product capability based on high quality, optimal cost, fast delivery, and strong innovation.

Logistics support. The Company is committed to building a logistics service system that can support multiple business models. It has provided differentiated, refined and efficient logistics service support for each business department based on their business types and requirements. The Company has reasonably planned the logistics and capacity across the country, achieving the nationwide layout and shipment covering "five warehouses across four regions, including East China, South China, North

China, and Central China". Utilizing digital tools and launching an intelligent scheduling system, the Company has visualized and digitalized logistics services, providing comprehensive support for the development of various business platforms and significantly enhancing the operation and cost control capabilities of all warehouses.

Digitalization development. The Company has fully advanced digital transformation, focusing on three core goals: "business empowerment, efficiency enhancement, and ecosystem collaboration". It has strengthened the construction of its big data platform to capture and deeply analyze data from various business, market, and customer sources to provide scientific support for business decisions. By collaborating with departments such as finance, supply chain, sales, business segments, logistics, and human resources, the Company has enhanced the mid-end and back-end platform operations through data-driven improvements and overall digital management capabilities. This transformation supports product upgrades, service upgrades, industry upgrades, and the exploration of incremental development opportunities.

Construction of organization and talent. Talent development is the core driving force for sustainable development. The Company has always regarded talent as the first resource and has established a systematic, multi-level talent management framework aligned with its strategic goals. The Company has gradually formed a virtuous cycle mechanism for "attracting, developing, utilizing, and retaining talent". It is committed to building a dynamic organization, fostering a people-oriented and inclusive corporate culture, continuously improving its compensation and benefits system, and inspiring employees' potential and innovation abilities. The Company has advanced the "Four Transformations" (online, experiential, digital, intelligent) of human resources, providing support for the rapid growth and efficient operation of the enterprise.

6. Large retail store business steadily developed

Jiumu Store has a clear positioning in the Company's strategy, which is to become the bridgehead for the M&G brand and product upgrading, and also to become a national leading premium recreation and creativity retail brand. More exposure of the M&G brand can help drive development of M&G's premium stationery products, strengthen retail capabilities, provide timely consumer insights, and provide feedback for the brand's continuous upgrading and market expansion.

During the Reporting Period, the number of offline stores for Jiumu Store continued to expand. The stores made further improvements in product portfolios, refined operations and consumer insights and services, establishing a continuous mechanism for checking people, products, and stores. The online business also saw growth across multiple channels, including Tmall, Pinduoduo, Douyin, community e-commerce, and instant retail. Through the coordinated development of online and offline channels, the Company has continuously optimized its operational capabilities, enhanced brand influence, and further solidified its leading position in the mid-to-high-end cultural and creative retail market for stationery.

In terms of membership operations, Jiumu Store focused on its membership base, establishing a complete and efficient membership management system. The membership base has surpassed ten million, laying a solid foundation for the long-term development of the brand. In terms of product expansion, investments in and sales of IP-related (ACGN, goods, and related merchandise) products have increased, further enriching the product structure and enhancing the brand's market appeal, particularly attracting more young consumers. The proportion of M&G and other own-branded products has also increased, further raising the competitive threshold.

During the Reporting Period, M&G Life (including Jiumu Store) recorded revenue of RMB1,479 million, an increase of 10%, among which Jiumu Store's revenue was RMB1,406 million, an increase of 13%. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had 779 large retail stores in China, of which 741 were Jiumu Stores and 38 were M&G Life stores.

Unit: RMB 0'000

M&G Life (including Jiumu Store)	2024	2023	2022	3-year average
Revenue	147,921.38	133,535.55	88,414.44	123,290.46
Net profit	-1,629.11	2,291.32	-3,513.84	-950.54
Of which, Jiumu Store	2024	2023	2022	3-year average
Revenue	140,645.45	124,043.08	81,299.30	115,329.28
Net profit	-1,244.28	2,572.81	-3,650.09	-773.86

7. Direct office supplies business experienced steady growth

As a pioneer and industry leader in procurement digitalization for enterprises, M&G Colipu has followed requirements on well-informed, open and transparent government procurement, and met requirements that enterprises desire to increase procurement efficiency and reduce procurement costs for non-production office and administration supplies. It has continued to intensify core competitiveness by improving service quality, enriching product categories, further identifying customers, increasing internal proportions and building a nationwide supply chain system. The ultimate goal is to continuously lead the industry.

In terms of business scenarios, M&G Colipu has focused on four business segments, including one-stop office supplies procurement, MRO industrial products, marketing gifts, and employee benefits. It has placed particular emphasis on expanding the supply chain for marketing gifts and MRO industrial products.

In terms of customer development, M&G Colipu has not only continuously cultivated existing clients but has also expanded its client base. In the state-owned enterprise (“SOE”) sector, it has successfully extended its business into areas such as military, power, and energy, including winning new projects from China National Petroleum Corporation, Sinochem, and China Electronics Corporation. In the government sector, it has continued its in-depth cooperation with projects of China Military Online and the Central Government Procurement Centre. In the financial sector, new projects were successfully secured with Huaxia Bank, Taikang Insurance, and Sunshine Insurance, further expanding its advantage in this field. In MRO industrial products, M&G Colipu has maintained its professional spirit of “digging 10,000 meters deep from a 1-meter-wide opening”, continuing to tap the potential of existing partners and extend new business in several projects with State Power Investment Corporation, China Three Gorges Corporation, China Nonferrous Metal Mining, and China Electric Equipment Group.

Middle-end and back-end platforms. By developing an innovative digital platform system to continuously improve platform operation and management capabilities, M&G Colipu has actively stepped up digital construction, empowered the centralized procurement of governments and enterprises with digital capability, and realized cost reduction and efficiency improvement. By piloting electronic invoices with corporate customers and upgrading the five major self-developed engines, M&G Colipu assisted customers' digital transformation with its own digital capability. M&G Colipu has also continuously optimized warehouse layout and efficiency nationwide, making innovations in the data-driven and intelligent warehouse construction process.

Employee incentives. During the Reporting Period, in order to expand operational scale, improve economic benefits, and enhance market competitiveness, as well as to build a long-term incentive mechanism for future development and governance, and fully motivate management and core employees, M&G Colipu implemented a capital increase. This included both employee equity incentives and a capital increase by the beneficial controller. During the Reporting Period, the related share-based payments for the employee stock incentives of M&G Colipu were recorded as part of the administrative expenses, totaling RMB75.56 million.

During the Reporting Period, challenging as the environment was, M&G Colipu maintained its strategic focus and its operating performance continued to improve steadily. It recorded revenue of RMB13,831 million, an increase of 4%.

Unit: RMB 0'000

M&G Colipu	2024	2023	2022	3-year average
Revenue	1,383,143.57	1,330,699.41	1,092,965.31	1,268,936.09
Net profit	32,178.31	40,120.65	37,156.87	36,485.28

8. M&A progress

During the Reporting Period, Axus Stationery continued to optimize its operations. It actively pursued export sales, focusing on the incremental exploration of key clients and the acquisition of new clients. Growth was achieved by acquiring new clients and recommending new products. Domestically, efforts were made to improve both offline and online business, with reasonable configuration of the production capacity and resources of its production bases. Axus Stationery has also carried out lean factory management, achieving stable production and enhanced efficiency. Digital tools were utilized to optimize the coordination between supply chain production and sales, reducing procurement costs and improving operational efficiency.

During the Reporting Period, Beckmann's business developed steadily, seeing revenue of approximately RMB158 million. The European market operated smoothly, and Beckmann also entered

the US market. Domestically, online sales were conducted through official flagship stores on platforms such as Tmall, JD.com, and Douyin, whilst an offline presence was established in stores such as Jiumu Store and M&G Life, enjoying popularity among domestic consumers.

9. Enhance quality and efficiency and strengthen shareholder return

Active share repurchases demonstrate confidence in the Company's development. Due to confidence in its future development and corporate value, the Company launched a share repurchase plan during the Reporting Period to protect the interests of the Company and its shareholders, and improve the Company's long-term incentive mechanism. The repurchased shares would be used as equity incentives or in employee stock ownership plans. From August 2024 to February 2025, the Company repurchased, through the stock exchange, a total of 5.18 million shares with RMB150 million.

Increase the dividend payout ratio to safeguard the interests of shareholders. The Company attaches great importance to investor return, safeguards shareholders' rights and interests and adopts a consistent dividend policy. It brings investors long-lasting and stable return on investment through cash dividends and other profit distribution ways, and shares with shareholders the operating results of the Company. It has increased the cash dividend payout ratio for three consecutive years. The Company's cash dividend per share for 2024 is expected to be RMB1.0 (to be deliberated by the general meeting of shareholders), and cash dividends are expected to account for 65.61% of the net profit attributable to the parent company. Since the Company went public, the cumulative dividends and share repurchases (including the profit distribution plan for 2024) have exceeded RMB4.7 billion.

10. Sustainable development

During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to advance sustainable development centering on its four major strategic pillars, and its MSCI ESG rating was upgraded to "A". In terms of sustainable products, the Company adopted sustainable raw materials such as recycled plastics and biodegradable materials to reduce its environmental impact. In response to climate change, the Company advanced digital energy management, air compressor upgrades, and other energy-saving projects, whilst continuing to expand the use of renewable energy. In terms of sustainable supply chain, the Company optimized the ESG assessment standards for suppliers and launched carbon data collection for the supply chain. As for employee and community empowering, the Company engaged internal and external stakeholders, including senior executives, employees, and channel partners, in public welfare donations and volunteer services, continually broadening the participation and influence of its public welfare projects. For its outstanding performance in ESG, the Company was included on the 2024 Fortune China ESG Impact List. During the Reporting Period, the Company was selected as a 2024 National Green Factory, demonstrating its leadership in green production and energy-saving emissions reduction.

II. Industry Situation of the Company during the Reporting Period

1. Industry situation of the Company

According to *Industrial Classification and Codes for National Economic Activities* (GB/T 4754-2017) issued by the National Bureau of Statistics, the Company is classified to stationery, arts, sports and entertainment products industry in the manufacturing sector. The Company is a member of China Stationery & Sporting Goods Association, and China Writing Instrument Association.

During the Reporting Period, revenue of the stationery and office supplies manufacturing industry decreased by 1.6%, mainly due to product homogeneity, fierce price competition and slowing market demand (data source: China Stationery & Sporting Goods Association). According to data from the relevant e-commerce platform, stationery sales on Taobao declined 1% in 2024.

China encourages art education and quality education for students, deepens the integration of sports and education, and promotes the healthy development of teenagers, which brings about new development opportunities for painting and calligraphy supplies, educational books, cultural and creative student supplies, digital and intelligent stationery, and teenagers' sports equipment suitable for physical exercise on campus.

The market of the direct office supplies has been growing very fast in China. According to the *China Public Procurement Development Report (2023)* compiled and released by China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing, the scale of public procurement transactions in China in 2023 exceeded RMB46 trillion. With the accelerated development of China's unified public resource trading platform, the concentration of transactions, regulatory oversight, and data centralization in the public resource trading

market have been steadily increasing. In the context of the digital economy, digitalization, e-commerce, and centralized procurement have become the main forms of public resource trading from central to local governments. This process, initially starting with transparent procurement by government agencies, central state-owned enterprises (“SOEs”), and financial institutions, is now expanding to large enterprises and local SOEs.

2. Industry features

(1) Periodicity

Writing instruments, student stationery and office supplies are less affected by economic fluctuations. With low unit price, writing instruments and student stationery are more of necessity goods with relatively low income elasticity, relatively less sensitive to economic fluctuations.

(2) Seasonality

There is seasonality in the demand for student stationery. Months before a new semester (summer and winter vacation) is what the stationery industry calls "schooling peak season", during which sales of student stationery usually peaks. Students and their parents will buy a lot of stationery in advance and stationery manufacturers promote their products.

There is less seasonality in the demand for student stationery. However, the demand for office stationery in the second half of the year might be slightly higher than that in the first half, as some companies bought stationery at the end of the year.

3. Development trend of the industry

With the changes in the way of life and consumption habit of consumers, China's retail industry entered a new stage of redevelopment and innovation. Stationery industry faces challenges with uncertainty of external environment, diversification of retail channels, and more individualized demands from main customers group (now being the post-00s and post-10s). With the changing demographics of China in particular the decreasing birth rate, stationery industry revenue growth comes less from by unit volume growth, and more from consumption upgrade and product upgrade. Domestic market demand for mid- to high-end stationery products keeps increasing. This provides opportunities for mid- to high-end stationery products with better quality and higher price. China's population of 1.4 billion accounts for about 18% of global population, while leading stationery companies in China can continue to mostly rely on the huge domestic market, they also have room for international expansion in international markets, which could reinforce each other under favorable conditions. The global influence of Chinese culture continues to rise. Not only do domestic consumers seek emotional resonance by purchasing "Chinese trend" products, but overseas consumers are also beginning to embrace Chinese elements, showing a positive outlook on Chinese goods.

Leading enterprises focused on building omni-channel operation capabilities and implemented refined management. With the popularity of the Internet, smart phones, and online transactions, people's consumption habits and consumption scenarios have changed. Consumers' access to information is becoming more fragmented, and new-generation marketing means are becoming more diversified, including online media platforms (such as Weibo, WeChat, Xiaohongshu, and Douyin) and IP topic creation, which further tests enterprises' ability to make quick response to industry trends. Compared with small- and medium-sized enterprises, leading enterprises boast stronger and richer whole network marketing and operation capabilities. They formulate refined marketing strategies by city to reach consumers. In addition to online traffic, offline channels are also required to realize refined management by empowering channels through organizational reform and information system. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, online retail sales across the country recorded RMB15.5 trillion in 2024, an increase of 7.2%. Outstanding companies in the consumer industry seized the development opportunities of online consumption and achieved continuous sales growth through online and offline integration.

The new generation of young people has become a major force in driving new consumption. The consumption concepts of the youth group are changing, shifting from a focus on the practicality of goods to an increasing emphasis on the emotional value of consumption. They are more eager to achieve emotional resonance and psychological satisfaction through their purchases. This pursuit of emotional value is driving youth consumption towards personalization and experience-based consumption, whilst also encouraging businesses to integrate emotional elements into product design and other processes. ACGN and cultural and creative merchandise have already broken through traditional boundaries,

reflecting youth consumers' recognition of excellent cultural works such as animation and comics. This trend reflects a shift in consumption demand from "practicality" to "emotional value".

Traditional retail stationery shops nearby school are still the dominant channel for China's stationery industry, and shares of other retail formats are increasing faster. Sales terminals and channels of the industry are becoming more diversified, upgrading and competition in channels becomes more obvious. Domestic consumption for stationery in China becomes more brand conscious, innovative, individualized and more premium. There is a growing demand for premium cultural and creative products, stationery products are moving from those primarily focus on functionality towards those with more cultural and creative elements catering to customers. With continued development in the stationery industry, there could be higher industry consolidation, and leading companies could gain larger market shares.

In the context of the digital economy, thanks to favorable factors such as policy driving, the rapid advancement of centralized procurement by large- and medium-sized enterprises, and the competition among various digital procurement service providers, great progress has been made in the digitalization, e-commerce and centralization of public procurement in China, which have become the main form of public resource transactions from central to local governments. According to the *2024 Digitalized Procurement Development Report* released by the China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing, the total procurement amount for enterprises nationwide reached RMB175 trillion in 2023. Among this, the total amount of digitalized procurement was approximately RMB17 trillion, with a penetration rate increasing to 9.8%. More than 70 central enterprises have established online stores, with a clear trend of product diversification. In addition to office supplies and industrial products, the procurement e-commerce platforms of central enterprises have expanded into the areas of production materials and engineering equipment.

With the further development and application of information technology, data have become a new production element. Industrial digitization is becoming a major pillar of the digital economy, and traditional industries are actively gaining new development momentum through digital empowerment. The investment in the manufacturing industry has shifted from the investment in equipment and assembly lines to the transformation of digital processes and digital transformation of products, in a bid to apply digital technology to reduce channel costs and management costs and become a digital-driven modern enterprise.

With smart technology and products upgrade, promotion of national education informatization and the development of the online education market, smart stationery products have developed rapidly in the past few years. Technology-empowered smart pens and smart books are widely adopted in online education, providing an increasingly better user experience. Technology-empowered smart pens and smart books are widely adopted in online education, providing a better user experience.

4. Company position in the industry

As a leader of "own brand + domestic demand" in China's stationery industry, the Company has a strong first-mover and leading advantage, with a wide and deep distribution network coverage in China's stationery market. At the end of the Reporting Period, the Company has a national distribution network covering approximately 70,000 retail stationery shops using the store sign "M&G Stationery" across China, enabling the Company to establish market leading position for its own brand products amidst competitions. The Company ranked first in "Top Ten Enterprises in China's Light Industry and Writing Instrument" for 12 consecutive years.

M&G Colipu is an iconic company in the field of B2B e-commerce procurement in China. After 12 years since its start, thanks to its electronic transaction system, intelligent warehousing logistics management system, high-quality supply chain management and customized service, M&G Colipu has become one of the industry leaders of digital enterprise procurement service provider. For many years, M&G Colipu has won many awards such as the Outstanding E-commerce Platform in China's Stationery and Office Supplies Industry, the Outstanding Supplier of Government Procurement, and the Most Influential E-commerce Platform in Financial Procurement.

III. The Company's Businesses during the Reporting Period

1. Principal business

M&G Stationery is a comprehensive stationery supplier and an office servicer. The Company integrates the value of creativity into its products and service advantages, advocates fashionable

stationery lifestyle, and provides solutions for study and work. Its core traditional businesses include designing, developing, manufacturing and selling writing instruments, student stationery, office supplies and other products under  brands, and also the e-commerce business M&G Technologies; its new businesses mainly comprise of direct office supplies business - M&G Colipu, and large retail store business - Jiumu Store and M&G Life. During the Reporting Period, there were no significant changes in the Company's operation model.

2. Principal operation model

The Company has an independent and complete operation from design and development of brands and products, procurement of raw materials and accessories, product manufacturing, supply chain management and warehouse and logistics, to distribution network management. The Company is capable of performing independent operation of business in the market. For R&D model, the Company has an "entire design system" covering the whole process starting from customer value proposition to product design, product mold to brand image design, incorporating trend-, theme and experience-oriented R&D model to develop new products with a comprehensive categories approach based on consumer insight. For manufacturing model, the Company uses the brand manufacturing model that features sales-driven production, in-house and OEM outsourcing. The Company has an independent system from raw material procurement to manufacturing and selling, and has established its brands in the market. We have the advantages from participating in the whole value chain from design, research and developing, manufacturing and selling stationery. For sales model, based on features of stationery products and current situations of stationery consumption at home and abroad, the Company has developed its sales model that relies on regional distributors, complemented by direct sales to offices 2B customers, direct-sale store, KA sales, online sales, as well as international distribution. We are the one of leading companies in China's stationery business that engage in large-scale brand sales management and franchise management. In addition to operations on platforms such as Tmall, JD, and Pinduoduo, M&G Technologies also conducts live streaming on platforms such as Douyin and Kuaishou through its own live streaming room or cooperation with KOLs on the platforms. M&G Technologies is also responsible for online full platform marketing and management of authorized online stores.

M&G large retail store businesses include two store types: Jiumu Store and M&G Life. Targeting female consumers aged 15-29, Jiumu Store primarily sells stationery, cultural and recreative products, educational and entertainment products, and daily household and home products. Jiumu Stores are mostly located in high-quality shopping malls in prime urban districts. Jiumu Store represents the Company's ongoing exploration in new retail model in lifestyle products with a distinct cultural element. Jiumu Store started franchising in July 2018, where franchisees pay contract deposit and decoration fee according to contracts, and store rent, store staff salary, utilities and other costs incurred in franchising stores. M&G Life mainly targets students aged 8-15, primarily selling stationery products. M&G Life stores are mostly located in Xinhua Bookstore and compound bookstores. M&G Life represents the Company's efforts to move beyond the dominant traditional channels of retail stationery shops nearby schools.

In the direct office supplies business, M&G Colipu provides governments, public institutions, Fortune Global 500 companies and other SMEs with cost-effective one-stop supplies procurement service. M&G Colipu has a rich product offering, with application scenarios covering one-stop office supplies, MRO industrial products, marketing gifts, and employee benefits, which include more than one million product categories such as office paper, office stationery, office supplies, office equipment, computers and accessories, digital and communications, office appliances, daily necessities, business gifts, food and beverages, office furniture, labor protection supplies, and industrial supplies. By shortening the supply chain, M&G Colipu provides customers with one-stop, cost-effective procurement and customized value-added services.

With changing demographics of China in particular the decreasing birth rate, it becomes increasingly difficult to achieve revenue growth from unit volume growth in the future, and stationery industry growth is increasingly driven by consumption upgrade and product upgrade. The Company's core traditional businesses are challenged with demands from more individualized population born after 2000 and 2010. Stationery consumption in China is becoming more brand conscious, innovative, individualized and more premium. There is a clear growth in demand for better cultural and creative products, which accelerates industry transformation towards one with more cultural and creative elements. M&G Technologies reflects channel diversification trend and helps the Company's omni-channel strategy by expansion of online business. Jiumu Store serves as the Company's bridgehead

to continue products and channels upgrading of its core traditional business, and it plays an important role in promoting the Company's brands and products upgrade. M&G Colipu meets demands for purchasing office supplies from corporations and institutions, which helps boosting the sales of writing instruments and office stationery of the Company's core traditional business.

3. Major driver for revenue growth

Driven by market force

With the changes in the way of life and consumption habit of consumers, the mix of "people, product, and place" in retail industry has been reconstructed, sales channels have become more diversified, and channel upgrades and channel competition have become increasingly fierce. As the domestic market demand for mid- to high-end stationery products keeps increasing, this provides opportunities for mid- to high-end stationery products. China's population of 1.4 billion accounts for about 18% of global population, while leading stationery companies in China can continue to mostly rely on the huge domestic market, they also have room for international expansion in international markets, which could reinforce each other under favorable conditions.

Driven by innovation

Innovation as one of driving forces for continuous development with a focusing on consumers. The Company continued to promote technological innovation, product innovation, channel innovation and business model innovation. Through product innovation and business model innovation, the Company has formed a pattern of coordinated development, high-quality development and sustainable development of multi-business model. Meanwhile, it actively promoted the high-end, digital, intelligent and green transformation in its business operations, and coordinated the upgrading of traditional businesses, the growth of emerging businesses and the cultivation of future businesses.

Driven by the Company's competitive advantages

With professional teams, market insights, unique brand advantages, channel advantages, supply chain advantages, R&D and design advantages, the Company continued to promote technological innovation and product innovation, and maintained a strong forward driving force through high-end, omni-channel, digitalization, lean production and dynamic organization.

Driven by policy

The continuous investment of the state in education, the three-child policy, the increased childcare subsidies, and a favorable policy context for the development of the cultural industry encourage and promote the integrated development of the cultural industry and upstream and downstream industries, invigorate economic transformation and social development, and drive the steady development of the stationery industry. A series of national policies on the centralized procurement industry have been promulgated, rapid progress was made in centralized procurement of large- and medium-sized enterprises, the transparency of procurement information and the competitive mechanism of centralized procurement promoted the concentration of office supplies industry and promoted the vigorous development of direct office supplies industry.

Driven by industry integration

With continued development in the market, market concentration of stationery industry becomes greater, leaving more room for industry consolidation. Leading companies in the stationery industry with good brand recognition are in a strong position, and more market share is gained by leading companies. Through mergers and acquisitions of high-quality targets at home and abroad, the Company further enhanced its competitiveness and brand power in segmented categories.

IV. Analysis on Core Competitiveness during the Reporting Period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

As one of the largest stationery manufacturers in the world, the Company enjoys unique competitive advantages in terms of brand, channel, supply chain, design, and R&D in its core traditional business. As for the direct office supplies business, M&G Colipu leads the way as a supplier for governments and enterprises in the online channel. During the Reporting Period, no significant change occurred to the core competitive edges of the Company, which are summarized as follows:

1. Corporate culture and team

M&G is a company with a strong sense of mission and social responsibility, with an aim to "make study and work more joyful and effective". The Company has been in business for more than 30 years

and has always kept its original aspiration in mind. It has promoted development through innovation and breakthroughs, and provided consumers with high-quality products and services. It is committed to providing Chinese students with affordable good domestic stationery, and continues to devote itself to various social welfare undertakings, thereby promoting its continuous development. At the same time, the Company has cultivated an excellent team that highly recognizes the Company's values, has passion and technology, is good at innovation and competitive in the industry, is united and enterprising, and keeps unremitting struggle.

2. Brand advantage

As a leader of "own brand + domestic demand" in China's stationery industry, the Company has established a leading position for its own brand products amidst competitions of domestic market. The Company ranked the first in "Top Ten Enterprises in China's Light Industry and Writing Instrument" for 12 consecutive years. M&G brand has sound brand recognition among consumers, and served as the designated stationery brand for Boao Forum for Asia for many years. The Company was selected as one of the "Excellent Products of the Era" in the light industry among the first batch of China's Famous Consumer Products by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. The Company has won the title of "China Annual No.1 Stationery Brand Award" for three consecutive years and "China's 500 Most Valuable Brands" for seven straight years, winning international praise with excellent quality and brand reputation and showing the brand value of Chinese stationery to the world.

3. Channel advantage

The Company has a strong first-mover and leading advantage with a wide and deep coverage of distribution network across China. The Company has established an efficient distribution management system and a domestic terminal network with deep penetration. During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to broaden and deepen the national network and perfected online and offline channels, forming an omni-channel, multi-level and multi-contact marketing network. At the end of the Reporting Period, the Company has 36 tier-one distributor partners, and about 1,200 tier-two and tier-three distributor partners across China, covering approximately 70,000 retail stationery shops with "M&G Stationery" logo across China, over 700 large retail stores, and more than one thousand of authorized stores in Taobao system, JD.com, Pinduoduo, Douyin, and other e-commerce channels.

4. Supply chain advantage

The Company benefits from experience of large-scale manufacturing accumulated throughout the past years, independent mold development capability, stable supply chain, sound quality control system and introduction of advanced information management systems. The Company has the capability of large-scale manufacturing with high quality control standard. The good and stable product quality has won general recognition and favorable comments from consumers. The Company promotes the application of intelligent manufacturing technology in the production and inspection links of the stationery industry, and applies machine vision technology in various key links to greatly improve the efficiency of production and inspection, thus serving as a benchmark and demonstration role for transforming the extensive industrial mode into an intensive one.

With the idea of partnership in its business operation, the Company has strived to build a high standard supply chain ecosystem. The Company keeps iterating and upgrading its scientific management for supply chain, and has obtained new practice achievements in information collaboration across the value chain, inventory optimization, financial support for supply chain, management informatization of quality and order, and optimization of supplier performance to help business partners get stronger operation system and simultaneously improve both loyalty and operation capability of our business partners.

5. Design and R&D advantage

The Company has the capability to respond timely to market and strong R&D capacity for new products. The Company conducts market research for new product development and identifies market trends. The Company launches about one thousand new products each year to meet consumer needs. The Company has been awarded with such four major international industrial design awards as German iF Award, Red Dot Design Award, G-mark, and IDEA for its product design. The Company has a design studio in Israel, highlighting the world-class design capabilities of M&G Stationery. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company owned more than 1,300 patents for invention, design and utility models.

The Company has broken through the foreign technical barriers and got hold of the raw material formula and production technology with domestic independent intellectual property rights, greatly enhancing the percentage of home-made raw materials and finished products. The Company has been recognized as a national high-tech enterprise since 2010, and has built a number of national or provincial level technology platforms such as National Industrial Design Center, China Key Laboratory of Light Industry and Writing Instrument Engineering Technology, Shanghai Writing Instrument Engineering Technology Research Center. The testing laboratory of the Company had CNAS certification qualification and its testing capabilities have reached a world-class level.

6. M&G Colipu's competitive advantages

M&G Colipu is committed to providing one-stop procurement service solutions for various customers including government, State-owned Key Enterprises and state-owned enterprises, finance, intermediate market (top 500 private enterprises), and MA (Fortune Global 500), with business scenarios covering one-stop office supplies, MRO industrial products, marketing gifts, and employee benefits. It has been working hard in the industry and has accumulated rich service experience, project experience and customer resources. Currently, M&G Colipu has evolved into a leading supplier for governments and enterprises in the online channel, enjoying high brand influence in the industry and being widely recognised by customers and suppliers regarding reputation.

Over the years, M&G Colipu has made meticulous arrangements for the supply chain of manufacturers. Its product development covers well-known brands at home and abroad, with more than one million of product categories. Through technological innovation and business upgrades, it has achieved full-process visualization and traceability from procurement to supply chain management, and optimized resource allocation and supply chain collaboration efficiency. Leveraging big data analysis, it accurately grasps market demand and changes, drives precise adjustment and iterative upgrades of product strategies, and continuously optimizes the product system.

Additionally, M&G Colipu enjoys a nationwide efficient logistic distribution network. It also has an industry-leading intelligent main warehousing system, "Automated Storage and Retrieval System (AS/RS) System", and a new intelligent warehouse in East China, covering the whole country and allowing efficient and rapid order response. Furthermore, M&G Colipu is equipped with intelligent logistic systems, such as automated guide vehicles (AGVs), to provide timely and accurate services for customers. Meanwhile, it provides a variety of online ordering solutions, including the shopping mall for office supplies, the shopping mall for MRO industrial products, the marketing gift & benefits redemption platform, etc., to provide customers with convenient procurement services anytime and anywhere.

As a pioneer and industry leader in procurement digitalisation, M&G Colipu has won the titles of National E-commerce Demonstration Enterprise and Shanghai E-commerce Demonstration Enterprise. It has a technical R&D team of approximately one hundred members. M&G Colipu has a business cloud system that allows comprehensive digital management such as online organisation, communication, business, and management. M&G Colipu has independently developed a digital transaction system and rapid and professional system integration development technology, which has been certified as Information System Security Protection Grade III, allowing it to provide a variety of personalised value-added services for different customers, ensure the security and completeness of transaction data, and achieve system integration with key customers.

M&G Colipu has a professional team of nearly 2,000 people with enterprising spirit and years of industry experience, providing end-to-end services from pre-sales to after-sales across 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China. Relying on a strong brand presence, strong financial strength, and rich product strength, M&G Colipu adheres to the information-based construction of an integrated, transparent and efficient procurement system. With the application of software and hardware intelligent technology and strong system integration technical support, such procurement system meets the diversified, complex and digital procurement needs of customers, keeps increasing comprehensive competitiveness, and continues to create value for customers.

V. Financial Performance during the Reporting Period

In 2024, the Company recorded revenue of RMB24,228 million, an increase of 3.76%, and a net profit attributable to its shareholders of RMB1,396 million, a decrease of 8.58%, while net profit attributable to its shareholders after deducting non-recurring profit and loss amounted to RMB1,234

million, a decrease of 11.75%. As at the end of 2024, the total asset of the Company amounted to RMB16,587 million, an increase of 8.31%. The net asset attributable to shareholders of the listed company amounted to RMB8,910 million, an increase of 13.75%. The Company has maintained healthy growth and its assets are in a good condition.

(I) Analysis of principal operation

1. Analysis of change in certain items in income statement and cash flow statement

Item	Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB		
	Amount in the current period	Amount in the same period last year	Change in the proportion (%)
Revenue	24,228,248,698.65	23,351,304,328.03	3.76
Operation cost	19,649,752,559.47	18,946,902,789.11	3.71
Selling expenses	1,738,039,609.61	1,550,242,913.35	12.11
Administrative expenses	981,802,848.21	817,243,965.61	20.14
Financial expenses	-39,623,735.02	-54,677,552.48	Not applicable
R&D expenses	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59	6.55
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	2,289,340,796.79	2,616,600,617.09	-12.51
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	-1,574,839,557.15	30,115,778.76	-5,329.28
Net cash flow from financing activities	-698,573,860.33	-771,123,342.97	Not applicable
Other gains	132,438,188.72	96,557,027.08	37.16
Income from investment	-364,758.05	-3,932,454.66	Not applicable
Gain on change in fair value	54,361,789.99	27,190,625.42	99.93
Losses on credit impairment	-28,410,867.15	-21,830,178.85	Not applicable
Losses on assets impairment	-12,879,311.68	11,744,806.55	-209.66
Gains from asset disposal	-10,284.89	3,588,809.94	-100.29
Non-operating profits	78,129,813.59	59,663,963.46	30.95
Non-operating expenses	15,492,461.01	10,802,453.44	43.42

Explanation on the reason for change in net cash flow from investing activities: The net cash outflow for purchasing bank financial products increased compared with the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in other gains: The government subsidies associated with operating activities received and the over-deductions of the taxable amount for value added tax during the Reporting Period increased compared with the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in income from investment: The losses on investments in associates decreased and income from bank financial products increased during the Reporting Period compared with the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in gain on change in fair value: The bank financial products held during the Reporting Period increased compared with the same period last year, leading to an increase in the corresponding gain.

Explanation on the reason for change in losses on credit impairment: The accounts receivable increased during the Reporting Period, leading to the increased provisions for bad debt.

Explanation on the reason for change in losses on assets impairment: Axis Stationery made impairment provisions for fixed assets during the Reporting Period, while inventory valuation allowances were reversed in the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in gains from asset disposal: Asset disposal incurred loss during the Reporting Period, while it generated income in the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in non-operating profits: The liquidated damages received from customers during the Reporting Period increased compared with the same period last year.

Explanation on the reason for change in non-operating expenses: The losses on the retirement of fixed assets during the Reporting Period increased compared with the same period last year.

A detailed description of the major changes in the Company's business type, profit composition or profit source in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Analysis of revenue and cost

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, exclusive of related-party transactions, the Company's core traditional business increased by 2% as compared to the corresponding period of last year, and new business increased by 5% as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(1) Result of principal business by industry, product, region and sales model

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Result of principal business by industry						
By industry	Revenue	Operation cost	Gross margin (%)	Change in revenue from last year (%)	Change in cost from last year (%)	Change in gross profit margin from last year (%)
Manufacturing and sales of stationery and office supplies	9,247,241,443.76	6,176,303,519.87	33.21	2.17	1.63	Increase by 0.35 percentage point
Retail industry	14,921,565,054.57	13,442,763,378.60	9.91	4.71	4.74	Decrease by 0.02 percentage point
Service industry	1,853,773.49	/	/	1.55	/	/
Result of principal business by product						
By product	Revenue	Operation cost	Gross margin (%)	Change in revenue from last year (%)	Change in cost from last year (%)	Change in gross profit margin from last year (%)
Writing instruments	2,429,176,939.36	1,386,323,149.56	42.93	6.86	5.04	Increase by 0.99 percentage point
Student stationery	3,471,297,284.64	2,293,212,791.68	33.94	0.14	0.28	Decrease by 0.09 percentage point
Office stationery	3,571,885,416.82	2,583,183,210.58	27.68	1.74	1.68	Increase by 0.04 percentage point
Other products	865,011,177.43	484,826,976.29	43.95	16.36	18.38	Decrease by 0.96 percentage point
Direct office supplies	13,831,435,680.08	12,871,520,770.36	6.94	3.94	4.18	Decrease by 0.21 percentage point
Management fee for franchising	1,853,773.49	/	/	1.55	/	/
Result of principal business by region						
By region	Revenue	Operation cost	Gross margin (%)	Change in revenue from last year (%)	Change in cost from last year (%)	Change in gross profit margin from last year (%)
China	23,131,948,578.20	18,937,122,093.68	18.13	3.04	3.50	Decrease by 0.36 percentage point
Other countries and regions	1,038,711,693.62	681,944,804.79	34.35	21.59	10.74	Increase by 6.43 percentage points

Principal business by industry, product, region, and sales model

1. Revenue from principal business of the Company includes revenue from manufacturing and selling stationery and office supplies, revenue from retail industry and revenue from service industry.

2. Revenue from retail industry refers to revenue gained by M&G Colipu and M&G Life through selling non-M&G products.
3. Revenue from service industry refers to management fee for franchising.
4. Writing instruments refer to products of writing utensil sold by the Company (excluding M&G Colipu).
5. Student stationery refers to products of student stationery sold by the Company (excluding M&G Colipu).
6. Office stationery refers to products of office supplies sold by the Company (excluding M&G Colipu).
7. Other products refer to products sold by the Company (excluding M&G Colipu) apart from writing instruments, student stationery and office supplies.
8. Direct office supplies refer to products in all categories sold by M&G Colipu.

Unit: RMB 0'000

Result of revenue by business				
Business	Revenue in 2024	Revenue in 2023	Change in amount	Change
Core traditional business	932,576.30	913,583.84	18,992.46	2%
Direct office supplies business	1,383,143.57	1,330,699.41	52,444.16	4%
Large retail store business	147,921.38	133,535.55	14,385.82	11%
Transactions offset	-40,816.38	-42,688.36	1,871.99	Not applicable
Total	2,422,824.87	2,335,130.43	87,694.44	4%

(2) Analysis of production and sales volume

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Major products	Unit	Production	Sales	Inventory	Change in production from last year (%)	Change in sales from last year (%)	Change in inventory from last year (%)
Writing instruments	Piece/Numbers	1,846,537,568	1,896,609,529	463,282,953	-3.15	-2.74	-9.75
Student stationery	Piece/Numbers	5,090,485,533	5,153,708,506	540,960,919	-6.42	-5.81	-10.46
Office stationery	Piece/Numbers	1,990,558,462	1,986,345,409	180,473,968	3.93	4.57	2.39
Other products	Piece/Numbers	25,467,030	23,658,314	10,941,295	21.80	20.68	19.81
Direct office supplies	Numbers	518,235,714	518,107,383	15,256,254	2.10	0.25	0.85

Explanation on production and sales volume
No

(3) Performance of major procurement contracts and major sales contracts

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(4) Analysis of cost

Unit: RMB Yuan

By industry							
By industry	Cost item	Amount in the current period	Percentage of total costs for the current period (%)	Amount in the same period last year	Percentage of total costs for the same period last year (%)	Percentage change in the amount for the current period as compared to the same period last year (%)	Explanation on the situation
Manufacturing and sales of stationery and office supplies	Cost of principal business	6,176,303,519.87	31.48	6,077,325,987.81	32.14	1.63	

Retail industry	Cost of principal business	13,442,763,378.60	68.52	12,834,514,791.81	67.86	4.74	
Service industry	/	/	/	/	/	/	
By product							
By product	Cost item	Amount in the current period	Percentage of total costs for the current period (%)	Amount in the same period last year	Percentage of total costs for the same period last year (%)	Percentage change in the amount for the current period as compared to the same period last year (%)	Explanation on the situation
Writing instruments	Cost of principal business	1,386,323,149.56	7.06	1,319,857,248.91	6.98	5.04	
Student stationery	Cost of principal business	2,293,212,791.68	11.69	2,286,895,433.46	12.09	0.28	
Office stationery	Cost of principal business	2,583,183,210.58	13.17	2,540,457,217.01	13.43	1.68	
Other products	Cost of principal business	484,826,976.29	2.47	409,554,808.88	2.17	18.38	
Direct office supplies	Cost of principal business	12,871,520,770.36	65.61	12,355,076,071.36	65.33	4.18	
Management fee for franchising	/	/	/	/	/	/	

Explanation on other situations of cost analysis
No

(5) Change in the scope of consolidation due to change in the equity of major subsidiaries during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6) Major change in or adjustment to the Company's business, products or services during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7) Major customers and suppliers

A. Major customers of the Company

Sales of the top 5 customers amounted to RMB5,799.64 million, accounting for 23.94% of the total annual sales. Of the sales of the top 5 customers, sales of related parties amounted to RMB0, accounting for 0% of the total annual sales.

Unit: RMB Yuan

Rank	Customer name	Sales amount	As % of the annual total sales
1	First	2,437,917,790.92	10.06
2	Second	965,737,951.95	3.99
3	Third	947,871,190.08	3.91
4	Fourth	825,942,666.48	3.41
5	Fifth	622,171,144.32	2.57

	Total	5,799,640,743.75	23.94
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During the Reporting Period, the sales attributable to a single customer exceeded 50% of the total sales, there are new customers among the top 5 customers, or a small number of customers were heavily depended on.

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

B. Major suppliers of the Company

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Purchase amount of the top 5 suppliers amounted to RMB1,524.51 million, accounting for 7.73% of the total annual purchase amount. Of the purchase amount of the top 5 suppliers, purchase amount of related parties amounted to RMB0, accounting for 0% of the total annual purchase amount.

Unit: RMB Yuan

Rank	Supplier name	Procurement amount	As % of the annual total procurement
1	First	491,409,752.54	2.49
2	Second	376,575,448.45	1.91
3	Third	266,405,322.39	1.35
4	Fourth	224,471,234.26	1.14
5	Fifth	165,643,592.04	0.84
	Total	1,524,505,349.68	7.73

During the Reporting Period, the procurement from a single supplier exceeded 50% of the total amount, and there were new suppliers among the top 5 suppliers or a small number of suppliers were heavily depended on.

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

3. Expenses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB Yuan

Item in statement	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period	Change in the proportion (%)	Reason for change
Selling expenses	1,738,039,609.61	1,550,242,913.35	12.11	
Administrative expenses	981,802,848.21	817,243,965.61	20.14	
R&D expenses	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59	6.55	
Financial expenses	-39,623,735.02	-54,677,552.48	Not applicable	

4. R&D investment

(1) Table of R&D investment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB Yuan

Expensed R&D investment in the current period	189,145,980.66
Capitalized R&D investment in the current period	0.00
Total R&D investment	189,145,980.66
Proportion of total R&D investment in revenue (%)	0.78
Percentage of capitalized R&D investment (%)	0.00

(2) Details of R&D personnel

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Number of the Company's R&D staff	467
Percentage of the number of R&D staff to the Company's total	8.42

number of employees (%)	
Educational background structure of R&D personnel	
Category	Number of people
Doctor's degree	0
Master's degree	50
Bachelor	264
College degree	98
High school and below	55
Age structure of R&D personnel	
Category	Number of people
< 30 years old (exclusive)	184
30 - 40 years old (including 30 years old, excluding 40 years old)	208
40 - 50 years old (including 40 years old, excluding 50 years old)	55
50 - 60 years old (including 50 years old, excluding 60 years old)	20
> 60 years old	0

(3) Explanation

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The total R&D investment of the parent company accounted for 3.41% of the parent company's revenue.

(4) Reasons for the major changes in the composition of R&D personnel and the impact on the future development of the Company

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

5. Cash flow

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB Yuan

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the same period last year	Change in the proportion (%)	Reason for change
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	2,289,340,796.79	2,616,600,617.09	-12.51	
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	-1,574,839,557.15	30,115,778.76	-5,329.28	The net cash outflow for purchasing bank financial products increased compared with the same period last year.
Net cash flow from financing activities	-698,573,860.33	-771,123,342.97	Not applicable	

(II) Explanation on significant change of profit caused by non-core business

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

(III) Analysis of assets and liabilities

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Assets and liabilities

Unit: RMB Yuan

Items	Amount as at the end of the current period	Percentage of	Amount as at the end of last period	Percentage of	Change in percentage	Explanation
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		total assets at the end of current period (%)		total assets at the end of last period (%)	for the current period over the last period (%)	
Held-for-trading financial assets	2,569,112,993.22	15.49	1,402,518,595.12	9.16	83.18	During the Reporting Period, the purchased bank financial products increased.
Bills receivable	17,425,526.65	0.11	38,196,088.94	0.25	-54.38	During the Reporting Period, the balance of M&G Colipu's commercial acceptance bills decreased compared with the beginning of the year.
Non-current assets due within one year	862,796.30	0.01	1,360,640.55	0.01	-36.59	During the Reporting Period, the compensation from the former shareholder of Axus Stationery was received.
Other current assets	243,981,456.14	1.47	90,964,160.29	0.59	168.22	During the Reporting Period, term deposits due within one year were added as performance bonds.
Investment real estate	51,381,912.17	0.31	/	/	/	During the Reporting Period, Axus Stationery rented out its own factory buildings.
Construction in progress	148,515,963.08	0.90	95,391,194.19	0.62	55.69	This is mainly due to the investment in the Central China Base Project during the Reporting Period
Other non-current assets	19,704,965.34	0.12	12,202,603.55	0.08	61.48	During the Reporting Period, prepayments for equipment and engineering increased compared with the beginning of the year.
Short-term borrowings	341,061,169.83	2.06	190,174,166.67	1.24	79.34	During the Reporting Period, Axus Stationery's short-term borrowings increased.
Contract liabilities	143,347,403.44	0.86	106,038,218.29	0.69	35.18	During the Reporting Period, the obligations to transfer goods to customers in exchange for considerations received increased compared with the beginning of the year.
Long-term borrowings	6,000,000.00	0.04	30,027,500.01	0.20	-80.02	During the Reporting Period, Axus Stationery's long-term borrowings decreased.
Estimated liabilities	369,927.50	0.00	/	/	/	This is mainly due to the addition of new pending lawsuits during the Reporting Period
Capital reserve	840,320,493.39	5.07	373,093,781.49	2.44	125.23	Effects of the changed interest in M&G Colipu. Please refer to the <i>Announcement on the Capital Increase of a Majority-owned Subsidiary and the Company's Waiver of Preferential Subscription Rights and Related-party Transaction</i> (Announcement No.: 2024-020).
Other comprehensive	-11,423,451.31	-0.07	-945,577.17	-0.01	Not applicable	This is mainly due to the effect of differences in the

income						translation of the financial statements of Back to School Holding AS in foreign currencies during the Reporting Period.
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Other descriptions

No

2. Overseas assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Asset size

Including: overseas assets of 376,042,463.25 (unit: Yuan, currency: RMB), accounting for 2.27% of the total assets.

(2) Explanation for the high proportion of overseas assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Major restricted assets as at the end of the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Mortgaged assets

(1) The subsidiary, Axus Stationery, entered into the *Maximum Mortgage Contract* numbered ZD9874202200000005 with Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch on 15 September 2022, under which it pledges its lands and plants under Property HFDQ Zi (2013) No. 015437, Property HFDQ Zi (2013) No. 013396 and Property HFDQ Zi (2015) No. 015718 at the maximum principal limit of RMB200 million and for the term of credit line from 15 September 2022 to 14 September 2025.

(2) As of 31 December 2024, Axus Stationery used its other current assets - RMB140 million of term deposits due within one year as collateral guarantee for the bank acceptance bill in the amount of RMB140 million issued by the Suqian Branch of the Bank of Jiangsu.

(3) As of 31 December 2024, Axus Stationery used its other current assets - RMB1 million of term deposits due within one year as collateral guarantee for the bank acceptance bill issued in the amount of RMB1 million.

(4) The subsidiary Jiangsu Marco Pen Co., Ltd. (江苏马可笔业有限公司) entered into the *Maximum Mortgage Contract* numbered BD133202411010001201 with Jiangsu Siyang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on 30 October 2024, under which it pledges its lands and plants under Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0018047, Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0018032, Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0017990 and Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0017993 at the maximum principal limit of RMB49,507,300 and for the term of credit line from 30 October 2024 to 17 October 2027.

2. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had restricted monetary funds of RMB1,235,601,269.94, mainly including term deposits over three months and guarantee deposits for engineering payments.

4. Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Analysis on industry operating information

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, see "II. Description of the Company's industry conditions during Reporting Period" in "Section III Management Discussion and Analysis" of this report.

(V) Analysis of investment**Overall analysis of external equity investment**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, the Company made external investments.

1. Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司) was newly incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary with a registered capital of RMB20 million.

2. During the Reporting Period, the Company's majority-owned subsidiary M&G Colipu increased its capital, upon which the Company's interest in the said subsidiary changed from 93.39% to 77.78%. Please refer to the Announcement on the Capital Increase of a Majority-owned Subsidiary and the Company's Waiver of Preferential Subscription Rights and Related-party Transaction (Announcement No.: 2024-020).

3. During the Reporting Period, the Company invested RMB35,292,100 to acquire an 8.6% interest in Beckmann, making Beckmann a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

1. Significant equity investment☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**2. Significant non-equity investment**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**3. Financial assets measured at fair value**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Securities investment

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Description of securities investment

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Private equity fund investment

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Derivatives investment

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**4. Progress of major asset restructuring and integration during the Reporting Period**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**(VI) Sale of significant assets and equity interests**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**(VII) Analysis of major controlled companies and shareholding companies**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Company Name	Nature of the business	Major products and services	Registered capital	Total asset	Net assets	Net profit
Shanghai M&G Zhenmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光珍美文具有限公司)	Wholesale and retail	Stationery and office supplies	1,000.00	4,616.25	223.09	-66.58
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and retail	Office supplies	59,400.00	688,563.96	235,379.88	32,178.31
Shanghai M&G	Wholesale and	Stationery and office	19,941.94	164,334.00	83,734.86	11,068.90

Stationery & Gift Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具礼品有限公司)	retail	supplies				
M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	Wholesale and retail	Stationery and office supplies	10,000.00	100,087.90	-5,679.45	-1,629.11
Shanghai M&G Jiamei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光佳美文具有限公司)	Manufacturing, wholesale and retail	Stationery and office supplies	3,000.00	4,789.91	4,156.63	48.17
Shanghai M&G Information Technology Co., Ltd. (上海晨光信息科技有限公司)	Wholesale and retail	Office supplies	5,000.00	37,714.94	-764.96	-2,630.05
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	Design and so forth	Design, office supplies and so forth	2,000.00	1,660.70	1,039.67	-16.32
Shanghai M&G Office Stationery Co., Ltd.	Wholesale and retail	Office supplies	5,000.00	80,546.48	56,547.22	11,422.36
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	Production, sale and so forth	Stationery and office supplies	8,100.00	72,536.18	-909.09	-3,785.25
Shanghai Chenxun Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (上海晨讯企业管理有限公司)	Service	Information Consultation	23,500.00	34,676.22	24,350.25	3,191.98
Shanghai Qizhihaowan Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd. (上海奇只好玩文化创意有限公司)	Service	Creative service	10,000.00	7,050.85	4,030.20	941.89
Guangdong South China M&G Stationery Co., Ltd. (广东华南晨光文教用品有限公司)	Wholesale and retail	Stationery and office supplies	5,000.00	14,207.52	5,806.11	1,155.30
Hubei Chaoxin Real Estate Co., Ltd. (湖北潮信置业有限公司)	General goods warehousing services	Stationery and office supplies	6,000.00	21,083.43	7,078.87	-135.66
Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司)	Wholesale and retail	Stationery and office supplies	2,000.00	4,391.04	-587.97	-2,587.97

(VIII) Structured entities controlled by the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VI. Discussion and Analysis on Future Development of the Company**(I) Industry pattern and trend**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

With the changes in the way of life and consumption habit of consumers, China's retail industry entered a new stage of redevelopment and innovation. Stationery industry faces challenges with uncertainty of external environment, diversification of retail channels, and more individualized demands from main customers group (now being the post-00s and post-10s). With the changing demographics of China in particular the decreasing birth rate, stationery industry revenue growth comes less from by unit volume growth, and more from consumption upgrade and product upgrade. Domestic market demand for mid- to high-end stationery products keeps increasing. This provides opportunities for mid- to

high-end stationery products with better quality and higher price. China's population of 1.4 billion accounts for about 18% of global population, while leading stationery companies in China can continue to mostly rely on the huge domestic market, they also have room for international expansion in international markets, which could reinforce each other under favorable conditions. The global influence of Chinese culture continues to rise. Not only do domestic consumers seek emotional resonance by purchasing "Chinese trend" products, but overseas consumers are also beginning to embrace Chinese elements, showing a positive outlook on Chinese goods.

Leading enterprises focused on building omni-channel operation capabilities and implemented refined management. With the popularity of the Internet, smart phones, and online transactions, people's consumption habits and consumption scenarios have changed. Consumers' access to information is becoming more fragmented, and new-generation marketing means are becoming more diversified, including online media platforms (such as Weibo, WeChat, Xiaohongshu, and Douyin) and IP topic creation, which further tests enterprises' ability to make quick response to industry trends. Compared with small- and medium-sized enterprises, leading enterprises boast stronger and richer whole network marketing and operation capabilities. They formulate refined marketing strategies by city to reach consumers. In addition to online traffic, offline channels are also required to realize refined management by empowering channels through organizational reform and information system. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, online retail sales across the country recorded RMB15.5 trillion in 2024, an increase of 7.2%. Outstanding companies in the consumer industry seized the development opportunities of online consumption and achieved continuous sales growth through online and offline integration.

The new generation of young people has become a major force in driving new consumption. The consumption concepts of the youth group are changing, shifting from a focus on the practicality of goods to an increasing emphasis on the emotional value of consumption. They are more eager to achieve emotional resonance and psychological satisfaction through their purchases. This pursuit of emotional value is driving youth consumption towards personalization and experience-based consumption, whilst also encouraging businesses to integrate emotional elements into product design and other processes. ACGN and cultural and creative merchandise have already broken through traditional boundaries, reflecting youth consumers' recognition of excellent cultural works such as animation and comics. This trend reflects a shift in consumption demand from "practicality" to "emotional value".

Traditional retail stationery shops nearby school are still the dominant channel for China's stationery industry, and shares of other retail formats are increasing faster. Sales terminals and channels of the industry are becoming more diversified, upgrading and competition in channels becomes more obvious. Domestic consumption for stationery in China becomes more brand conscious, innovative, individualized and more premium. There is a growing demand for premium cultural and creative products, stationery products are moving from those primarily focus on functionality towards those with more cultural and creative elements catering to customers. With continued development in the stationery industry, there could be higher industry consolidation, and leading companies could gain larger market shares.

In the context of the digital economy, thanks to favorable factors such as policy driving, the rapid advancement of centralized procurement by large- and medium-sized enterprises, and the competition among various digital procurement service providers, great progress has been made in the digitalization, e-commerce and centralization of public procurement in China, which have become the main form of public resource transactions from central to local governments. According to the *2024 Digitalized Procurement Development Report* released by the China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing, the total procurement amount for enterprises nationwide reached RMB175 trillion in 2023. Among this, the total amount of digitalized procurement was approximately RMB17 trillion, with a penetration rate increasing to 9.8%. More than 70 central enterprises have established online stores, with a clear trend of product diversification. In addition to office supplies and industrial products, the procurement e-commerce platforms of central enterprises have expanded into the areas of production materials and engineering equipment.

With the further development and application of information technology, data have become a new production element. Industrial digitization is becoming a major pillar of the digital economy, and traditional industries are actively gaining new development momentum through digital empowerment. The investment in the manufacturing industry has shifted from the investment in equipment and assembly lines to the transformation of digital processes and digital transformation of products, in a bid

to apply digital technology to reduce channel costs and management costs and become a digital-driven modern enterprise.

With smart technology and products upgrade, promotion of national education informatization and the development of the online education market, smart stationery products have developed rapidly in the past few years. Technology-empowered smart pens and smart books are widely adopted in online education, providing an increasingly better user experience. Technology-empowered smart pens and smart books are widely adopted in online education, providing a better user experience.

(II) Development strategy of the Company

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Business strategy

To consolidate competitive advantages of core businesses by adhering to the mission of "make study and work more joyful and effective", being consumer centric, and emphasizing on innovation of technology and products; to further expand new businesses of one-stop office supplies service and direct retail; to actively expand international market; and to promote digitalization, organization development and talents, and investment and mergers and acquisitions with synergy. With continued efforts in those four areas, the Company will realize the vision of becoming a "world-class M&G".

2. Sustainable development strategy

In order to realize the vision of "World-class M&G", M&G has developed a sustainable development strategy together with its business strategy. With its vision of "Writing a Sustainable Business Future", M&G aims to lead the sustainable development of the industry by focusing on four pillars: sustainable products, response to climate change, sustainable supply chain and empowering employees and communities.

(III) Operation plan

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

In the face of changing consumer preferences, buying habits and consumption scenarios, as well as the recovering market and demographic trends in the domestic market, the Company will adhere to long-termism. It will push forward in key areas such as technological innovation and transformation, original design, green, intelligent and digital transformation, differentiation, balanced and coordinated development, brand value enhancement, and global expansion, whilst improving quality and efficiency to cultivate new quality productive forces. Also, it will promote the stable development of core traditional business in all directions, continue to expand new business, beef up organizational upgrading and reform, and proactively exploit the global market, in order to maintain sustainable, healthy and high-quality development of the Company and keep forging ahead toward its vision of becoming a "world-class M&G".

In 2025, the Company plans revenue of RMB27.5 billion, an increase of 13.50%, mainly through the following:

1. Core traditional business

Product capability enhancement

The Company will adhere to the "consumer-centric" philosophy, accelerate technological and product innovation, and increase investment in R&D and innovation, developing products with a focus on bestsellers. It will reduce the quantity and improve the quality of product development, and improve the on-shelf ratio and sales contribution of the single product. Moreover, the product structure will be optimized by developing and cultivating high-quality and high-performance products that meet customer demand for emotional value. The brand portfolio will be further expanded and the product offerings will be enriched, focusing on breakthroughs in potential category segmentation opportunities and rapid responses. The Company will strengthen IP empowerment. The combination of internal independent cultivation and collaboration with external IPs will be promoted to innovate product structures, enhance product capability, improve international design capabilities, and provide consumers with more diversified choices of products. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable brand development.

Omni-channel offerings

The Company will focus on deepening channels and building the necessary infrastructure for brand development. It will focus on key stationery shops to improve single store quality and strengthen the

loyalty of key stationery shops. Besides, the Company will also strengthen promotion for key categories, continuing to push for effective presence establishment of key categories at stores through strategic in-store placement and increasing presence in business districts. In addition, continued efforts will be made to promote direct supply of office products and premium stationery products both at headquarters and partners level to create incremental sales. The Company will also explore new online distribution management models to realize the full potential of online growth and expand market share domestically. It will seize opportunities in the overseas market, accelerate international expansion, and innovate with diversified channels.

2. Develop the middle-end and back-end platform capabilities

The Company will continue to accelerate the digital transformation of the entire industrial chain and lean management driven by efficiency enhancement, supporting cost reduction and efficiency gains while developing new quality productive forces. The Company will strengthen the continuous construction of the big data platform, comprehensively capture and deeply analyze the key data of each business, market and customer, provide a strong and scientific basis for business decision-making, and promote the overall improvement of digital management capability. Digital tools will support service extension, value-added services, and innovation, creating incremental development opportunities. Talent digital management will be advanced, and an intelligent talent database will be built. The concept of "talent supply chain" will be deepened, and organizational capability upgrades will propel high-quality business development, creating a talent hub for the industry.

3. Continue to develop the large retail store business

Jiumu Store will focus on refined operations, scaled expansion, and talent pipeline development. Investment in IP-related product resources and the proportion of proprietary brands will be increased to enrich the product structure. By establishing a digital middle-end platform and leveraging digital management thinking and tools, the Company will enhance the business capabilities of single stores and create various store models to meet different market needs. The Company will maintain the rapid growth of offline channels and the multi-channel growth of the online business and increase the repurchase rate and customer unit price. Talent pipeline development will be strengthened, cultivating core talent in the business sector to provide solid support for larger-scale national expansion and future business growth, ensuring the Company's sustainable development. M&G Life will improve the quality of existing single stores, and promote the new business model together with the premium stationery direct supply segment.

4. Continue to grow M&G Colipu

M&G Colipu will continue to upgrade and optimize its electronic trading system, smart warehousing and logistics management system, digitalized supply chain, and personalized services. The Company will embrace the digitalization trend, using AI technology to inject new energy into tendering processes and helping improve the efficiency of the back-end platform. The development of core products and proprietary products will be advanced, increasing the sales ratio of proprietary products. Efforts will be made to acquire new customers and continually enrich the customer structure. The Company will continue to solidify its industry position, playing an exemplary role as an industry leader, and establishing stable strategic partnerships with central enterprises, government bodies, financial institutions, and other partners. Collaboration will be deepened in areas such as public welfare initiatives.

(IV) Potential risks

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. Risks in operation management

With the great growth in the scale of assets and sale of the Company, the Company faces new challenges in operation management system, internal control system and staff management. Although the Company has developed operation management system and internal control system that accord with features of its business and technology in its development, and has recruited and cultivated stable core management team, operation of the Company will be adversely affected if the aforesaid management system and management staff fail to promptly adapt to the rapid expansion of the Company. Therefore, the Company will keep improving its management system and internal control system, and adopt various measures to improve qualification of management staff.

2. Market risks

With social transformation and consumption upgrading, stationery market presents opportunities for structure-based development. The stationery industry is facing the challenges of shrinking demand, weaker expectations and increasing downward pressure. If the Company is unable to anticipate market trends in time and adapt to market changes from aspects of innovation and upgrading, quality management to sale strategy, the Company will encounter certain risks in market competition. Having been aware of the problem, the Company adheres to being market- and customer-oriented, strengthens technological innovation, as well as promotes product, channel and brand upgrades. Efforts are also made to build a sounder quality management and control system. And market strategies are formulated based on market survey, analysis of big data and management discussion.

3. Risks from fiscal and taxation

According to Article 28 of *Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*, the enterprise income tax on important high- and new-tech enterprises that are necessary to be supported by the state shall be levied at the reduced tax rate of 15%. The Company was re-recognized as a national high- and new-tech enterprise on 15 November 2022, and started to implement the policy of reduced enterprise income tax rate of 15% on 1 January 2022 for 3 years. If the state adjusts preferential income tax policy for high- and new-tech enterprises, or the Company fails to pass the review after its qualification of high- and new-tech enterprise expires, operation performance of the Company will be adversely affected. As such, the Company performs strict control according to assessment standards for high- and new-tech enterprises to ensure that it meets all indicators, and qualifies and passes the annual review and renewal for high- and new-tech enterprises.

(V) Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Explanation on the Failure to Disclose as per Rules due to Inapplicability or Special Reasons such as State Secrets and Business Secrets and the Reasons Thereof

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section IV Corporate Governance

I. Particulars on Corporate Governance

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, the Company, in strict compliance with the *Company Law*, the *Securities Law*, and other applicable laws and regulations, as well as the relevant regulatory documents promulgated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, continuously optimized the corporate governance structure of the Company and improved the operational level of the Company, strengthened the management of insider information, and enhanced the awareness of information disclosure responsibility, to ensure continuous, stable and high-quality development and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors and relevant stakeholders. The specific governance situation was as follows:

1. Shareholders and general meetings of shareholders: The Company holds general meetings of shareholders in strict accordance with the requirements of the *Articles of Association*, the *Rules of Procedure of the General Meeting of Shareholders* and other applicable rules. Proposals, procedures, and voting at the general meetings of shareholders were implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions. When considering proposals related to related-party transactions, related shareholders avoided voting to ensure fair related-party transactions. For the convenience of the Company's shareholders, general meetings of shareholders allow its shareholders to vote on site or online. This ensures the minority shareholders have the right to stay informed about and vote on major issues of the Company and participate in the operation of the company and this also helps protect the interests of minority shareholders.

2. Controlling shareholders and the listed companies: the Company and the controlling shareholders achieved "five independences" in assets, personnel, finance, organization, and business, and the Company's Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee and internal control institutions operated independently; the Company's related-party transaction procedures were legal and the price was fair, and the obligation of information disclosure was fulfilled; the controlling shareholders had a normative behavior, and did not directly or indirectly interfere with the Company's decision-making and business activities by manipulating the general meetings of shareholders.

3. Directors and the Board of Directors: As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's Sixth Board of Directors consisted of seven directors, including three independent directors, and the composition of the Board of Directors complied with the requirements of applicable laws, regulations and the *Articles of Association*. All directors of the Company could, in accordance with the *Articles of Association*, the *Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors* and other applicable rules, earnestly perform their duties as directors and make prudent and scientific decisions. The convening of each meeting met the requirements of relevant regulations. The Company's Board of Directors had four special committees, namely, the Strategy Committee, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee, and the Nomination Committee. Each special committee carried out work in accordance with the relevant provisions of the implementation rules, gave full play to the professional role of each special committee, strengthened the democratic and scientific decision-making of the Board of Directors, and ensured the sound development of the Company.

4. Supervisors and the Supervisory Committee: As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company's Sixth Supervisory Committee consisted of three supervisors, including one employee supervisor, and the composition of the Supervisory Committee complied with the requirements of applicable laws, regulations and the *Articles of Association*. The Supervisory Committee of the Company was responsible for the Company and its shareholders, strictly followed the relevant provisions of the *Articles of Association*, the *Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Committee* and other applicable rules, earnestly fulfilled its duties, convened the meetings of the Supervisory Committee by law, attended the general meeting of shareholders and the meetings of the Board of Directors, and exercised supervisory functions and powers in accordance with the law, supervising corporate governance, major issues, financial conditions, and the compliance with rights and regulations of the Company's directors and senior management in performing their duties, and promoting the legal and standardized operations of the Company.

5. Information disclosure and transparency: The Company adhered to the principle of "truth, accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and fairness", and strictly followed the requirements of temporary

announcement and periodic report format guidelines for information disclosure. To help investors get familiar with the situation of the Company, the content to be disclosed must be concise, clear, and easy to understand and must truly and duly reflect the operating status of the Company.

Whether there are significant differences between corporate governance and laws, administrative regulations and the requirements of the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission on the governance of listed company; if there are significant differences, the reasons should be explained

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

II. Measures taken by the controlling shareholders and actual controllers of the Company to ensure the independence of the Company's assets, personnel, finance, organization, and business, as well as the solutions taken to address the impact on the Company's independence, work progress and follow-up work plans

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company was completely separated from the controlling shareholders in assets, personnel, finance, organization and business, possessing independent and complete business and the ability to operate independently.

1. Asset independence

The Company had business premises that are independent from the controlling shareholders and had an independent and complete asset structure. The Company had complete control over all assets, and no asset or fund was occupied by controlling shareholders to damage the interests of the Company.

2. Personnel independence

The personnel and remuneration management of the Company were completely independent. The directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company were elected and appointed in strict accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Company Law* and the *Articles of Association*. The president, vice president, chief financial officer and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Company did not receive remuneration from the controlling shareholders and their affiliated enterprises and held any positions other than directors and supervisors.

3. Financial independence

The Company had an independent financial and accounting department, has established an independent accounting system and financial management system, and made financial decisions independently. The Company's chief financial officer and financial accounting personnel are all full-time staff and do not hold part-time jobs in the controlling shareholder or their affiliated enterprises. The Company opened a basic deposit account independently and paid taxes independently.

4. Organizational independence

The Company has established a sound organizational system, which operates independently and has no affiliation with the controlling shareholders or their functional departments.

5. Business independence

The Company's business is independent from the controlling shareholders and their affiliated enterprises. The Company has an independent and complete design, R&D, manufacturing and sales system, conducts business independently, and does not rely on shareholders or any other related parties.

Engagement of controlling shareholders, actual controllers and other organizations under their control in the same or similar business as the Company, as well as the impact of horizontal competition or major changes in horizontal competition on the Company, measures taken, progress of the resolution and the follow-up resolution

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

III. Brief Introduction to General Meetings of Shareholders

Session number	Convening date	Query index of the designated website on which the resolution is published	Disclosure date when the resolution is published	Resolution of meeting
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2023 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	23 April 2024	www.sse.com.cn	24 April 2024	Considered and approved 12 proposals, including <i>the 2023 Work Report of the Board of Directors, the 2023 Work Report of the Supervisory Committee, the 2023 Financial Settlement Report, the 2023 Profit Distribution Plan, the 2023 Annual Report and Summary, the 2024 Annual Financial Budget Report, the Proposal on the Expected Daily Related-party Transactions in 2024, the Proposal on the 2024 Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors, the Proposal on the 2024 Remuneration Plan for the Company's Supervisors, the Proposal on the Re-appointment of the Company's 2024 Audit Organization, the Proposal on Amending the Company's Articles of Association and Handling the Industrial and Commercial Registration Formalities, and the Proposal on Amending the Company's Rules (Item-by-Item Voting).</i>
First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in 2024	13 September 2024	www.sse.com.cn	14 September 2024	Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the By-election of Non-Employee Supervisors for the Company's Sixth Supervisory Committee</i>

Holders of the preferred shares with restored voting power request for convening extraordinary general meetings of shareholders

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Particulars on general meetings of shareholders

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IV. Information on Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

(I) Shareholding change and remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management currently employed and retired during the Reporting Period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: share

Name	Position	Gender	Age	From	To	Number of shares held at the beginning of the year	Number of shares held at the end of the year	Change in share of the year	Reasons for change	Total pre-tax remuneration from the Company during the Reporting Period (RMB 0'000)	Whether to get remuneration from related parties of the Company
Chen Huwen	Chairman	Male	55	2014-6-12	2026-4-19	13,609,300	13,609,300	0		178.41	No
Chen Huxiong	Vice Chairman and President	Male	55	2014-6-12	2026-4-19	13,609,300	13,609,300	0		153.27	No
Chen Xueling	Director and Vice President	Female	58	2014-6-12	2026-4-19	8,100,000	8,100,000	0		143.72	No
Fu Chang	Director and Vice President	Male	55	2018-3-23	2026-4-19	108,016	64,336	-43,680	Repurchased and cancelled under the equity incentive plan (note 1)	146.54	No
Yu Weifeng	Independent Director	Male	54	2023-4-20	2026-4-19	0	0	0		20.00	No
Pan Jian	Independent Director	Male	49	2023-4-20	2026-4-19	0	0	0		20.00	No
Pan Fei	Independent director	Male	69	2022-4-20	2026-4-19	0	0	0		20.00	No
Zhu Yiping	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	Female	66	2014-6-12	2026-4-19	0	0	0		0.00	Yes
Feng Binlu	Supervisor	Female	33	2024-9-13	2026-4-19	2,800	2,800	0		0.00	Yes
Zhang Chaohua	Employee Supervisor	Female	46	2020-5-8	2026-4-19	0	0	0		30.10	No
Tang Xianbao	Chief Financial Officer	Male	43	2023-4-21	2026-4-20	0	0	0		188.04	No
Bai Kai	Board Secretary	Male	42	2023-4-21	2026-4-20	22,466	12,906	-9,560	Repurchased and cancelled under the equity incentive plan (note 2)	60.51	No
Guo Limin	Supervisor	Male	45	2023-4-20	2024-9-13	0	0	0		0.00	Yes
Zhou Yonggan	Vice President	Male	50	2020-5-8	2024-11-29	93,172	50,412	-42,760	Repurchased and cancelled under the equity incentive plan (note 3)	128.44	No
Total	/	/	/	/	/	35,545,054	35,449,054	-96,000	/	1,089.03	/

Note 1: During the Reporting Period, as the company performance did not meet the unlocking conditions, the 43,680 restricted shares that had been granted to Fu Chang but remained in lockup were repurchased and cancelled.

Note 2: During the Reporting Period, as the company performance did not meet the unlocking conditions, the 9,560 restricted shares that had been granted to Bai Kai but remained in lockup were repurchased and cancelled.

Note 3: During the Reporting Period, as the company performance did not meet the unlocking conditions, the 42,760 restricted shares that had been granted to Zhou Yonggan but remained in lockup were repurchased and cancelled.

Note 4: The term of office of Chen Huxiong, Chen Xueling and Fu Chang as directors will expire on 19 April 2026, and their term of office as senior management will expire on 20 April 2026.

Name	Main working experience
Chen Huwen	Born in July 1970, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, Master's degree granted by the School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, and doctorate degree granted by the Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota. Has been involved in the stationery and office manufacturing industry since 1997, PE equity investment since 2007, and stock and bond financial investment since 2015 and is one of the founders of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd. Now works as the chairman of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd., Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc. and Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. Has won honors such as the Model Worker in China Light Industry, the "Top Ten Brand Leaders" in Shanghai in 2013, the sixth batch of "Shanghai Outstanding Builders of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" in 2023, and the first batch of "Shanghai Outstanding Talents" in 2024.
Chen Huxiong	Born in July 1970, male, Chinese nationality, permanent residency in Singapore, Executive MBA, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business. Has been involved in the stationery manufacturing industry since 1995. Worked as General Manager of Shanghai Sino-Korean M&G Stationery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. from 2001 to 2004, and Chairman of Shanghai Sino-Korean M&G Stationery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. from 2004 to 2009. Now works as Vice Chairman and President of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc., and is also Vice Chairman of China Writing Instrument Association, Deputy Director of Ballpoint Pen Professional Committee of China Writing Instrument Association, and Chairman of China Writing Instrument Industry Technology Innovation Alliance.
Chen Xueling	Born in October 1967, female, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, holding a junior college degree; has been involved in the stationery manufacturing industry since 1997 and is one of the founders of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.; once worked as Deputy General Manager of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.'s Production Center, and now works as a director and Vice President of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Fu Chang	Born in January 1970, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, holding a master's degree in business administration (EMBA); once worked as General Manager of Wuhan Maxleaf Stationery Ltd.; joined M&G Stationery in May 2006 and successively served as Deputy Director of Marketing Centre and Director of Production Centre; now works as a director and Vice President of the Company. and now works as a director and Vice President of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Yu Weifeng	Born in November 1971, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, a first-class lawyer; has over 28 years of experience a Weifang practicing lawyer, received his LL.B. degree from Fudan University in June 1995, received his MBA degree from China Europe International Business School in October 2015, and completed the Executive Leadership Program of Harvard Business School in July 2019; has been a partner of Shanghai Links Law Offices since December 1998; now concurrently serves as Director of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the All China Lawyers Association, President of the Shanghai Arbitration Association, a member of the Administrative Reconsideration Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, a member of the Shanghai Arbitration Commission, and an arbitrator and mediator in a number of arbitration institutions and mediation institutions.

	ion, a member of the Administrative Reconsideration Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, a member of the Shanghai Arbitration Commission, and an arbitrator and mediator in a number of arbitration institutions and mediation institutions.
Pan Jian	Born in January 1976, male, Hong Kong permanent resident of China, holding a master's degree from the University of Chicago; once worked as a director and Vice President of Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd., a consultant of Kearney and Bain & Company, Vice President of MBK Partners, a director of Amperex Technology Ltd., a non-executive director of Luye Pharma, a director of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc., and a director of Ceva Sante Animale Group; now works as a director and joint chairman of Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.
Pan Fei	Born in August 1956, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, doctor, professor, and doctoral advisor in management, a member of the American Accounting Association, a member of the Accounting Society of China, a member of the Management Accounting Committee of the Accounting Society of China, Vice President of the Shanghai Cost Research Society, and Distinguished Editor at Modern Accounting. Pan Fei graduated from the School of Accountancy, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, in 1983 and was awarded a doctoral degree in accountancy in 1998. Since 2000, he has received awards and honors, including the Shanghai Educator Award, the National Outstanding Individuals in Accounting, the Fifth Shanghai Renowned Teacher Award, and the Shanghai Excellent Teaching Team Award. In January 2018, Pan Fei was rated by the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics as a senior professor. In January 2019, he was approved as an expert eligible for special government allowances of the State Council.
Zhu Yiping	Born in March 1959, female, Chinese nationality, graduated from junior college. Once worked as Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Life Group Co., Ltd. and Deputy General Manager of Shanghai Yuhui Industrial Co., Ltd. Joined M&G in May 2003 and served successively as Chief Financial Officer of Shanghai Sino-Korean M&G Stationery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Deputy General Manager of the Financial Center of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc. Now works as the person in charge of internal control of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd..
Feng Binlu	Born in January 1992, female, Chinese nationality, holding a bachelor's degree; joined M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd. in 2014 and once worked as Financial Assistant, Financial Supervisor, and Deputy Financial Manager; now works as Financial Manager of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.
Zhang Chaohua	Born in April 1979, female, Chinese nationality, holder of a bachelor's degree. Once worked as Business Commissioner of Shanghai Sino-Korean M&G Stationery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manager of Shanghai Apollo Machinery Co., Ltd., and Deputy Manager of M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd. Now works as Deputy Manager of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Tang Xianbao	Born in January 1982, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, holding a bachelor's degree; once worked as Human Resources Director, Board Secretary, President of the Capital Operation Headquarters and President of the Financial Headquarters of Deppon Logistics Co., Ltd., and Vice President and Senior Vice President of Deppon Group; now works as Chief Financial Officer of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Bai Kai	Born in December 1983, male, Chinese nationality, no permanent residency abroad, holding a postgraduate degree; joined M&G Stationery in 2011, and once worked as an officer of the Board and Securities Affairs Representative; now works as Board Secretary of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.

Particulars on other information

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Employment of directors, supervisors and senior management currently employed and retired during the Reporting Period

1. Employment in shareholders' companies

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of person employed	Name of shareholder's company	Position held in shareholder's company	From	To
Chen Huwen	M&G Group	President	10 May 2007	
Chen Huwen	Keying Investment	General partner	18 February 2011	
Chen Huxiong	M&G Group	Chairman	10 May 2007	
Chen Huxiong	Jiekui Investment	General partner	18 February 2011	
Chen Xueling	M&G Group	Director	10 May 2007	
Zhu Yiping	M&G Group	Person in charge of internal control	1 January 2020	
Feng Binlu	M&G Group	Financial Manager	1 January 2022	
Guo Limin	M&G Group	Chief Financial Officer	7 February 2022	2 August 2024
Particulars on employment in shareholders' companies	Save for the personnel disclosed above, none of other directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company were employed by the shareholders' companies.			

2. Employment in other companies

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of person employed	Name of other companies	Position held in other companies	From	To
Chen Huwen	Shanghai Chenguang Venture Capital Center (L.P.)	General partner	12 May 2011	
Chen Huwen	Shanghai Chenguang Sanmei Property Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	26 May 2008	
Chen Huxiong	Shanghai Chenguang Venture Capital Center (L.P.)	Limited Partner	12 May 2011	
Chen Huxiong	Shanghai Chenguang Sanmei Property Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman	26 May 2008	
Chen Xueling	Shanghai Chenguang Venture Capital Center (L.P.)	Limited Partner	12 May 2011	
Chen Xueling	Shanghai Chenguang Sanmei Property Investment Co., Ltd.	Director	26 May 2008	
Yu Weifeng	Llinks Law Offices	Partner	December 1998	
Yu Weifeng	Shenergy Company Limited	Independent Director	30 June 2020	22 May 2026
Yu Weifeng	Sinopharm Group Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	18 September 2020	
Pan Jian	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.	Director	5 June 2017	25 December 2027
		Joint Chairman	17 January 2025	25 December 2027
Pan Fei	Beijing Wandong Medical Technology Co., Ltd.	Independent director	19 June 2021	18 April 2024
Pan Fei	Shanghai Zhonggu Logistics Co., Ltd.	Independent director	18 December 2023	12 September 2027
Pan Fei	3PEAKIC Microelectronics Co., Ltd.	Independent director	10 January 2025	9 January 2028
Particulars on employment in other companies	Save for the personnel disclosed above, none of other directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company were employed by other related companies.			

(III) Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Decision-making procedures for the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	According to the <i>Articles of Association</i> , the remuneration of directors and supervisors is determined by the general meeting of shareholders; and the remuneration of senior management is determined by the Board of Directors.
Whether a director steps aside in the Board's discussion of his/her remuneration matters	Yes

Recommendations by the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee or the special meeting of independent directors on matters relating to the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	The remuneration plan for the Company's directors and senior management is in line with the remuneration level of the industry in which the Company operates and the Company's actual operating conditions, and there is no situation that harms the interests of the Company and its shareholders.
Determination basis for the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	The annual allowances of independent directors of the Company are considered and approved by the general meeting of shareholders. Other non-independent directors, supervisors and senior management that hold concurrent posts in the Company or any of its subsidiaries are subject to the operation performance appraisal on an annual basis and the pre-paid base salary on a monthly basis according to their specific posts in the Company or any of its subsidiaries, and the annual remuneration is settled after the Company's annual operation target is completed.
Actual payment of the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	RMB10.89 million
Total remuneration actually received by all directors, supervisors and senior management at the end of the Reporting Period	RMB10.89 million

(IV) Changes in directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Name	Office title	Change	Reason for change
Feng Binlu	Supervisor	Elected	By-elected
Guo Limin	Supervisor	Resigned	Personal reasons
Zhou Yonggan	Senior management	Resigned	Personal reasons

(V) Particulars on punishments by securities regulatory authorities in the past three years

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(VI) Others

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

V. Meetings of the Board of Directors held during the Reporting Period

Session number	Convening date	Resolution of meeting
The 5th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors	28 March 2024	1. Considered and approved the 2023 Work Report of the Board of Directors 2. Considered and approved the 2023 Work Report of the President 3. Considered and approved the 2023 Financial Settlement Report 4. Considered and approved the 2023 Profit Distribution Plan 5. Considered and approved the 2023 Auditor's Report 6. Considered and approved the 2023 Annual Report and Summary 7. Considered and approved the Special Opinion on the Independence of Independent Directors in 2023 8. Considered and approved the 2023 Work Report of Independent Directors 9. Considered and approved the 2023 Performance Report of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors 10. Considered and approved the Report of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on the Performance Assessment and Performance of Supervisory Responsibilities of the Accounting Firm in 2023 11. Considered and approved the 2023 Internal Control Evaluation Report 12. Considered and approved the 2023 Environmental, Social and Governance Report 13. Considered and approved the Proposal on Determining the Annual Audit Remuneration in 2023 14. Considered and approved the 2024 Annual Financial Budget Report 15. Considered and approved the Proposal on the Expected Daily Related-party Transactions in 2024

		16. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors in 2024</i> 17. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Senior Management in 2024</i> 18. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Re-appointment of the Company' 2024 Audit Organization</i> 19. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Using Some Owned Funds for Investment and Financial Management</i> 20. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares</i> 21. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Company's Articles of Association and Handling the Industrial and Commercial Registration Formalities</i> 22. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Company's Rules (Item-by-Item Voting)</i> 22.1 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Rules of Procedure for General Meetings of Shareholders</i> 22.2 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors</i> 22.3 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Work Rules for Independent Directors</i> 22.4 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Management Rules for Related-party Transactions</i> 22.5 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Management Rules for External Guarantees</i> 22.6 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Work Rules for the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors</i> 22.7 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Work Rules for the Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors</i> 22.8 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Work Rules for the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the Board of Directors</i> 22.9 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Management Rules for Internal Audit</i> 22.10 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Management Rules for Significant Investment and Financial Decision-making</i> 22.11 Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Amending the Work Rules for President</i> 23. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal to Hold the Company's 2023 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders</i>
The 6th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors	26 April 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>Report for the First Quarter of 2024</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Adjusting the Repurchase Price of Restricted Shares</i>
The 7th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors	13 June 2024	Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Capital Increase of a Majority-owned Subsidiary and the Company's Waiver of Preferential Subscription Rights and Related-party Transaction</i>
The 8th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors	27 August 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>2024 Semi-annual Report and Summary</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Plan for Share Repurchase through the Stock Exchange</i> 3. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal to Hold the Company's 2024 First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders</i>
The 9th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors	29 October 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>Report for the Third Quarter of 2024</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Formulating the Company's Management Rules for Foreign Exchange Derivatives Transactions</i> 3. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Conducting Foreign Exchange Derivatives Transactions</i>

VI. Performance of Functions and Duties by Directors

(I) Attendance of directors at board meetings and general meetings of shareholders

Director Name	Independent director	Attendance at board meetings						Attendance at general meetings of shareholders
		Number of attendance required	Number of attendance in person	Number of attendance by communication	Number of attendance by proxy	Number of absence	Two consecutive absences in person	Number of attendance at general meetings

								of shareholders
Chen Huwen	No	5	5	3	0	0	No	2
Chen Huxiong	No	5	5	5	0	0	No	0
Chen Xueling	No	5	5	3	0	0	No	0
Fu Chang	No	5	5	3	0	0	No	0
Yu Weifeng	Yes	5	5	3	0	0	No	1
Pan Jian	Yes	5	5	5	0	0	No	2
Pan Fei	Yes	5	5	3	0	0	No	0

Particulars on two consecutive absences in person from board meetings

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Number of board meetings held during the year	5
Including: on site	2
by communication	3
on site and by communication	2

(II) Directors' objections to the Company's related matters

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Special Committees under the Board of Directors

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(I) Members of special committees under the Board of Directors

Type	Name of member
Audit Committee	Pan Fei, Chen Huwen, Yu Weifeng
Nomination Committee	Yu Weifeng, Chen Huwen, Pan Jian
Remuneration and Appraisal Committee	Pan Fei, Chen Huxiong, Yu Weifeng
Strategy Committee	Chen Huxiong, Yu Weifeng, Pan Jian

(II) During the Reporting Period, the Audit Committee held 5 meetings

Convening date	Contents of meetings	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
20 March 2024	First meeting of the Audit Committee in 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>Work Summary of the Audit Department in 2023</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>Work Plan of the Audit Department in 2024</i>	Debriefed and reviewed the work summary for this year and the next year's work plan of the Company's Internal Audit Department, and guided the operation of the Internal Audit Department.
28 March 2024	Second meeting of the Audit Committee in 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>2023 Performance Report of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>2023 Auditor's Report</i> 3. Considered and approved the <i>2023 Internal Control Evaluation Report</i> 4. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Determining the Annual Audit Remuneration in 2023</i> 5. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Re-appointment of the Company' 2024 Audit Organization</i> 6. Considered and approved the <i>Report of the</i>	During the preparation of the annual report, the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors communicated with BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP), which was responsible for the Company's annual audit, on the composition of the annual audit working group, audit plan, risk judgment and audit priorities, and continued to

		<i>Audit Committee of the Board of Directors on the Performance Assessment and Performance of Supervisory Responsibilities of the Accounting Firm in 2023</i>	pay attention to the preparation of the Company's annual financial report.
25 April 2024	Third meeting of the Audit Committee in 2024	Considered and approved the <i>Report for the First Quarter of 2024</i>	No
27 August 2024	Fourth meeting of the Audit Committee in 2024	Considered and approved the <i>2024 Semi-annual Report and Summary</i>	No
28 October 2024	Fifth meeting of the Audit Committee in 2024	Considered and approved the <i>Report for the Third Quarter of 2024</i>	No

(III) During the Reporting Period, the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee held 1 meeting

Convening date	Contents of meetings	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
28 March 2024	First meeting of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee in 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Directors in 2024</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Remuneration Plan for the Company's Senior Management in 2024</i> 3. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares</i>	No

(IV) During the Reporting Period, the Strategy Committee held 1 meeting

Convening date	Contents of meetings	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
28 March 2024	First meeting of the Strategy Committee in 2024	1. Considered and approved the <i>Proposal on the Company's 2024 Business Plan</i> 2. Considered and approved the <i>2023 Environmental, Social and Governance Report</i>	No

(VI) Details of the matter in question

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VIII. Particulars on Risks in the Company Identified by the Supervisory Committee

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The Supervisory Committee has no objection to the supervision matters during the Reporting Period.

IX. Employee of Parent Company and the Principal Subsidiaries of the Company at the End of the Reporting Period

(I) Employees

Number of employees in the parent company	2,400
Number of employees in major subsidiaries	3,149
Number of employees	5,549
Number of retirees of whom the parent company and major subsidiaries are responsible for the expenses	
Professional structure	
Category	Number
Production personnel	1,353
Sales personnel	1,487
Technical personnel	467
Finance personnel	202
Administration personnel	306
Management personnel	1,272
Others	462

Total	5,549
Education background	
Category	Number (person)
University (including college) and above	3,659
High school, technical secondary school	618
Others	1,272
Total	5,549

(II) Remuneration policy√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

To conform to the Company's organizational strategy, the Company implements a competitive remuneration policy where the employees' remuneration is determined considering the job value, person-job fit and performance. By establishing and improving competitive remunerations and benefits, performance appraisal systems and incentive systems, as well as by actively promoting the long-term incentive and retention plan for mid- and senior-level personnel, the Company attracted all kinds of professional talents and formed healthy competitive work environment to stimulate the vitality and potential of employees, build a stable, professional team, and ensure the growth of the Company's performance.

(III) Training program√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Talent is the core driving force for organizational development. The Company places particular emphasis on the construction of leadership pipelines, the reserve of management at all levels, and the training of professional talent for strategic key positions. The Company has carefully developed a comprehensive management curriculum system and is committed to the development of its internal trainer team. By implementing diversified learning programs, including the new manager transformation project and the training project for management trainees, and combining these with an online learning platform, the Company has effectively enhanced the capabilities of its management team and the professional quality of its successors.

The Company focuses on enhancing employees' core professional skills, using a combination of centralized training and a mentor system to promote the comprehensive development of employees. In the field of production and manufacturing, special attention is given to the cultivation and reserve of core technical workers. A graded and categorized management model has been adopted, improving the job qualification certification and specialized training system. Upholding the philosophy of "learning through practice and practicing through learning", the Company has established an efficient technical worker training mechanism aimed at continuously improving employees' professional technical skills, ensuring they can quickly adapt to changes in market demands.

(IV) Labor outsourcing√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Total working hours of labor outsourcing	19,923,664hours
Total remuneration paid for labor outsourcing (RMB Yuan)	844,900,274

X. Profit Distribution or Capital Accumulation Plan**(I) Formulation, implementation or adjustment of the cash dividend policy**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. The existing profit distribution policy of the Company is implemented after it was passed at the 19th meeting of the 5th session of the Board of Directors and 2022 annual shareholders' meeting.

2. Principle in profit distribution of the Company: The Company implements the dividend distribution policy which entitles the shareholders to the same rights and same dividends, under which shareholders are entitled to receive dividends and other kinds of distribution of interests based on the number of shares held by them. The Company adopts active profit distribution policy, which emphasizes investors' reasonable investment returns while maintaining sustainability and stability. The Company is

allowed to distribute profit in cash or shares, but its profit distribution shall not exceed the range of the accumulated distributable profits or affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Overall approaches to distribute profit of the Company: The Company distributes dividends in cash or shares, or cash-and-shares, and if the Company satisfies the conditions for cash dividends, priority should be given to profit distribution by means of cash dividends.

4. Specific conditions and proportion for cash dividends: The Company primarily adopts cash dividend as its profit distribution policy. The Company may distribute cash dividend when it makes a profit in the current year and the distributable profits are positive after making up losses, contributing to the statutory reserves and surplus reserves, but the profit distribution shall not exceed the range of the accumulated distributable profits. In general, if there are no material investment plans or significant cash expenditure, the Company may distribute profit in cash for a single year not less than 20% of the distributable profit realized in the current year.

In addition, as for the proportion of cash dividends to the total profit distribution, the Board of Directors shall take into full account of various factors such as features of the industries where the Company operates, the stage of development, its own business model, level of profitability, and whether there is significant capital expenditure arrangement, to distinguish the following situations and determine differentiated cash dividend proportion in accordance with the procedures as required by the Articles of Association:

(1) If the Company is at a mature stage of development and has no significant capital expenditure arrangement, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall be at least 80% when the profit distribution is made;

(2) If the Company is at a mature stage of development and has significant capital expenditure arrangement, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall be at least 40% when the profit distribution is made;

(3) If the Company is at a growing stage of development and has no significant capital expenditure arrangement, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall be at least 30% when the profit distribution is made;

(4) If the Company is at a growing stage of development and has significant capital expenditure arrangement, the proportion of cash dividends in the profit distribution shall be at least 20% when the profit distribution is made.

The aforesaid "significant investment plans" or "significant cash expenditure" refers to one of the following:

(1) The proposed external investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment by the Company in the coming twelve months with accumulated expenses amounting to or exceeding 50% of the latest audited net assets of the Company and exceeding RMB50 million;

(2) The proposed external investment, acquisition of assets or purchase of equipment by the Company in the coming twelve months with accumulated expenses amounting to or exceeding 30% of the latest audited total assets of the Company.

Significant investment plans or significant cash expenditure that meets the above conditions shall be reviewed and approved at the general meeting after being reviewed by the Board meeting.

5. During the Reporting Period, the formulation and implementation of the cash dividend policy has complied with the *Articles of Association* and the resolutions of the general meetings. The dividend distribution standards and proportions are clearly stated, and relevant decision-making procedures and systems are complete. Independent directors have diligently served their obligations, and played their roles. As minority shareholders have opportunities to fully express their opinions and appeals, their legitimate interests have been fully protected.

(II) Special description of the cash dividend policy

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Does it meet the requirements of the Company's <i>Articles of Association</i> or the resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:	☒ Yes ☐ No
Are the dividend criteria and ratio definite and clear:	☒ Yes ☐ No
Are the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms complete	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do the independent directors perform their duties and play their due role	☒ Yes ☐ No
Do the minority shareholders have the opportunity to fully express their opinions and requests, and whether their legitimate rights and interests get fully protection	☒ Yes ☐ No

(III) If the Company records profit distributable to shareholders of the Company during the Reporting Period is positive but there is no proposal for cash dividend, the Company shall disclose the reasons, the usage and the utilization plan of the undistributed profits in detail

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Profit distribution and bonus issue from capital reserves for the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Bonus issue from profit (share/10 shares)	0
Cash dividend/10 shares (RMB Yuan) (tax inclusive)	10
Bonus issue from capital reserves (share/10 shares)	0
Cash dividends (tax inclusive)	915,795,377.00
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements	1,395,844,392.50
Cash dividends as % of net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements	65.61
Dividends in form of share repurchases in cash	101,068,600.91
Total dividends (tax inclusive)	1,016,863,977.91
Total dividends as % of net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements	72.85

(V) Cash dividends for the last three accounting years

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Total cash dividends (tax inclusive) for the last three accounting years (1)	2,116,823,702.10
Total amount used for share repurchase and cancellation for the last three accounting years (2)	0.00
Combined amount of total cash dividends and total amount used for share repurchase and cancellation for the last three accounting years (3)	2,116,823,702.10
Annual average net profit for the last three accounting years (4)	1,401,700,969.28
Cash dividend payout ratio (%) for the last three accounting years (5)=(3)/(4)	151.02
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements for the last accounting year	1,395,844,392.50
Undistributed profits of the parent company at the end of the last accounting year	5,397,918,032.14

XI. Equity Incentive Plan, Employee Shareholding Plan or Other Employee Incentive Measures of the Company and Their Impacts

(I) Incentive matters disclosed in temporary announcements and without further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Query index
On 28 March 2024, the Company held the	<i>Announcement on Resolutions of the 5th Meeting of the</i>

5th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors and the 5th meeting of the 6th session of Supervisory Committee, and considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares</i> .	<i>6th Session of Board of Directors</i> numbered 2024-001 <i>Announcement on Resolutions of the 5th Meeting of the 6th Session of Supervisory Committee</i> numbered 2024-002 <i>Announcement on Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares</i> numbered 2024-007 <i>Announcement on Notifying Creditors of Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares</i> numbered 2024-008
On 26 April 2024, the Company held the 6th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors and the 6th meeting of the 6th session of Supervisory Committee, and considered and approved the <i>Proposal on Adjusting the Repurchase Price of Restricted Shares</i> .	<i>Announcement on Resolutions of the 6th Meeting of the 6th Session of Board of Directors</i> numbered 2024-013 <i>Announcement on Resolutions of the 6th Meeting of the 6th Session of Supervisory Committee</i> numbered 2024-014 <i>Announcement on Adjusting the Repurchase Price of Restricted Shares</i> numbered 2024-015
On 11 June 2024, the Company completed with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shanghai Branch the cancellation of some repurchased restricted shares that had been granted but remained in lockup.	<i>Announcement on the Implementation of Repurchase and Cancellation of Restricted Share for Equity Incentive</i> numbered 2024-018

(II) Incentive matters which have not been disclosed in temporary announcements or with further progress

Equity incentive

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Employee shareholding plan

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other incentive measures

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Equity incentives granted to directors and senior management during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Establishment and implementation of appraisal mechanism and the incentive mechanism for senior management during the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company has established a relatively perfect performance evaluation and incentive system. Based on the principle that the income of senior management is linked to the business performance of the enterprise, the Company followed an open, fair and impartial process to appoint senior management, and continuously and timely improved the assessment mechanism. The Company has established a compensation system in line with the development needs of the Company and the actual situation of the industry to ensure the enthusiasm of senior management.

The Company implemented the *2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan* to provide long-term incentives for senior management and core technicians, and formulated corresponding assessment methods to carry out scientific, standardized and institutionalized assessment management for senior management and core technicians included in restricted share incentive plan. The Company has guaranteed the stability of the core team and key employees and mobilizing their enthusiasm by virtue of a reasonable, sound, flexible and effective remuneration and welfare system, and a long-term benefit mechanism mainly based on equity incentive plans.

XII. Construction and implementation of internal control system during the Reporting Period√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, the Company has established a strict internal control management system in strict accordance with the requirements of the *Company Law*, *the Securities Law*, *the Stock Listing Rules of the Shanghai Stock Exchange*, and other applicable laws, regulations and regulatory documents, as well as *the Articles of Association*. The Company has set up an Audit Committee under the Board of Directors to review the internal control of the Company, supervise the effective implementation of internal control and self-evaluation of internal control, and guide and coordinate internal audit and other related matters. The Company has set up an Audit Department to independently carry out audit under the guidance of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors. The Audit Department is accountable to the Audit Committee. The Audit Department evaluates the efficiency, results and effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal control through internal control audits, business management audits, special audits and economic responsibility audits, and promotes the Company's continuous improvement and enhancement of the quality of internal control. The Audit Department reports the internal control defects found in the audit to the Supervisory Committee, the Audit Committee or the management according to the seriousness of the problems, and urges the relevant departments to take active measures to rectify them. According to the identification of major defects in the Company's internal control, in 2024, the Company had no significant defects and important defects in the internal control of financial reporting and non-financial reporting. The Company has continuously improved the internal control system. Therefore, the internal control operation mechanism is effective, which has achieved the expected internal control objectives and protected the interests of the Company and all shareholders.

Particulars on major defects in the internal control during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**XIII. Management and Control over the Subsidiaries during the Reporting Period**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, the Company has implemented the *Management System for Holding Subsidiaries*, stipulating the control measures and the responsibilities and authority of the parent company and the subsidiaries in the subsidiary's articles of association, personnel appointment and removal, financial management, operation decision, information management, inspection and assessment, so as to ensure that the various businesses of the subsidiaries meet the requirements of the Company's overall development strategy, ensure that the financial position of the subsidiaries is effectively monitored by the Company, prevent significant operating risks of the subsidiaries, and protect the security and integrity of assets.

XIV. Particulars on the Auditor's Report on Internal Control√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company engaged BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP) to audit the implementation of internal control in its 2024 financial statements and the Audit Report on Internal Control was issued. For the full text of the report, see 2024 Audit Report on Internal Control disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

Whether to disclose the audit report on internal control: yes

Opinion type of the audit report on internal control: With unqualified opinion

XV. Self-inspection and Rectification of Problems in the Special Action on Governance of Listed Companies

Not applicable

XVI. Others☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Section V Environmental and Social Responsibility

I. Environmental Information

Whether an environmental protection mechanism has been put in place	Yes
Expenditure on environmental protection during the Reporting Period (Unit: RMB 0'000)	594

(I) Explanation on environmental protection of the companies and their major subsidiaries falling into the category of key pollutant discharging organizations designated by the environmental protection authorities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Explanation on environmental protection of companies other than key pollutant discharging units

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company does not belong to the key pollutant discharging units published by national environmental protection authorities. The Company pays great attention to environmental protection, strictly abides by the *Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* and other relevant laws and regulations, and keeps refining its environmental management system. The Company's production base in Shanghai has passed the ISO14001 environmental management system certification. In routine management, the Company strengthens the monitoring and handling of "three wastes" and ensures that they are discharged as per the requirements.

All solid waste from the manufacturing process of the Company has been properly disposed of in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and discharge standards to ensure compliant discharge and treatment of waste. The Company keeps monitoring water consumption data to ensure compliant wastewater discharge and that domestic wastewater is treated in accordance with local regulations on sewage treatment. It also manages waste gas in strict accordance with relevant laws, regulations and standards, and keeps upgrading and optimizing the facilities for waste gas pollution control to eliminate or relieve the adverse impacts of waste gas on the atmospheric environment to the greatest extent.

1. Administrative penalties for environmental issues

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Disclosing other environmental information with reference to key pollutant discharging units

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Reason for not disclosing other environmental information

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Information that is conducive to ecological protection, pollution prevention and control, and fulfillment of environmental responsibility

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company attaches great importance to the impact of its operation on the environment, and takes the initiative to shoulder the responsibility for environmental protection. It actively promoted the implementation of strategies to cope with climate change, and continuously intensified the management of environmental operation footprints. During the Reporting Period, the Shanghai base was selected into the 2024 National Green Factory list.

Starting from consumer insights, the Company kept developing innovative and sustainable products, adopted sustainable raw material procurement, and actively promoted green and innovative product

packaging. Through marketing channels, product publicity and consumer interaction, it popularized the importance of plastic reduction, low carbon and biodiversity protection among young consumers and enhanced the public's awareness and engagement in sustainable development.

For more details, see the *2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report* disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

(IV) Measures taken to reduce carbon emissions during the Reporting Period and their effects

Whether to adopt carbon reduction measures	Yes
Reduction of carbon dioxide-equivalent (Unit: ton)	6,519
Types of carbon reduction measures (for example, using clean energy to generate electricity, using carbon reduction technology in the production process, and developing and producing new products to assist carbon reduction.)	Using PV to generate electricity, improving the energy conservation of equipment in the manufacturing process, developing and producing low-carbon products, etc.

Detailed description

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company has introduced advanced production technologies to continuously improve equipment energy efficiency and reduce energy waste. It has also carried out ongoing energy-saving diagnostics and energy management optimization. During the Reporting Period, the Shanghai base implemented energy-saving and emission reduction projects, including air compressor energy-saving modifications, injection molding machine efficiency improvements, and the launch of a digital energy management system.

The Company continues to optimize its energy structure and increase the share of renewable energy usage. During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to advance its photovoltaic power generation project. The electricity generated from photovoltaic systems reached 14.67 million kWh, equivalent to a reduction of 6,519 tons of CO₂ equivalent. Additionally, the Shanghai base and Axus Stationery continued to increase renewable energy use by purchasing green electricity. During the Reporting Period, a total of 6.93 million kWh of green electricity was purchased.

For more details, see the *2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report* disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

II. Overview of Social Responsibility

(I) Whether a social responsibility report, sustainability report or ESG report is disclosed separately

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company has disclosed the *2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report* on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

(II) Particulars on the fulfillment of social responsibility

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Donations and public welfare activities	Number/content	Description
Total expenditure (RMB 0'000)	844	
Of which: Funds (RMB 0'000)	311	
Worth of supplies and materials (RMB 0'000)	533	
Number of people benefited	440,000	

Detailed description

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company always undertakes social responsibilities of its own accord. During the Reporting Period, the Shanghai M&G Charity Foundation continued to give play to the superior resources of the Company, highlighted and deeply engaged in rural art education, special population development and

other public welfare activities, and continued to further foster the "Golden Seed Plan" education assistance program, the "Art Education Plan" program, the Autism Support Program and other public welfare programs, gathering forces from all walks of life to follow up on social topics to care for children's childhood and power the development of a harmonious society.

For more details, see the *2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report* disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

III. Consolidation and Expansion of the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Poverty alleviation and rural revitalization activities	Number/content	Description
Total expenditure (RMB 0'000)	292	
Of which: Funds (RMB 0'000)	20	
Worth of supplies and materials (RMB 0'000)	272	
Number of people benefited	46,700	
Way of support (by industrial development, job creation, educational development, etc.)	By educational development	

Detailed description

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

The Shanghai M&G Charity Foundation actively responded to the state's call for rural art education, integrated social resources and initiated the Art Education Plan based on the status quo of scattered resources for art education, promoting the creation of industrial ecology for rural art education for children and beefing up rural revitalization and local art quality through art education.

For more details, see the *2024 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report* disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on 26 March 2025.

Section VI Major Events

I. Performance of Undertakings

(I) Undertakings by the Company's beneficial controllers, shareholders, related parties, acquirers, the Company and other related parties during or subsisted in the Reporting Period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Background of undertakings	Type of undertakings	Undertaking party	Contents of the undertaking	Time of the undertaking	Whether there is deadline for performance	Term of the undertaking	Whether strictly performed in a timely manner	If not performed in time, describe the specific reasons	If not performed in time, describe plans in next steps
Undertakings related to initial public offering	Restriction on sale of shares	Keying Investment Jiekui Investment	Undertaking for restriction on sale of shares and voluntary lockup undertaking by Keying Investment and Jiekui Investment, shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity (1) The proportion of shares unlocked every year shall not exceed 25% of the total shares held by the Company; (2) Notwithstanding any change in the position of some of the partners in the joint venture or their departure from the joint venture, the joint venture will strictly perform the above undertakings.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
	Others	M&G Group	Shareholding and intention to reduce shareholding of the controlling shareholder—M&G Group (1) M&G Group advocates that shares of the Company should be held in the long term to ensure that M&G Group shares operation achievements of the Company on a continuous basis. Therefore, M&G Group has the intention to hold shares of the Company for a long term. (2) If M&G Group intends to reduce shareholding of the Company, it will announce its reduction plan 3 transaction days before reducing the shareholding. Furthermore, the reduction will be performed legally according to rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange in the form of block trade, auction transaction as well as other methods recognized by China Securities Regulatory Commission.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
	Others	Keying Investment Jiekui Investment	Shareholding and intention to reduce shareholding of Keying Investment and Jiekui Investment, shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity (1) The joint venture, which is an employee-owned enterprise established by officials and important business professionals of the Company, advocates that shares of the Company should be held in the long term to ensure that operation achievements of the Company are shared on a continuous basis. Therefore, the joint venture has the intention to hold shares of the Company for a long term. (2) If the joint venture intends to reduce shareholding of the Company, it will announce its reduction plan 3 transaction days before reducing the shareholding. Furthermore, the reduction will be performed legally according to rules of Shanghai Stock Exchange in the form of block trade, auction transaction as well as other methods recognized by China Securities Regulatory Commission.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
	Address competition between counterparts	M&G Group, Keying Investment and Jiekui	Undertaking in relation to non-competition by M&G Group, Keying Investment and Jiekui Investment (1) The enterprise and other enterprises (except the Company and enterprises controlled by it) controlled and (or) invested by it currently have not engaged in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with principal businesses of the Company and enterprises controlled by it. (2) After the initial public offering and listing of the Company, the enterprise and other enterprises	15 February 2012	No	Permanent	Yes		

		Investment	(except the Company and enterprises controlled by it) controlled and (or) invested by it will not: ① engage in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in; ② support other enterprises other than the Company and enterprises controlled by it in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in; ③ interfere in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in. Apart from the aforesaid undertaking, the enterprise further guarantees that it will ① ensure its independence in assets, businesses, employees, finance and institution according to relevant rules of laws and regulations; ② adopt legal and effective measures to stop companies, enterprises and other economic organizations that the enterprise has control right from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar businesses with the Company; ③ not take advantage of its position as the controlling shareholder of the Company to carry out any other activities that may harm the rights of the Company and other shareholders.						
	Address competition between counterparts	Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong, and Chen Xueling	Undertaking in relation to non-competition by beneficial controllers—Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong, and Chen Xueling (1) I currently hold no position in other companies or economic organizations that have the same or similar business with the Company or enterprises controlled by it. (2) Other enterprises (except the Company and enterprises controlled by it) which are controlled by me independently and/ or in which I am one of the beneficial shareholders currently have not engaged in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with principal businesses of the Company and enterprises controlled by it. (3) After the initial public offering and listing of the Company, other enterprises (except the Company and enterprises controlled by it) which are controlled by me independently and/ or in which I am one of the beneficial shareholders will not: ① engage in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in; ② support other enterprises other than the Company and enterprises controlled by it in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in; ③ interfere in any form of business or activity that constitutes or may constitute a direct or indirect competition relationship with current or future principal businesses that the Company and enterprises controlled by it specialize in. Apart from the aforesaid undertaking, I further guarantee that I will: ① ensure its independence in assets, businesses, employees, finance and institution according to relevant rules of laws and regulations; ② adopt legal and effective measures to stop companies, enterprises and other economic organizations that I have control right from engaging directly or indirectly in the same or similar businesses with the Company; ③ not take advantage of the position as the beneficial controller of the Company to carry out any other activities that may harm the rights of the Company and other shareholders.	15 February 2012	No	Permanent	Yes		

	Others	M&G Stationery	Undertaking on the binding measures in case of the failure to fulfill the undertaking by M&G Stationery (1) The Company will strictly perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in all public undertaking issues (hereinafter referred to as "Undertaking Issues") in the initial public offering and listing. (2) If the Company fails to perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in the undertaking issues, the Company undertakes to take the following measures for restrictions: ① Compensate public investors for direct losses suffered by relying on relevant undertakings to implement transactions through self-owned capital with the amount of compensation being determined according to negotiation between the Company and investors, or the method or amount determined by the securities supervision and administration department and the judicial authority; ② Within 12 months after the date when the Company fully eliminates the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues, the Company shall not issue securities, including but not limited to shares, corporate bonds, convertible corporate bonds and other types of securities approved by securities regulatory authorities; ③ The Company shall not increase the salary or allowance of our directors, supervisors and senior management in any form until the Company has fully eliminated the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
	Others	M&G Group	Undertaking on the binding measures in case of the failure to fulfill the undertaking by the controlling shareholder—M&G Group (1) M&G Group will strictly perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in all public undertaking issues (hereinafter referred to as "Undertaking Issues") in the initial public offering and listing of M&G Stationery. (2) If M&G Group fails to perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in the aforesaid undertaking issues, M&G Group undertakes to take the following measures for restrictions: ① Compensate public investors for direct losses suffered by relying on relevant undertakings to implement transactions through self-owned capital with the amount of compensation being determined according to negotiation between M&G Group and investors, or the method or amount determined by the securities regulatory authorities and the judicial authority; ② The lockup period of M&G Stationery's shares held by M&G Group will be automatically extended to the date when M&G Group fully eliminates the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
	Others	Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong, and Chen Xueling	Undertaking on the binding measures in case of the failure to fulfill the undertaking by beneficial controllers—Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong, and Chen Xueling (1) I will strictly perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in all public undertaking issues (hereinafter referred to as "Undertaking Issues") in the initial public offering and listing of M&G Stationery. (2) If I fail to perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in the aforesaid undertaking issues, I undertake to take the following measures for restrictions: ① Compensate public investors for direct losses suffered by relying on relevant undertakings to implement transactions through self-owned capital with the amount of compensation being determined according to negotiation between investors and me, or the method or amount determined by the securities regulatory authorities and the judicial authority; ② The lockup period of M&G Stationery's shares held by me directly or indirectly will be automatically extended to the date when I fully eliminate the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues. ③ I shall not require M&G Stationery to increase my salary or allowance in any form, nor shall I accept the increase of salary or allowance by M&G Stationery in any form until I have fully eliminated the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		

	Others	Keying Investment Jiekui Investment	Undertaking on the binding measures in case of the failure to fulfill the undertaking by Keying Investment and Jiekui Investment, shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity (1) The joint venture will strictly perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in all public undertaking issues (hereinafter referred to as "Undertaking Issues") in the initial public offering and listing of M&G Stationery. (2) If the joint venture fails to perform various obligations and responsibilities set out in the aforesaid undertaking issues, the joint venture undertakes to take the following measures for restrictions: ① Compensate public investors for direct losses suffered by relying on relevant undertakings to implement transactions through self-owned capital with the amount of compensation being determined according to negotiation between the joint venture and investors, or the method or amount determined by the securities regulatory authorities and the judicial authority; ② The lockup period of M&G Stationery's shares held by the joint venture will be automatically extended to the date when the joint venture fully eliminates the adverse effect due to failure on related undertaking issues.	22 April 2014	No	Permanent	Yes		
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(II) Where the Company has profit forecasts on assets or projects, and the Reporting Period was within the term of profit forecasts, the Company has to state whether such profit forecasts on assets or projects are fulfilled and the reasons thereof

☐ Fulfilled ☐ Unfulfilled ☒ Not applicable

(III) Execution of the performance undertakings and its impact on the goodwill impairment testing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

II. Non-operating Misappropriation of Funds of the Company by any Controlling Shareholders and Their Related Parties during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

III. Illegal Guarantee

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IV. Explanation of the Company's Board of Directors on the "Auditor's Report with Modified Audit Opinions" Issued by the CPA

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

V. Analysis and Explanation from the Company on the Reasons and Impact of the Change of Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates or Correction on Significant Accounting Errors

(I) Analysis and explanation from the Company on the reasons and impact of the change of accounting policies or accounting estimates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Analysis and explanation from the Company on the reasons and impact of the correction on significant accounting errors

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Communication with the previous accounting firm

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Approval process and other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VI. Appointment and Dismissal of the Accounting Firm

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

	Current accounting firm
Name of domestic accounting firm	BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP)
Remuneration of domestic accounting firm	170
Term of office of domestic accounting firm	15
Names of certified public accountants of domestic accounting firm	Chen Luying, and Fang Ning
How many consecutive years the certified public accountants of the domestic accounting firm have provided audit service for the Company	Chen Luying: 4 years Fang Ning: 2 years

	Name	Remuneration
Internal control audit accounting firm	BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP)	90

Explanation on appointment and dismissal of the accounting firm

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, the BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs (LLP) was re-appointed as the audit institution.

Explanation on the change of accounting firm during the auditing period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Explanation on any over 20% (inclusive) reduction in audit fee compared to last year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Risk of Suspension of Listing

(I) Causes of suspension of listing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Measures to be taken by the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Situation and causes for termination of listing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VIII. Matters Related to Bankruptcy and Reorganization

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IX. Material Litigation and Arbitration

☐ The Company had material litigation and arbitration during the year

☒ The Company did not have material litigation and arbitration during the year

X. Suspected Violation of Laws and Regulations, Punishment and Rectification to the Listed Company, Its Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management, Controlling Shareholders, and Actual Controllers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XI. Explanation on Credibility Status of the Company, Its Controlling Shareholders and Beneficial Controllers during the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the Reporting Period, since the Company, its controlling shareholders and beneficial controllers maintained sound credibility, there had been no refusal to implement effective judgments of a court or default of any material overdue debt.

XII. Major Related-party Transactions

(I) Related-party transactions in relation to daily operation

1. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and without further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and with further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The 5th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors and 2023 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company considered and approved the *Proposal on the Expected Daily*

Related-party Transactions in 2024, and issued the *Announcement on the Expected Daily Related-party Transactions in 2024* (number: 2024-004) on 30 March 2024.

In 2024, the estimated income from selling goods to the sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong amounted to RMB250,000,000.00, and the estimated income from selling goods to the sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin amounted to RMB250,000,000.00. It was estimated that fees for leasing the houses of M&G Group (including office buildings, workshops, parking space, warehouses and dormitories) amounted to RMB4,621,000.00; fees for leasing parking space of M&G Group amounted to RMB14,000.00; utilities amounted to RMB6,000,000.00. It was estimated that the expenses incurred by M&G Colipu in leasing M&G Group's office building and parking space amounted to RMB11,762,000.00, the expenses incurred by Colipu Information Technology in leasing M&G Group's office building amounted to RMB3,126,000.00, and the expenses incurred by Qizhihaowan in leasing M&G Group's office building and parking space amounted to RMB1,748,000.00.

In 2024, the actual income from selling goods to the sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong amounted to RMB180,530,383.08, and the actual income from selling goods to the sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin amounted to RMB85,811,972.83. The actual fees for leasing the houses of M&G Group (including office buildings, workshops, parking space, warehouses and dormitories) amounted to RMB4,620,952.40; fees for leasing parking space of M&G Group amounted to RMB12,000; utilities amounted to RMB5,187,212.36. The actual expenses incurred by M&G Colipu in leasing M&G Group's office building and parking space amounted to RMB11,812,898.35, the actual expenses incurred by Colipu Information Technology in leasing M&G Group's office building amounted to RMB3,125,755.72, and the actual expenses incurred by Qizhihaowan in leasing M&G Group's office building and parking space amounted to RMB1,747,970.48.

3. Events not disclosed in temporary announcements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Related transactions as a result of acquisition and disposal of assets or equity

1. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and without further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and with further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Events not disclosed in temporary announcements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Disclosable performance achievements during the Reporting Period when involved with agreed-upon performance

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Major related transactions in joint external investment

1. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and without further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and with further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Events not disclosed in temporary announcements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Creditor's rights and debts with related parties**1. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and without further progress or change in subsequent implementation**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Events disclosed in temporary announcements and with further progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Events not disclosed in temporary announcements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(V) Financial business between the Company and the affiliated financial companies, the Company's holding financial company and the related party

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(VI) Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XIII. Material Contracts and Their Performance**(I) Trusteeship, contracting and leasing matters****1. Trusteeship**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Contracting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Leasing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Guarantees

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Entrusting others to manage cash assets**1. Entrusted wealth management****(1) Overall condition of entrusted wealth management**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Types	Source of fund	Amount incurred	Undue balance	Overdue uncollected amount
Bank financial product	Raised capital			
Bank financial product	Self-owned capital	249,000	249,000	

Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Individual entrusted wealth management

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Trustee	Type of entrusted wealth management	Amount of entrusted wealth management	Beginning date of entrusted wealth management	Termination date of entrusted wealth management	Source of fund	Usage of fund	Restricted or not	Method to determine return way	Annual rate of return	Expected return (if any)	Actual gains or loss	Undue amount	Overdue uncollected amount	Whether it has gone through a legal procedure or not	Whether there is a future entrusted wealth management plan or not	Amount of provision for the impairment (if any)
Agricultural Bank of China Limited Shanghai Guangming Sub-branch	Bank financial product	45,000	2021/10/13		Self-owned capital		No					45,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	25,000	2023/8/8		Self-owned capital		No				28.71	24,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2023/8/8	2024/10/11	Self-owned capital		No		2.47%		290.00			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	26,800	2023/12/29	2024/1/29	Self-owned capital		No		3.05%		69.42			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	3,200	2024/1/2	2024/2/1	Self-owned capital		No		2.80%		7.36			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024/1/3	2024/9/30	Self-owned capital		No		2.38%		176.88			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024/1/3	2024/6/25	Self-owned capital		No		2.57%		122.60			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	15,000	2024/1/3		Self-owned capital		No					15,000		Yes	Yes	
Agricultural Bank of China Limited Shanghai Guangming Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024/1/3		Self-owned capital		No					20,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	30,000	2024/2/1	2024/3/4	Self-owned capital		No		3.00%		78.90			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	30,000	2024/3/7	2024/4/7	Self-owned capital		No		3.00%		76.44			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong	Bank	30,000	2024	2024	Self-o		No		2.70		66.58			Yes	Yes	

Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	financial product		/4/9	/5/9	wned capital				%							
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Shanghai Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /6/26		Self-o wned capital		No					20,000		Yes	Yes	
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Shanghai Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	14,000	2024 /6/27		Self-o wned capital		No					14,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /7/1		Self-o wned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /7/1	2024 /7/31	Self-o wned capital		No		2.60 %		42.74			Yes	Yes	
Agricultural Bank of China Limited Shanghai Guangming Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /7/2	2024 /9/30	Self-o wned capital		No		2.33 %		114.83			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /8/2	2024 /9/2	Self-o wned capital		No		2.60 %		44.16			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /9/4	2024 /10/8	Self-o wned capital		No		2.60 %		48.44			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /10/8	2024 /11/7	Self-o wned capital		No		2.90 %		47.67			Yes	Yes	
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Shanghai Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	21,000	2024 /10/1 1		Self-o wned capital		No					21,000		Yes	Yes	
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghai Wuzhong Road Sub-branch	Bank financial product	20,000	2024 /10/1 5		Self-o wned capital		No					20,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /11/1 5	2024 /12/1 6	Self-o wned capital		No		2.50 %		21.23			Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /12/9		Self-o wned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /12/1 8		Self-o wned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghai Wujiaochang Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2022 /3/29	2024 /3/28	Self-o wned capital		No		1.76 %		351.10			Yes	Yes	

China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghai Wujiaochang Sub-branch	Bank financial product	5,000	2022 /4/8		Self-owned capital		No					5,000		Yes	Yes	
Agricultural Bank of China Limited Shanghai Guangming Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2022 /7/12		Self-owned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghai Wujiaochang Sub-branch	Bank financial product	5,000	2022 /9/22		Self-owned capital		No					5,000		Yes	Yes	
China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. Shanghai Wujiaochang Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /3/29		Self-owned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Shanghai Fengxian Sub-branch	Bank financial product	10,000	2024 /5/10		Self-owned capital		No					10,000		Yes	Yes	

Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Provision for the impairment of entrusted wealth management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Entrusted loans

(1) Overall condition of entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Individual entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Provision for the impairment of entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(IV) Other material contracts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XIV. Progress on the use of raised capital

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XV. Explanation of Other Major Events that Have a Material Impact on Investors' Value Judgments and Investment Decisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section VII Changes in Shares and Shareholders

I. Changes in Share Capital

(I) Statement of changes in shares

1. Statement of changes in shares

Unit: share

	Before the change		Increase/decrease of the change (+, -)					After the change	
	Quantity	Percentage (%)	Issue of new shares	Bonus shares	Capital reserve-converted shares	Others	Subtotal	Quantity	Percentage (%)
I. Restricted shares	2,768,150	0.30				-2,768,150	-2,768,150	0	0.00
1. State-owned shares									
2. Shares held by state-owned legal person									
3. Other domestic shares	2,768,150	0.30				-2,768,150	-2,768,150	0	0.00
Including: Shares held by domestic non-state-owned legal person									
Shares held by domestic natural person	2,768,150	0.30				-2,768,150	-2,768,150	0	0.00
4. Overseas shares									
Including: Shares held by foreign legal person									
Shares held by overseas natural person									
II. Non-restricted circulating shares	923,828,420	99.70						923,828,420	100.00
1. Ordinary RMB shares	923,828,420	99.70						923,828,420	100.00
2. Domestically listed foreign shares									
3. Overseas listed foreign shares									
4. Others									
III. Total number of shares	926,596,570	100.00				-2,768,150	-2,768,150	923,828,420	100.00

2. Explanation of changes in shares

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

According to the Company's *2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan* and the authorization of the 2019 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

Upon consideration and approval at the 5th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors and the 5th meeting of the 6th session of Supervisory Committee, the Company completed the cancellation of part of the restricted shares under such Incentive Plan with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shanghai Branch on 11 June 2024, repurchasing and canceling 2,768,150 restricted shares of 351 awardees. After the completion of the repurchase and cancellation, the total shares of the Company decreased from 926,596,570 shares to 923,828,420 shares.

3. Impact of changes in shares on the earnings per share, net asset value per share and other financial indicators in the last year and period (if any)

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are based on the combined net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company divided by the weighted mean of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares:

Item	Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB	
	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Combined net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	1,395,844,392.50	1,526,801,727.16
Weighted mean of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares	920,590,793.67	921,056,004.08
Basic earnings per share	1.5162	1.6577
Including: Basic earnings per share from continuing as a going concern	1.5162	1.6577
Basic earnings per share from not continuing as a going concern		

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are based on the combined net profit (diluted) attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company divided by the weighted mean (diluted) of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares:

Item	Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB	
	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Combined net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	1,395,844,392.50	1,526,801,727.16
Weighted mean of the Company's outstanding ordinary shares(diluted)	920,590,793.67	921,056,004.08
Diluted earnings per share	1.5162	1.6577
Including: Diluted earnings per share from continuing as a going concern	1.5162	1.6577
Diluted earnings per share from not continuing as a going concern		

4. Other contents that the Company deems necessary and the securities regulatory authorities require disclosing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Changes in restricted shares

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: share						
Name of shareholder	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the year	Number of restricted shares removed during the year	Increase in number of restricted shares during the year	Number of restricted shares at the end of the year	Reason for lockup	Date of unlocking
Awardees of restricted shares in 2020	2,768,150	2,768,150		0	Equity incentive lockup	
Total	2,768,150	2,768,150		0	/	/

Note: "Number of restricted shares removed during the year" in the above table refers to 2,768,150 shares repurchased and cancelled. The cancellation date is 11 June 2024.

II. Issuance and Listing of Securities

(I) Issuance of securities as at the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Explanation on issuance of securities as at the Reporting Period (please provide separate explanation on the bonds with different interest rates during their duration):

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(II) Changes in the total number of ordinary shares and shareholder structure of the Company and changes in the structure of assets and liabilities of the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Existing internal employee shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

III. Shareholder and Beneficial Controller

(I) Total number of shareholders

Total number of shareholders of ordinary shares as at the end of the Reporting Period	44,204
Total number of shareholders of ordinary shares at the end of last month prior to the disclosure date of this annual report	46,173
Total number of shareholders of preferred shares whose voting rights have been restored as at the end of the Reporting Period	0

Total number of shareholders of preferred shares whose voting rights have been restored at the end of last month prior to the disclosure date of this annual report	0
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(II) Table of shareholdings of the top ten shareholders and the top ten public shareholders (or unrestricted shareholders) as at the end of the Reporting Period

Unit: share

Shareholdings of the top ten shareholders (exclusive of shares lent in refinancing)							
Name of shareholder (full name)	Change during the Reporting Period	Number of shares held as at the end of the period	Percentage (%)	Number of restricted shares held	Pledged, marked, or frozen		Nature of shareholder
					Status of share	Quantity	
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	0	536,000,000	58.02	0	No	0	Domestic nonstate-owned legal person
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited-Invesco Great Wall Emerging Mature and Hybrid Equity Investment Funds (中国工商银行股份有限公司—景顺长城新兴成长混合型证券投资基金)	1,542,085	31,500,000	3.41	0	No	0	Others
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	-11,447,240	29,608,747	3.21	0	No	0	Others
Bank of China Limited-Invesco Great Wall Ding Yi Hybrid Security Investment Fund (LOF) (中国银行股份有限公司—景顺长城鼎益混合型证券投资基金)	328,700	15,000,002	1.62	0	No	0	Others
Shanghai Keying Investment Management Office (L.P.)	0	14,662,558	1.59	0	No	0	Others
Shanghai Jiekui Investment Management Firm (L.P.)	0	14,493,900	1.57	0	No	0	Others
Chen Huxiong	0	13,609,300	1.47	0	No	0	Domestic natural person
Chen Huwen	0	13,609,300	1.47	0	No	0	Domestic natural person
Kuwait Investment Authority—Own Capital	2,613,999	12,148,552	1.32	0	No	0	Others
China Construction Bank Corporation — Lombarda China Senior Care Industry Mixed Securities Investment Fund (中国建设银行股份有限公司—中欧养老产业混合型证券投资基金)	-2,984,815	10,423,422	1.13	0	No	0	Others
Shareholdings of the top ten unrestricted shareholders							
Name of shareholder	Number of unrestricted public shares held			Type and number of shares			
				Type	Number		
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	536,000,000			Ordinary RMB Shares	536,000,000		
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited-Invesco Great Wall Emerging Mature and Hybrid Equity Investment Funds (中国工商银行股份有限公司—景顺长城新兴成长混合型证券投资基金)	31,500,000			Ordinary RMB Shares	31,500,000		
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	29,608,747			Ordinary RMB Shares	29,608,747		

Bank of China Limited-Invesco Great Wall Ding Yi Hybrid Security Investment Fund (LOF) (中国银行股份有限公司—景顺长城鼎益混合型证券投资基金)	15,000,002	Ordinary RMB Shares	15,000,002
Shanghai Keying Investment Management Office (L.P.)	14,662,558	Ordinary RMB Shares	14,662,558
Shanghai Jiekui Investment Management Firm (L.P.)	14,493,900	Ordinary RMB Shares	14,493,900
Chen Huxiong	13,609,300	Ordinary RMB Shares	13,609,300
Chen Huwen	13,609,300	Ordinary RMB Shares	13,609,300
Kuwait Investment Authority—Own Capital	12,148,552	Ordinary RMB Shares	12,148,552
China Construction Bank Corporation — Lombarda China Senior Care Industry Mixed Securities Investment Fund (中国建设银行股份有限公司—中欧养老产业混合型证券投资基金)	10,423,422	Ordinary RMB Shares	10,423,422
Special repurchase account of the top ten shareholders	Not applicable		
Explanation on the above-mentioned shareholders' entrusting voting rights, accepting voting rights entrusted and waiver of voting rights	Not applicable		
Explanation on the related relationship or parties acting in concert among the above shareholders	There is related relationship among the shareholders—M&G Group, Keying Investment, Jiekui Investment, Chen Huwen, and Chen Huxiong. Chen Huwen and Chen Huxiong are parties acting in concert. Save as the above, the Company is not aware of any related relationship or parties acting in concert as set out in <i>Measures for the Administration of the Takeover of Listed Companies</i> among the aforesaid shareholders.		
Explanation on the preference shareholders with voting rights restored and their shareholdings	Not applicable		

5% or greater shareholders, top ten shareholders and top ten unrestricted public shareholders involved in refinancing shares lending

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in the top ten shareholders and top ten unrestricted public shareholders compared with the prior period due to refinancing shares lending/returning

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Shareholdings of the top ten restricted shareholders and the restrictions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Strategic investors or general legal persons becoming the top ten shareholders because of placing of new shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IV. Controlling Shareholder and Beneficial Controllers

(I) Controlling shareholder

1. Legal person

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.
Person in charge of the Company or legal representative	Chen Huxiong
Establishment date	2007-5-10
Main operation businesses	Industrial investment, infrastructure investment, consultation for investment information (except broker), consultation for enterprise management and relevant businesses, domestic trade (excluding projects with national special approval) (For the above items subject to licensing or permit, relevant approval must be obtained prior to operation)

Equity interests of other domestic and overseas listed companies controlled or invested during the Reporting Period	No
Other explanations	No

2. Natural person

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Special explanation on the Company not having controlling shareholders

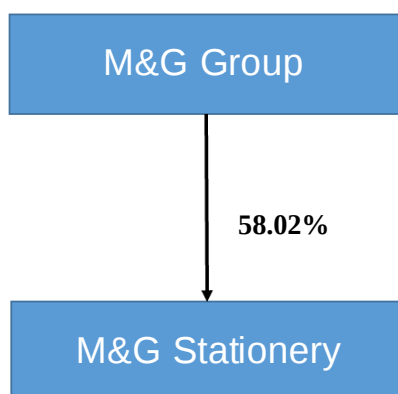
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Explanation of the change in controlling shareholders during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Diagram of the ownership and controlling relationship between the Company and its controlling shareholders

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable



(II) Beneficial controllers

1. Legal person

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Natural person

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name	Chen Huwen
Nationality	China
Acquire right of residence in other countries or regions or not	No
Main job and title	Chairman of the Board of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Shareholdings in other domestic or overseas listed companies over the past 10 years	No
Name	Chen Huxiong
Nationality	China
Acquire right of residence in other countries or regions or not	Yes
Main job and title	Vice-chairman of the Board and CEO of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Shareholdings in other domestic or overseas listed companies over the past 10 years	No

Name	Chen Xueling
Nationality	China
Acquire right of residence in other countries or regions or not	No
Main job and title	Chairman of the Board and vice president of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.
Shareholdings in other domestic or overseas listed companies over the past 10 years	No

3. Special explanation on the Company not having beneficial controllers

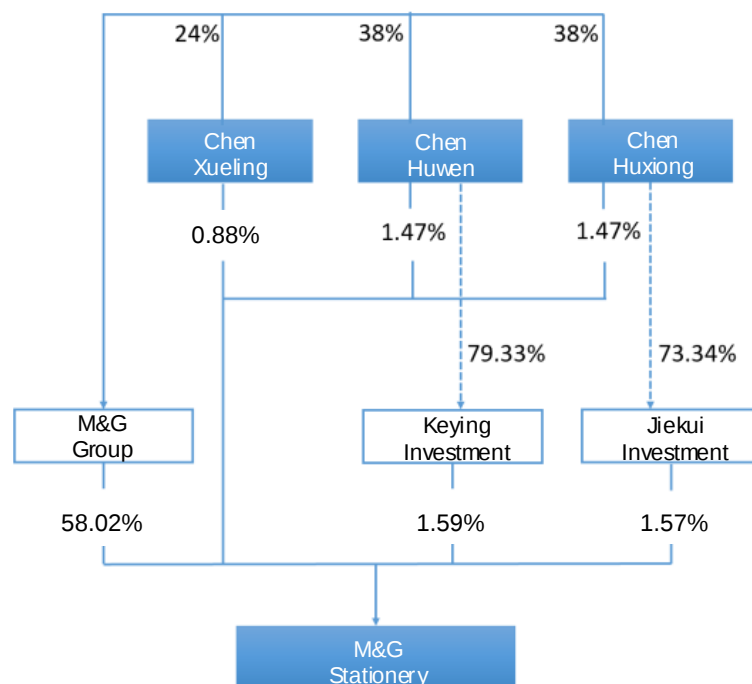
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Explanation of the change of the Company's control during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Diagram of the ownership and controlling relationship between the Company and its beneficial controllers

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable



6. Control of the Company by beneficial controllers by way of trust or other means of asset management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(III) Other explanation regarding the controlling shareholders and the beneficial controllers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

V. The Total Shares Pledged by the Controlling Shareholder or the First Majority Shareholder and the Person Acting in Concert Account for More Than 80% of the Company's Shares Held by Them

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VI. Other Legal Person Shareholders with More Than 10% Shareholdings

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Explanation on Limitation on Reduction of Shareholding

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VIII. Implementation of Share Repurchase during the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 00'000'000 Currency: RMB

Name of the share repurchase plan	Plan for Share Repurchase through the Stock Exchange
Date of the disclosure of the share repurchase plan	28 August 2024
Number of shares to be repurchased and that as % of the total share capital	0.39-0.77
Amount to be used for the share repurchase	1.5-3.0
Planned repurchase period	Within 6 months starting from the date of the share repurchase plan's approval at the 8 th meeting of the 6 th session of Board of Directors
Purpose of the repurchased shares	To be used as equity incentives or in employee stock ownership plans
Number of shares that have been repurchased	3,450,000
Number of shares that have been repurchased as % of the total underlying shares of the equity incentive plan (if any)	
Progress on reduction of repurchased shares through the stock exchange	Not applicable

Section VIII Preferred Shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section IX Bonds

I. Corporate Bonds (Including Enterprise Bonds) and Non-financial Enterprise Debt Financing Instruments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

II. Convertible Corporate Bonds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section X Financial Report

I. Auditor's Report

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Xin Kuai Shi Bao Zi [2025] No. ZA10261

To the shareholders of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.:

I. Audits' Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "M&G"), which comprise the consolidated and parent company's balance sheets as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and parent company's income statements, the consolidated and parent company's cash flow statements, and the consolidated and parent company's statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year of 2024, as well as notes to financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises in all material aspects and give a true and fair view of the consolidated and parent company's financial position of M&G as at 31 December 2024 and of its consolidated and parent company's operating results and cash flows for the year of 2024.

II. Basis of Auditors' Opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Chinese Auditing Standards for Certified Public Accountants. The "Responsibilities of Certified Public Accountants for Auditing of Financial Statements" in the auditor's report further illustrate our responsibilities under those standards. In accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of Chinese Certified Public Accountants, we are independent of M&G and have performed other responsibilities in respect of professional ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

III. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters identified in our audit are summarized as follows:

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
(I) Recognition of the revenue	
Please refer to notes to financial statements for accounting policies set out in "III Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates" (XXVI) and "V Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" (XLII). M&G mainly specializes in selling stationery and office supplies. In 2024, M&G's revenue from principal business in sales recognition amounted to RMB24,170.66 million. M&G recognized revenue based on the expected amount of consideration that it is entitled to	1. We understood and evaluated design of the key internal control designed by management and we tested the effectiveness of implementing key controls; 2. We inspected customer contracts, on a sample basis, to identify terms and conditions related to the transfer of control over the goods, and assessed the timing of revenue recognition with reference to the requirements of prevailing accounting standards; 3. We selected samples for revenue transactions recorded during the current year, with invoices, sales contracts, goods delivery notes or transport documents to assess whether the related revenue was recognized in accordance with M&G's

receive when the customer obtains control of the relevant products or services. Since revenue is one of the key performance indicators of M&G, there is possibly inherent risk of inappropriately recognizing revenue to reach specific purpose in revenue recognition made based on the sales group of distributor; there is possibly potential risk of material misstatement in revenue recognition made based on the sales group of end customer because it involves many transactions with small amount for each transaction, so we recognized revenue recognition as a key audit matter.	revenue recognition accounting policies; 4. We performed analytical procedures on revenue and cost, including analysis of revenue, cost, gross profit margin fluctuations in each month of the current period, and performed analysis on sales model to observe whether there is any abnormal transaction; 5. We took samples from revenue transactions that took place shortly before and after the balance sheet date, by checking delivery orders and other supportive documents to assess whether revenue was recognized in the correct accounting period. 6. We evaluated the accuracy and authenticity of the revenue amount by implementing the letter verification procedure based on the balances of accounts receivable from major customers and checking goods return after the period.
(II) Anticipated credit loss of accounts receivable	
Please refer to notes to financial statements for accounting policies set out in "III Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates" (X) and "V Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" (IV). As at 31 December 2024, balance of accounts receivable amounted to RMB394,342.55, and provision made for credit impairment loss of accounts receivable amounted to RMB82.79 million. M&G measured provision for loss of accounts receivable in accordance with amount of anticipated credit loss in the entire lifetime. The anticipated credit loss requires the management to take into consideration of forward-looking information apart from combining historical experience and current situations, involving lots of estimation and judgment, so we recognized anticipated credit loss of accounts receivable as a key audit matter.	1. We understood and evaluated design of the key internal control regarding impairment of financial assets (including accounts receivable) designed by management and we tested the effectiveness of implementing key controls; 2. We evaluated rationality of the estimation on anticipated credit loss of accounts receivable, including judgment of forward-looking information; basis of estimation on anticipated credit loss made on a single item, and basis of estimation on anticipated credit loss made on portfolio, including rationality of the division for portfolio; 3. We reviewed credit risk assessment performed by the management on internal and external environment of M&G's operation, integrity of different customers, repayment history, repayment capacity, and historical experience in credit loss; 4. We recalculated to check whether measurement of provision for loss made by the management on single and portfolio accounts receivable is consistent with the amount of anticipated credit loss in the entire existing period.

IV. Other Information

The management of M&G (hereinafter referred to as the "management") is responsible for the other information which comprises all the information covered in M&G 2024 Annual Report other than the financial statements and this auditor's report.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In conjunction with our audit to the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. During the process, we considered whether there is material inconsistency or there is likely material misstatement between the other information and the financial statements or the information we obtained during the audit.

As we have performed the work on the other information obtained before the date of our auditor's report, we shall report if we confirmed there was a material misstatement among the other information. We have nothing needed to be reported on this case.

V. Responsibilities of the Management and Governing Bodies for the Financial Statements

The management shall be responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises to enable them to be fairly reflected, and to design, implement and maintain the necessary internal controls so that there is no material misstatement due to fraud or error in the financial statements.

In the preparation of the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing M&G's continuous operating capacity, disclosing matters relating to continuous operations (if applicable), and applying the continuing operating assumptions unless the management plans to perform liquidation, cease operation or otherwise has no realistic choice.

The governing bodies are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of M&G.

VI. Responsibilities of CPA for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance of the financial statements as a whole whether there is a material misstatement due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report containing audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with China Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also performed the following works:

(1) to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(2) to understand the internal control related to the audit to design the appropriate audit procedures.

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

(4) to draw a conclusion on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of M&G to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause M&G to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

(6) to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence of the financial information of the entity or business activity of the M&G in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and performing group audits. We take full responsibility for the audit opinion.

We communicated with the governing bodies regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

We also provided a statement to management on compliance with ethical requirements related to independence, and communicated with governing bodies about all relationships and other matters that may be reasonably considered to affect our independence, as well as related precautions (if applicable).

From the matters we had discussed with the governing bodies, we confirmed which matters were most important to the audit of the financial statements for the current period and thus constituted the key audit matters. We set out these matters in the auditor's report. Unless the disclosure of these matters are forbidden by the laws and regulations, or, in rare cases, if it is reasonably expected that the negative impacts caused by discussing certain matters in the auditor's report would be larger than the benefits for public interest, we shall not disclose the matters in the auditor's report under such circumstances.

**BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs
(LLP)**

**Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Chen Luying
(Engagement Partner)**

Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Fang Ning

Shanghai• China

24 March 2025

II. Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

31 December 2024

Prepared by: Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents	VII. 1	4,962,217,302.12	5,239,121,517.08
Transaction settlement funds			
Lending funds			
Held-for-trading financial assets	VII. 2	2,569,112,993.22	1,402,518,595.12
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable	VII. 4	17,425,526.65	38,196,088.94
Accounts receivable	VII. 5	3,860,635,417.76	3,587,469,805.30
Receivables financing	VII. 7	28,475,371.64	39,533,283.51
Prepayment	VII. 8	90,743,672.42	72,862,234.83
Premium receivable			
Reinsurance premium receivable			
Reserves for reinsurance contract receivable			
Other receivables	VII. 9	238,243,332.88	226,419,933.52
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			
Financial assets purchased under agreements to resell			
Inventories	VII. 10	1,545,866,718.79	1,578,089,411.98
Including: Data resources			
Contract assets			
Held for sale assets			
Non-current assets due within one year	VII. 12	862,796.30	1,360,640.55
Other current assets	VII. 13	243,981,456.14	90,964,160.29
Total current assets		13,557,564,587.92	12,276,535,671.12
Non-current assets:			
Loans and advances to customers			
Debt investment			
Other debt investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	VII. 17	33,578,115.08	37,232,112.47
Investments in other equity instruments	VII. 18	10,579,958.34	9,175,073.42
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate	VII. 20	51,381,912.17	
Fixed assets	VII. 21	1,527,715,803.59	1,634,646,959.11
Construction in progress	VII. 22	148,515,963.08	95,391,194.19
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets	VII. 25	411,719,344.82	400,835,370.95
Intangible assets	VII. 26	432,067,482.88	447,302,419.37
Including: Data resources			
Development expenses			
Including: Data resources			
Goodwill	VII. 27	63,529,740.20	63,529,740.20
Long-term prepaid expenses	VII. 28	112,797,521.91	114,101,678.30
Deferred income tax assets	VII. 29	217,629,784.10	223,009,489.32
Other non-current assets	VII. 30	19,704,965.34	12,202,603.55
Total non-current assets		3,029,220,591.51	3,037,426,640.88
Total assets		16,586,785,179.43	15,313,962,312.00
Current liabilities:			

Short-term borrowings	VII. 32	341,061,169.83	190,174,166.67
Borrowings from central bank			
Placements from banks and other financial institutions			
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities	VII. 34		1,357,106.71
Bills payable			
Accounts payable	VII. 36	5,006,486,563.20	4,854,339,509.13
Accounts received in advance			
Contract liabilities	VII. 38	143,347,403.44	106,038,218.29
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements			
Deposits from customers and other banks			
Brokerage for trading securities			
Brokerage for underwriting securities			
Employee benefits payable	VII. 39	189,490,079.29	196,177,758.05
Taxes payable	VII. 40	237,312,733.19	312,264,527.42
Other payables	VII. 41	518,745,735.51	537,102,511.17
Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Fees and commissions payable			
Reinsured accounts payable			
Held-for-sale liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	VII. 43	204,601,711.39	222,168,448.30
Other current liabilities	VII. 44	98,936,760.02	114,591,240.07
Total current liabilities		6,739,982,155.87	6,534,213,485.81
Non-current liabilities:			
Reserves for insurance contracts			
Long-term borrowings	VII. 45	6,000,000.00	30,027,500.01
Bonds payable			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities	VII. 47	199,105,187.71	198,614,205.74
Long-term payable			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities	VII. 50	369,927.50	
Deferred income	VII. 51	34,963,559.04	34,349,803.59
Deferred income tax liabilities	VII. 29	170,671,488.51	165,592,520.47
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		411,110,162.76	428,584,029.81
Total liabilities		7,151,092,318.63	6,962,797,515.62
Owner's equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Share capital	VII. 53	923,828,420.00	926,596,570.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve	VII. 55	840,320,493.39	373,093,781.49
Less: Treasury shares	VII. 56	251,095,546.75	216,941,657.70
Other comprehensive income	VII. 57	-11,423,451.31	-945,577.17
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve	VII. 59	464,201,654.91	464,201,654.91
General risk provision			
Undistributed profit	VII. 60	6,944,027,602.89	6,287,174,031.99
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent company		8,909,859,173.13	7,833,178,803.52
Minority equity		525,833,687.67	517,985,992.86
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		9,435,692,860.80	8,351,164,796.38

Total liabilities and owner's equity (or shareholders' equity)		16,586,785,179.43	15,313,962,312.00
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The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen
 Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Parent Company's Balance Sheet

31 December 2024

Prepared by: Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents		2,053,563,177.06	2,810,505,828.98
Held-for-trading financial assets		2,156,713,193.81	1,098,679,879.15
Derivative financial assets			
Bills receivable			
Accounts receivable	XIX. 1	216,971,760.87	218,745,403.54
Receivables financing			
Prepayment		10,291,736.91	14,820,327.83
Other receivables	XIX. 2	1,089,091,354.20	921,226,487.12
Including: Interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			
Inventories		361,750,498.85	407,860,444.17
Including: Data resources			
Contract assets			
Held for sale assets			
Non-current assets due within one year		862,796.30	1,360,640.55
Other current assets		163,630,053.93	160,219,377.77
Total current assets		6,052,874,571.93	5,633,418,389.11
Non-current assets:			
Debt investment			
Other debt investment			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investments	XIX. 3	1,678,535,337.69	1,643,810,516.06
Investments in other equity instruments		10,579,958.34	9,175,073.42
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate			
Fixed assets		1,276,904,083.43	1,312,651,259.59
Construction in progress		46,229,563.79	80,558,035.05
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets		34,304,378.56	45,649,712.84
Intangible assets		167,834,907.44	167,005,889.18
Including: Data resources			
Development expenses			
Including: Data resources			
Goodwill			
Long-term prepaid expenses		20,578,956.59	35,648,356.38
Deferred income tax assets		10,988,111.43	11,745,589.36
Other non-current assets		5,978,528.33	3,281,493.90
Total non-current assets		3,251,933,825.60	3,309,525,925.78
Total assets		9,304,808,397.53	8,942,944,314.89
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings			
Held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial liabilities			

Bills payable			
Accounts payable		251,998,097.85	256,315,615.85
Accounts received in advance			
Contract liabilities		24,477,902.07	38,565,610.35
Employee benefits payable		104,213,576.99	112,383,035.60
Taxes payable		82,286,512.35	140,462,466.72
Other payables		1,725,497,505.37	1,444,091,922.61
Including: Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Held-for-sale liabilities			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		9,497,518.60	19,133,612.70
Other current liabilities		2,480,204.79	4,534,103.70
Total current liabilities		2,200,451,318.02	2,015,486,367.53
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities		21,768,906.70	22,215,282.52
Long-term payable			252,000,000.00
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Estimated liabilities		369,927.50	
Deferred income		28,035,686.51	24,881,079.81
Deferred income tax liabilities		16,199,629.60	12,285,699.82
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		66,374,150.31	311,382,062.15
Total liabilities		2,266,825,468.33	2,326,868,429.68
Owner's equity (or shareholders' equity):			
Share capital		923,828,420.00	926,596,570.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preference shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve		496,166,349.50	558,113,091.00
Less: Treasury shares		251,095,546.75	216,941,657.70
Other comprehensive income		7,292,879.31	5,790,535.88
Special reserve			
Surplus reserve		463,872,795.00	463,872,795.00
Undistributed profit		5,397,918,032.14	4,878,644,551.03
Total owners' equity (or shareholders' equity)		7,037,982,929.20	6,616,075,885.21
Total liabilities and owner's equity (or shareholders' equity)		9,304,808,397.53	8,942,944,314.89

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen
Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Consolidated Income Statement

January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	2024	2023
I. Total revenue		24,228,248,698.65	23,351,304,328.03
Including: Revenue	VII. 61	24,228,248,698.65	23,351,304,328.03
Interest income			
Premium received			
Handling fee and commission income			
II. Total operating costs		22,614,762,821.64	21,534,011,700.75
Including: Operating cost	VII. 61	19,649,752,559.47	18,946,902,789.11
Interest expenses			

Handling fee and commission expenses			
Payment on surrenders			
Net compensation expenses			
Net provision drawn for insurance contract			
Policy dividend expenses			
Reinsurance expenses			
Taxes and surcharges	VII. 62	95,645,558.71	96,774,441.57
Selling expenses	VII. 63	1,738,039,609.61	1,550,242,913.35
Administrative expenses	VII. 64	981,802,848.21	817,243,965.61
R&D expenses	VII. 65	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59
Financial expenses	VII. 66	-39,623,735.02	-54,677,552.48
Including: Interest expenses		27,331,016.15	24,995,988.63
Interest income		64,177,866.11	76,346,842.50
Add: Other gains	VII. 67	132,438,188.72	96,557,027.08
Income from investment ("-" refers to loss)	VII. 68	-364,758.05	-3,932,454.66
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures		-3,962,188.64	-6,197,315.17
Derecognition of income from financial assets at amortized cost			
Exchange gains ("-" refers to loss)			
Net gain on exposure hedging ("-" refers to loss)			
Gain on change in fair value ("-" refers to loss)	VII. 70	54,361,789.99	27,190,625.42
Losses on credit impairment ("-" refers to loss)	VII. 71	-28,410,867.15	-21,830,178.85
Losses on assets impairment ("-" refers to loss)	VII. 72	-12,879,311.68	11,744,806.55
Gains from asset disposal ("-" refers to loss)	VII. 73	-10,284.89	3,588,809.94
III. Operating profits ("-" refers to loss)		1,758,620,633.95	1,930,611,262.76
Add: Non-operating profits	VII. 74	78,129,813.59	59,663,963.46
Less: Non-operating expenses	VII. 75	15,492,461.01	10,802,453.44
IV. Total profits ("-" refers to total loss)		1,821,257,986.53	1,979,472,772.78
Less: Income tax expenses	VII. 76	366,523,055.44	335,533,770.88
V. Net profits ("-" refers to net loss)		1,454,734,931.09	1,643,939,001.90
(I) Classified by operation continuity			
1. Net profits from continuing activities ("-" refers to net loss)		1,454,734,931.09	1,643,939,001.90
2. Net profits from discontinuing activities ("-" refers to net loss)			
(II) Classified by ownership			
1. Net profits attributable to shareholders of the parent company ("-" refers to net loss)		1,395,844,392.50	1,526,801,727.16
2. Profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders ("-" refers to net loss)		58,890,538.59	117,137,274.74
VI. Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax		-11,294,812.47	-812,726.67
(I) Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax attributable to owners of the parent company		-10,477,874.14	-637,605.92
1. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit or loss		1,490,423.21	648,707.65
(1) Change in re-measurement of defined benefit plans			
(2) Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		296,271.03	
(3) Change in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		1,194,152.18	648,707.65
(4) Change in fair value of enterprise's			

own credit risk			
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit or loss		-11,968,297.35	-1,286,313.57
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		11,920.22	-45,383.25
(2) Change in fair value of other debt investments			
(3) Amount included in other comprehensive income on reclassification of financial assets			
(4) Credit impairment provisions of other debt investments			
(5) Cash flow hedging reserve		-845,326.86	155,407.12
(6) Exchange differences from translation of financial statements		-11,134,890.71	-1,396,337.44
(7) Others			
(II) Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax attributable to minority shareholders		-816,938.33	-175,120.75
VII. Total comprehensive income		1,443,440,118.62	1,643,126,275.23
(I) Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company		1,385,366,518.36	1,526,164,121.24
(II) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		58,073,600.26	116,962,153.99
VIII. Earnings per share:			
(I) Basic earnings per share (Yuan/share)		1.5162	1.6577
(II) Diluted earnings per share (Yuan/share)		1.5162	1.6577

In case of business combination under common control, net profit realized by the combined before the combination in the period was nil; net profit realized by the combined in the previous period was nil.

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

Income Statement of the Parent Company

January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	2024	2023
I. Revenue	XIX. 4	4,379,397,430.80	4,172,771,481.68
Less: Operating cost	XIX. 4	2,460,634,350.19	2,310,747,422.30
Taxes and surcharges		36,194,364.90	38,660,604.35
Selling expenses		270,279,336.76	271,931,282.04
Administrative expenses		491,409,817.22	423,189,963.28
R&D expenses		149,146,241.99	143,152,332.78
Financial expenses		-52,879,140.51	-69,111,348.72
Including: Interest expenses		1,828,685.69	2,186,262.69
Interest income		45,382,917.24	62,635,566.35
Add: Other gains		35,110,652.95	7,653,397.73
Income from investment ("-" refers to loss)	XIX. 5	287,842,385.68	4,391,935.55
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures		-583,369.62	-1,275,439.03
Derecognition of income from financial assets at amortized cost			
Net gain on exposure hedging ("-" refers to loss)			
Gain on change in fair value ("-" refers to loss)		45,800,706.55	24,422,433.76
Losses on credit impairment ("-" refers to loss)		836,373.47	1,152,223.14
Losses on assets impairment ("-" refers to loss)		-2,714,383.75	1,810,119.96

refers to loss)			
Gains from asset disposal ("-" refers to loss)		1,403,092.95	1,515,065.96
II. Operating profits ("-" refers to loss)		1,392,891,288.10	1,095,146,401.75
Add: Non-operating profits		39,489,173.46	56,350,575.24
Less: Non-operating expenses		6,594,404.82	2,390,650.65
III. Total profits ("-" refers to total loss)		1,425,786,056.74	1,149,106,326.34
Less: Income tax expenses		167,521,754.03	156,712,631.26
IV. Net profits ("-" refers to net loss)		1,258,264,302.71	992,393,695.08
(I) Net profits from continuing activities ("-" refers to net loss)		1,258,264,302.71	992,393,695.08
(II) Net profits from discontinuing activities ("-" refers to net loss)			
V. Net amount of other comprehensive income after tax		1,502,343.43	603,324.40
(I) Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit or loss		1,490,423.21	648,707.65
1. Change in re-measurement of defined benefit plans			
2. Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		296,271.03	
3. Change in fair value of investments in other equity instruments		1,194,152.18	648,707.65
4. Change in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk			
(II) Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit or loss		11,920.22	-45,383.25
1. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		11,920.22	-45,383.25
2. Change in fair value of other debt investments			
3. Amount included in other comprehensive income on reclassification of financial assets			
4. Credit impairment provisions of other debt investments			
5. Cash flow hedging reserve			
6. Exchange differences from translation of financial statements			
7. Others			
VI. Total comprehensive income		1,259,766,646.14	992,997,019.48
VII. Earnings per share:			
(I) Basic earnings per share (Yuan/share)			
(II) Diluted earnings per share (Yuan/share)			

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen
Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	2024	2023
I. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		26,919,241,637.72	25,681,461,458.93
Net increase in customer and interbank deposits			
Net increase in borrowings from central bank			

Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions			
Cash received from premiums under original insurance contract			
Net cash received from reinsurance business			
Net increase in deposits of policy holders and investments			
Cash received from interest, fees and commissions			
Net increase in borrowings			
Net increase in repurchase business capital			
Net cash received from securities trading agency services			
Tax rebates		28,793,960.26	22,563,944.69
Other cash received from operating activities	VII. 78	1,911,518,646.32	2,087,543,362.67
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		28,859,554,244.30	27,791,568,766.29
Cash paid for goods and services		21,587,437,494.24	20,222,036,076.91
Net increase in customer loans and advances			
Net increase in deposits with PBOC and interbank deposits			
Cash paid for compensation payments under original insurance contract			
Net increase in funds for lending			
Cash paid for interests, handling charges and commissions			
Cash paid for policy dividends			
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		1,194,235,979.40	1,125,985,637.99
Taxes and fees paid		1,087,074,596.45	888,950,487.89
Cash paid for other operating activities	VII. 78	2,701,465,377.42	2,937,995,946.41
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		26,570,213,447.51	25,174,968,149.20
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		2,289,340,796.79	2,616,600,617.09
II. Cash flow from investing activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		2,710,000,000.00	3,301,251,726.23
Cash received from returns on investments		12,778,713.86	30,231,597.67
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		4,158,570.96	4,235,188.00
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other operating entities			19,980,758.01
Other cash received relating to investing activities	VII. 78	497,844.25	
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		2,727,435,129.07	3,355,699,269.91
Cash paid for purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		329,274,686.22	208,425,441.63
Cash paid for investment		3,973,000,000.00	3,073,000,000.00
Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash paid for acquiring subsidiaries and other operating entities			44,158,049.52
Other cash paid relating to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from		4,302,274,686.22	3,325,583,491.15

investing activities			
Net cash flow generated from investing activities		-1,574,839,557.15	30,115,778.76
III. Cash flow generated from financing activities:			
Proceeds received from financing activities		506,897,050.00	
Including: Proceeds received by subsidiaries from minority shareholders' investment		506,897,050.00	
Cash received from borrowings		372,730,000.00	281,955,762.18
Other cash received from financing-related activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		879,627,050.00	281,955,762.18
Cash repayments of borrowings		241,850,000.00	251,129,987.83
Dividends paid, profit distributed or interest paid		767,302,019.51	469,820,485.84
Including: Dividend and profit paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders		20,246,187.50	
Other cash paid for financing-related activities	VII. 78	569,048,890.82	332,128,631.48
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		1,578,200,910.33	1,053,079,105.15
Net cash flow from financing activities		-698,573,860.33	-771,123,342.97
IV. Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		2,603,516.04	4,472,840.91
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		18,530,895.35	1,880,065,893.79
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,708,085,136.83	1,828,019,243.04
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		3,726,616,032.18	3,708,085,136.83

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen
Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Cash Flow Statement of the Parent Company

January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Notes	2024	2023
I. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		4,680,913,907.02	4,441,324,613.84
Tax rebates			
Other cash received from operating activities		1,468,358,509.89	1,489,601,241.95
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		6,149,272,416.91	5,930,925,855.79
Cash paid for goods and services		2,497,276,629.57	2,362,608,779.17
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		581,232,256.55	543,052,695.19
Taxes and fees paid		410,769,251.30	319,990,692.12
Cash paid for other operating activities		1,164,814,990.86	1,275,677,186.75
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities		4,654,093,128.28	4,501,329,353.23
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		1,495,179,288.63	1,429,596,502.56
II. Cash flow from investing activities:			
Cash received from disposal of investments		2,610,000,000.00	3,300,000,000.00

Cash received from returns on investments		298,193,147.19	25,966,769.95
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		2,474,910.71	2,657,117.43
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other operating entities			
Other cash received relating to investing activities		497,844.25	
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		2,911,165,902.15	3,328,623,887.38
Cash paid for purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		133,107,843.96	120,641,964.87
Cash paid for investment		3,919,000,000.00	3,093,000,000.00
Net cash paid for acquiring subsidiaries and other operating entities			47,547,771.00
Other cash paid relating to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		4,052,107,843.96	3,261,189,735.87
Net cash flow generated from investing activities		-1,140,941,941.81	67,434,151.51
III. Cash flow generated from financing activities:			
Proceeds received from financing activities			
Cash received from borrowings			
Other cash received from financing-related activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities			
Cash repayments of borrowings			
Dividends paid, profit distributed or interest paid		742,379,268.52	464,614,476.85
Other cash paid for financing-related activities		186,177,504.39	72,922,497.88
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		928,556,772.91	537,536,974.73
Net cash flow from financing activities		-928,556,772.91	-537,536,974.73
IV. Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		9,414,157.16	4,693,544.62
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-564,905,268.93	964,187,223.96
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		1,816,648,679.21	852,461,455.25
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		1,251,743,410.28	1,816,648,679.21

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen
Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Owners' Equity

January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	2024														Minority equity	Total equity attributable to owners
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company															
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk provision	Undistributed profit	Others	Subtotal			
		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Others												
I. Balance at the end of last year	926,596,570.00				373,093,781.49	216,941,657.70	-945,577.17		464,201,654.91		6,287,174,031.99		7,833,178,803.52	517,985,992.86	8,351,164,796.38	
Add: Changes in accounting policies																
Correction for previous errors																
Others																
II. Balance at the beginning of the year	926,596,570.00				373,093,781.49	216,941,657.70	-945,577.17		464,201,654.91		6,287,174,031.99		7,833,178,803.52	517,985,992.86	8,351,164,796.38	
III. Increase and decrease for the period ("-" for decrease)	-2,768,150.00				467,226,711.90	34,153,889.05	-10,477,874.14				656,853,570.90		1,076,680,369.61	7,847,694.81	1,084,528,064.42	
(I) Total comprehensive income							-10,477,874.14				1,395,844,392.50		1,385,366,518.36	58,073,600.26	1,443,440,118.62	
(II) Owner's contribution and capital reduction	-2,768,150.00				467,226,711.90	34,153,889.05							430,304,672.85	-29,979,717.95	400,324,954.90	
1. Ordinary shares contributed by the owners	-2,768,150.00				-61,946,741.50	34,153,889.05							-98,868,780.55	-46,770,376.24	-145,639,156.79	
2. Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders																
3. Amount of share-based payments credited to owners' equity					58,774,860.49								58,774,860.49	16,790,658.29	75,565,518.78	
4. Others					470,398,592.91								470,398,592.91		470,398,592.91	
(III) Profit distribution											-738,990,821.60		-738,990,821.60	-20,246,187.50	-759,237,009.10	
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve																
2. Withdrawal of general risk provision																
3. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)											-738,990,821.60		-738,990,821.60	-20,246,187.50	-759,237,009.10	
4. Others																
(IV) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity																
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)																
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)																
3. Surplus reserve to cover loss																
4. Changes in defined benefit scheme carried																

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forward to retained earnings															
5. Carry-forward of other comprehensive income to retained earnings															
6. Others															
(V) Special reserve															
1. Withdrawal for the period															
2. Utilization for the period															
(VI) Others															
IV. Balance at the end of the period	923,828,420.00				840,320,493.39	251,095,546.75	-11,423,451.31		464,201,654.91		6,944,027,602.89		8,909,859,173.13	525,833,687.67	9,435,692,860.80

Item	2023														
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company												Minority equity	Total equity attributable to owners	
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	General risk provision	Undistributed profit	Others			Subtotal
Preference shares		Perpetual bonds	Others												
I. Balance at the end of last year	926,933,050.00				427,940,233.12	191,842,243.44	-307,971.25		464,201,654.91		5,222,409,808.33		6,849,334,531.67	402,843,530.00	7,252,178,061.67
Add: Changes in accounting policies															
Correction for previous errors															
Others															
II. Balance at the beginning of the year	926,933,050.00				427,940,233.12	191,842,243.44	-307,971.25		464,201,654.91		5,222,409,808.33		6,849,334,531.67	402,843,530.00	7,252,178,061.67
III. Increase and decrease for the period ("-" for decrease)	-336,480.00				-54,846,451.63	25,099,414.26	-637,605.92				1,064,764,223.66		983,844,271.85	115,142,462.86	1,098,986,734.71
(I) Total comprehensive income							-637,605.92				1,526,801,727.16		1,526,164,121.24	116,962,153.99	1,643,126,275.23
(II) Owner's contribution and capital reduction	-336,480.00				-54,846,451.63	25,099,414.26							-80,282,345.89	-1,819,691.13	-82,102,037.02
1. Ordinary shares contributed by the owners	-336,480.00				-9,237,846.00	25,099,414.26							-34,673,740.26		-34,673,740.26
2. Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders															
3. Amount of share-based payments credited to owners' equity					-42,193,526.85								-42,193,526.85		-42,193,526.85
4. Others					-3,415,078.78								-3,415,078.78	-1,819,691.13	-5,234,769.91
(III) Profit distribution											-462,037,503.50		-462,037,503.50		-462,037,503.50
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve															
2. Withdrawal of general risk provision															
3. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)											-462,037,503.50		-462,037,503.50		-462,037,503.50
4. Others															
(IV) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity															

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1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)															
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)															
3. Surplus reserve to cover loss															
4. Changes in defined benefit scheme carried forward to retained earnings															
5. Carry-forward of other comprehensive income to retained earnings															
6. Others															
(V) Special reserve															
1. Withdrawal for the period															
2. Utilization for the period															
(VI) Others															
IV. Balance at the end of the period	926,596,570.00				373,093,781.49	216,941,657.70	-945,577.17		464,201,654.91		6,287,174,031.99		7,833,178,803.52	517,985,992.86	8,351,164,796.38

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

Parent Company's Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity
January - December 2024

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	2024										
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total equity attributable to owners
		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Others							
I. Balance at the end of last year	926,596,570.00				558,113,091.00	216,941,657.70	5,790,535.88		463,872,795.00	4,878,644,551.03	6,616,075,885.21
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction for previous errors											
Others											
II. Balance at the beginning of the year	926,596,570.00				558,113,091.00	216,941,657.70	5,790,535.88		463,872,795.00	4,878,644,551.03	6,616,075,885.21
III. Increase and decrease for the period ("-" for decrease)	-2,768,150.00				-61,946,741.50	34,153,889.05	1,502,343.43			519,273,481.11	421,907,043.99
(I) Total comprehensive income							1,502,343.43			1,258,264,302.71	1,259,766,646.14
(II) Owner's contribution and capital reduction	-2,768,150.00				-61,946,741.50	34,153,889.05					-98,868,780.55
1. Ordinary shares contributed by the owners	-2,768,150.00				-61,946,741.50	34,153,889.05					-98,868,780.55
2. Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders											
3. Amount of share-based payments credited to owners' equity											
4. Others											
(III) Profit distribution										-738,990,821.60	-738,990,821.60
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve											
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-738,990,821.60	-738,990,821.60
3. Others											
(IV) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)											

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2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to cover loss											
4. Changes in defined benefit scheme carried forward to retained earnings											
5. Carry-forward of other comprehensive income to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Withdrawal for the period											
2. Utilization for the period											
(VI) Others											
IV. Balance at the end of the period	923,828,420.00				496,166,349.50	251,095,546.75	7,292,879.31		463,872,795.00	5,397,918,032.14	7,037,982,929.20

Item	2023										
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profit	Total equity attributable to owners
		Preference shares	Perpetual bonds	Others							
I. Balance at the end of last year	926,933,050.00				616,012,396.67	191,842,243.44	5,187,211.48		463,872,795.00	4,348,288,359.45	6,168,451,569.16
Add: Changes in accounting policies											
Correction for previous errors											
Others											
II. Balance at the beginning of the year	926,933,050.00				616,012,396.67	191,842,243.44	5,187,211.48		463,872,795.00	4,348,288,359.45	6,168,451,569.16
III. Increase and decrease for the period ("-" for decrease)	-336,480.00				-57,899,305.67	25,099,414.26	603,324.40			530,356,191.58	447,624,316.05
(I) Total comprehensive income							603,324.40			992,393,695.08	992,997,019.48
(II) Owner's contribution and capital reduction	-336,480.00				-57,899,305.67	25,099,414.26					-83,335,199.93
1. Ordinary shares contributed by the owners	-336,480.00				-9,237,846.00	25,099,414.26					-34,673,740.26
2. Capital contributions by other equity instrument holders											
3. Amount of share-based payments credited to owners' equity					-42,193,526.85						-42,193,526.85
4. Others					-6,467,932.82						-6,467,932.82
(III) Profit distribution										-462,037,503.50	-462,037,503.50
1. Withdrawal of surplus reserve											
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)										-462,037,503.50	-462,037,503.50
3. Others											
(IV) Internal carry-forward of owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to capital (or share capital)											
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to cover loss											
4. Changes in defined benefit scheme carried forward to retained earnings											
5. Carry-forward of other comprehensive income to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(V) Special reserve											
1. Withdrawal for the period											
2. Utilization for the period											
(VI) Others											
IV. Balance at the end of the period	926,596,570.00				558,113,091.00	216,941,657.70	5,790,535.88		463,872,795.00	4,878,644,551.03	6,616,075,885.21

The chairman of the Company: Chen Huwen

CFO of the Company: Tang Xianbao

Person in charge of Accounting Department: Zhai Yu

III. General Information about the Company

1. Company profile

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Company" or the "Company") is a limited company that was approved by the *Approval for the Initial Public Offering of Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.* in [2015] No. 15 securities regulatory license of China Securities Regulatory Commission in January 2015. The Company's business license No.: 91310000677833266F. In January 2015, the Company was listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange. The industry where the Company operates is manufacturing industry in products for stationery, arts, sports and entertainment.

As of 31 December 2024, the Company issued a total of 923,828,420 shares accumulatively, and its registered capital amounted to RMB923,828,420. The registered address of the Company is Building 3, No. 3469 Jinqian Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai. The principal operations of the Company include the design, development, manufacturing and marketing of writing instruments, student stationery, office supplies and other products, the direct office supplies business and the new retail business.

The parent company of the Company is M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd., and the beneficial controllers are Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong, and Chen Xueling.

The financial statements were approved for submission by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2025.

IV. Preparation Basis of Financial Statements

1. Preparation basis

The Company prepared financial statements in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises - Basic Standards*, and various specific account standards, application guidance for accounting standards for business enterprises, interpretations of the accounting standards for business enterprises and other relevant regulations (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises") promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, and the disclosure requirements in the *Preparation Convention of Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.15 - General Provisions on Financial Report* issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission.

2. Going concern

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

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

V. Significant Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

Notes to specific accounting policies and accounting estimates:

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The following disclosures cover the specific accounting policies and accounting estimates formulated by the Company according to the characteristics of its production and operation. For details, please refer to Notes "V (11) Financial Instruments", "V (21) Fixed Assets", "V (26) Intangible Assets", "V (28) Long-term Deferred Expenses", "V (34) Income", and "V (36) Government Subsidies".

1. Statement of compliance of accounting standards for business enterprises

The financial statements are in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, and truly and completely present the consolidated and parent company's financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, as well as the consolidated and parent company's operating results and cash flows for the year then ended.

2. Accounting period

The accounting period of the Company is from 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

3. Operating cycle

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company's operating cycle is 12 months.

4. Reporting currency

RMB is adopted by the Company as the bookkeeping currency. Each subsidiary of the Company determines its own reporting currency based on the primary economic environment where it runs business. The reporting currency of Back to School Holding AS and Beckmann AS is NOK; the reporting currency of Beckmann Norway GmbH (Germany) is EUR; the reporting currency of Beckmann Norway Inc. is USD; the recording currency of Beckmann Norway GmbH (Austria) is EUR; the recording currency of Axus Stationery (Hong Kong) Company Ltd. is HKD; and the recording currency of International stationery company is VND. The financial statement herein is presented in RMB.

5. Methods for determining materiality standards and selection basis

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Materiality standard
Material accounts receivable where bad debt provisions are accrued separately	The amount of a provision separately accrued accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Write-off of material accounts receivable	The amount of a single write-off accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Material bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the accounts receivable in the current period	The amount of a single recovery or reversal accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Other material accounts receivable where bad debt provisions are accrued separately	The amount of a provision separately accrued accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Write-off of other material accounts receivable	The amount of a single write-off accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Material bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in other accounts receivable in the current period	The amount of a single recovery or reversal accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Material prepayments by amount that have aged over one year	The amount of a single prepayment that has aged over one year accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Changes in material construction in progress in the current period	The budget of a single project exceeds 3% of total assets
Material accounts payable that have aged over one year or are overdue	The amount of a single account payable that has aged over one year accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Material contract liabilities that have aged over one year	The amount of a single contract liability that has aged over one year accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Other material accounts payable that have aged over one year or are overdue	The amount of a single other account payable that has aged over one year accounts for over 0.5% of total assets
Cash received in connection with material investing activities	The Company recognises the payments related to equity disposal that occur in amounts greater than 5% of net assets as cash received in connection with material investing activities
Cash paid in connection with material investing activities	The Company recognises the payments related to equity acquisition that occur in amounts greater than 5% of net assets as cash paid in connection with material investing activities
Material overseas operating entities	The Company recognises overseas operating entities whose total assets/gross profits/revenues exceed 15%/10%/15% of total consolidated assets/total consolidated profits/consolidated revenues as material overseas operating entities.

Material non-wholly-owned subsidiary	The Company recognises non-wholly-owned subsidiaries whose total assets/gross profits/revenues exceed 15%/10%/15% of total consolidated assets/total consolidated profits/consolidated revenues as material non-wholly-owned subsidiaries.
Material joint ventures or associated enterprises	The Company recognises joint ventures or associated enterprises whose total assets/gross profits/revenues exceed 15%/10%/15% of total consolidated assets/total consolidated profits/consolidated revenues as material joint ventures or associated enterprises.

6. Accounting treatments for business combination under or not under common control

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Business combination under common control: the assets and liabilities acquired by the Company in business combination (including goodwill incurred in the acquisition of the acquiree by ultimate controlling party) shall be measured at the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the merger (or total nominal value of the issued shares) is adjusted to capital premium in capital reserve. If the capital premium in capital reserve is not sufficient to offset the difference, the remaining balance is adjusted against retained earnings.

Business combination not under common control: the cost of business combination is the fair value of the assets paid by the acquirer to obtain the control right of the acquiree, the liabilities incurred or assumed, and the equity securities issued at the date of purchase. Where the cost of business combination is higher than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in business combination, the Company shall recognize such difference as goodwill; where the cost of business combination is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired from the acquiree in business combination, such difference shall be included in the current profit or loss. The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree obtained in the business combination that meet the recognition conditions are measured at their fair values at the date of purchase.

The direct expenses incurred in business combination shall be included the current profit or loss; transaction costs associated with the issue of equity or debt securities for the business combination shall be included in the initially recognized amounts of the equity or debt securities.

7. Control judgment criteria and preparation of consolidated financial statements

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Control judgment criteria

The consolidation scope of consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control, including the Company and all of its subsidiaries. The term "control" refers to the power held by the Company over the invested enterprise, through which the Company is capable of enjoying variable return by participating in relevant activities of the invested enterprise, and having the ability to influence the amount of return via such control.

(2) Consolidation procedure

The Company regards the entire enterprise group as an accounting entity and prepares the consolidated financial statements in accordance with unified accounting policies to reflect the overall financial status, operating results and cash flow of the enterprise group. The influence of internal transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and among the subsidiaries shall be offset. If internal transactions indicate that the relevant assets have suffered impairment losses, the losses shall be fully recognized. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, where the accounting policies and the accounting periods are inconsistent between the Company and its subsidiaries, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company.

The owners' equity, the net profit or loss and the comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders of a subsidiary of the current period are presented separately under the owners' equity in the consolidated balance sheet, the net profit and the total comprehensive income in the consolidated income statement respectively. Where losses attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceed the minority shareholders' interest entitled in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiary at the beginning of the period, the excess is allocated against the minority equity.

① Addition of subsidiary or business

During the Reporting Period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination under common control, the operating results and cash flows of the subsidiary or business combination from the beginning of the current period to the end of the Reporting Period are included into the consolidated financial statements, and at the same time, the amount at the end of the period of the consolidated financial statements and the relevant items in the comparative statements are adjusted as if the reporting entity after combination had been existing since the control of the ultimate controlling party started.

Where control over the investee under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for equity investment held before the control over the acquiree is obtained, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in net assets recognized from the later of the acquisition of the original equity interest and the date when the acquirer and the acquiree were placed under common control until the date of combination are offset against the retained profit at the beginning of the period of the comparative statements or the profit or loss of the current period respectively.

During the Reporting Period, if there is an addition of subsidiary or business due to business combination not under common control, it shall be included in the consolidated financial statements on the basis of the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities determined at the date of purchase.

Where control over the investee not under common control is obtained due to reasons such as increase in investments, for the equity interest of the acquiree held before the date of purchase, the Company remeasures the equity interest at its fair value as at the date of purchase, and any difference between the fair value and its book value will be accounted for as investment gains of the current period. Where equity interest of the acquiree held before the date of purchase is related to other comprehensive income that can be reclassified into profit and loss in the future and other changes in owners' equity under the equity method, such equity interest is transferred to investment gains of the period to which the date of purchase belongs.

② Disposal of subsidiaries

A. General treatment for disposal

When control over the investee is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the Company remeasures the remaining equity investment at fair value as at the date on which control is lost. The difference between the sum of the consideration received from equity disposal and the fair value of the remaining equity interest and the sum of the net assets of the subsidiary proportionate to the original shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase or combination and goodwill is included in investment gains of the period during which the control is lost. Other comprehensive income that is related to the equity investment in the original subsidiary and can be reclassified into profit and loss in the future and other changes in owners' equity under the equity method, are transferred to investment gains of the period during which the control is lost.

B. Stepwise disposal of subsidiary

In respect of stepwise disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary through multiple transactions until control is lost, if the terms, conditions and economic effects of the transactions of equity investment in the subsidiary satisfy one or more of the following conditions, the transactions are normally accounted for as a basket of transactions:

- i. these transactions were entered into simultaneously or after considering the effects of each other;
- ii. these transactions constituted a complete commercial result as a whole;
- iii. one transaction was conditional upon at least one of the other transaction;
- iv. one transaction was not economical on its own but was economical when considering together with other transactions.

Where the transactions constitute a basket of transactions, the Company accounts for the transactions as a transaction of disposal of a subsidiary until control is lost; the difference between the amount received each time for disposal before control is lost and the net assets of such subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of investment is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements, and is transferred to profit or loss of the period during which control is lost upon loss of control.

Where the transactions do not constitute a basket of transactions, before the loss of control, the transactions are accounted for using the policies related to partial disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary where no control is lost; when control is lost, they are accounted for using the general method for disposal of subsidiaries.

③ Purchase of minority interests in subsidiary

For the difference between the long-term equity investment newly acquired due to the purchase of minority interests by the Company and the share of net assets of the subsidiary calculated according to the new shareholding accumulated from the date of purchase (or date of combination), share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

④ Partial disposal of equity investment in subsidiaries without losing control

For the difference between the disposal consideration and the net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of long-term equity investment accumulated from the date of purchase or date of combination, share premium of the capital reserve in the consolidated balance sheet will be adjusted; where share premium of the capital reserve is insufficient for the write-down, retained profit will be adjusted.

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

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Joint arrangements are divided into joint operations and joint ventures.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the party to joint arrangement has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities related to the arrangement.

The Company recognizes the following items in connection with the interest share in joint operation:

- (1) Assets solely held by the Company, and assets jointly held under the Company's shares;
- (2) Liabilities solely assumed by the Company, and liabilities jointly assumed under the Company's shares;
- (3) Revenues from the sale of the Company's share in the output of joint operation;
- (4) Revenues from the sale of the output from the joint operation recognized under the Company's share;
- (5) Expenses solely incurred, and expenses incurred from the joint operation recognized under the Company's share.

The Company's investments in joint ventures are accounted for by equity method. For details, please refer to Note "V (19) Long-term Equity Investment".

9. Determination of cash and cash equivalents

Cash refers to the cash on hand and deposits that are available for payment of the Company. Cash equivalents refer to investments held by the Company that are short-term, highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

10. Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions shall be translated into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the day when the transactions occur.

Balance of monetary items in foreign currency as at the balance sheet date is translated at the spot rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and any translation difference arising therefrom is

included in profit or loss of the period except for the translation difference arising from dedicated borrowings in foreign currency related to the construction of assets qualified for capitalization which is accounted for under the principle of capitalization of borrowing expenses.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

Asset and liability items in the balance sheet are translated at the spot rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Owners' equity items other than "undistributed profit" adopt the spot rates on the dates when transactions are incurred. Income and expense items in the income statement are translated at the approximate rates prevailing at the transaction dates, which are determined in a systematic and reasonable way.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the exchange differences in the financial statements in foreign currency relating to that foreign operation are transferred from owners' equity to profit or loss of the period during which the disposal occurs.

11. Financial instruments

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

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

(1) Classification of the financial instruments

According to the business model of the Company's management of financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and other financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss.

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

- the business model aims at collecting contractual cash flows; and
- contractual cash flows are only the payment made based on the principal and the interest of the outstanding principal amount.

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

- the business model aims at both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- contractual cash flows are only the payment made based on the principal and the interest of the outstanding principal amount.

For non-trading equity instrument investments, the Company irrevocably designates them as financial assets (equity instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income at the time of initial recognition. The designation is made on the basis of a single investment, and the related investment meets the definition of an equity instrument from the issuer's perspective.

Except for the above-mentioned financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss. At the time of initial recognition, if accounting mismatches can be eliminated or significantly reduced, the Company can irrevocably designate financial assets that should be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as financial assets at fair value through current profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at the initial recognition are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss, and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at the initial recognition can be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss if one of the following conditions can be met:

- ① Such designation can eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatches.

② According to the enterprise risk management or investment strategy stated in the official written document, management and evaluation of the financial liabilities portfolio or financial assets and financial liabilities portfolio are based on fair value which will be used as the basis for reporting to the key management personnel.

③ The financial liabilities include embedded derivatives that need to be split separately.

(2) Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

① Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost include notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, long-term receivables and debt investment, which are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. The accounts receivable of major financing components and the accounts receivable of the Company's decision not to consider the financing component with the term less than one year are initially measured at the contract transaction price.

Interest calculated by the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in the current profit or loss.

Upon recovery or disposal, the difference between the acquisition price and the carrying amount of the financial asset shall be included in the current profit or loss.

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

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

When the recognition is terminated, the accumulated gain or loss previously included in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income and included in the current profit or loss.

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

Financial assets (equity instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income, including other equity instruments, are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income. The dividends obtained are included in the current profit and loss.

When the recognition is terminated, the accumulated gain or loss previously included in other comprehensive income is transferred from other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings.

④ Financial assets at fair value through the current profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through the current profit or loss, including held-for-trading financial assets, derivative financial assets and other non-current financial assets, are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction costs are included in the current profit or loss. The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are included in the current profit or loss.

⑤ Financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through current profit or loss, including held-for-trading financial liabilities, and derivative financial liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, and related transaction costs are included in the current profit or loss. The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are included in the current profit or loss.

When the recognition is terminated, the difference between the carrying amount and consideration paid is included in the current profit and loss.

⑥ Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

Interest calculated by the effective interest method during the period of holding is included in the current profit or loss.

When the recognition is terminated, the difference between consideration paid and the carrying amount of the financial liabilities is included in the current profit and loss.

(3) Recognition basis and measurement methods for derecognition of financial assets and transfer of financial assets

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

- the contractual rights to collect the cash flows from the financial assets expire;
- the financial assets have been transferred and nearly all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets have been transferred to the transferee; or
- the financial assets have been transferred, and the Company have neither transferred nor retained almost all risks and rewards related to the ownership of the financial assets, but did not retain control over the financial assets.

When the Company modifies or renegotiates a contract with a counterparty in a manner that constitutes a material modification, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized in accordance with the modified terms.

Where a financial asset is transferred, it shall not be derecognized if the Company has retained nearly all the risks and rewards related to the ownerships of the financial asset.

The substance-over-form principle shall be adopted while making a judgment on whether the transfer of financial assets satisfies the above conditions for derecognition.

The transfer of financial assets could be classified into entire transfer and partial transfer. If the transfer of an entire financial asset satisfies the conditions for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below shall be included in the current profit or loss:

- ① The carrying amount of the financial assets transferred;
- ② The consideration received as a result of the transfer, plus the accumulative amount of the change in fair value previously included into the owners' equity (in cases where the transferred financial assets are financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

If the partial transfer of financial assets satisfies the conditions for derecognition, the overall carrying amount of the transferred financial assets shall be apportioned according to their respective relative fair value between the portion of derecognized part and the remaining part, and the difference between the two amounts below shall be included in the current profit or loss:

- ① The carrying amount of the derecognized portion;
- ② The consideration of the derecognized portion, plus the corresponding derecognized portion of accumulated change in fair value previously included in owners' equity (in cases where the transferred financial assets are financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income).

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

(4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When the current obligation under a financial liability is completely or partially discharged, the whole or relevant portion of the liability is derecognized; if an agreement is entered into between the Company and a creditor to replace the original financial liabilities with new financial liabilities with substantially different terms, the original financial liabilities will be derecognized and the new financial liabilities will be recognized.

If the contract terms of the original financial liabilities are substantially amended in part or in full, the original financial liabilities will be derecognized in full or in part, and the financial liabilities whose terms have been amended will be recognized as a new financial liability.

When financial liabilities are derecognized in full or in part, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognized and the consideration paid (including transferred non-cash assets or new financial liability) will be included in the current profit or loss.

Where the Company repurchases part of its financial liabilities, the carrying amount of such financial liabilities will be allocated according to the relative fair value between the continuously recognized part and derecognized part on the repurchase date. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized portion of financial liabilities and the consideration paid (including transferred non-cash assets or new financial liability) will be included in the current profit or loss.

(5) Method of determining the fair values of financial assets and liabilities

A financial instrument with an active market determines its fair value by quoted prices in an active market. Financial instruments that do not exist in an active market shall use valuation techniques to determine their fair value. During the valuation process, the Company uses valuation techniques appropriate to the prevailing circumstances with the support of sufficient data and other information available, selects inputs consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered in the transactions of relevant assets or liabilities by market participants, and gives priority to relevant observable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used only when the relevant observable inputs are not accessible or the access to which is impracticable.

(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments

Based on anticipated credit losses, the Company carries out accounting treatments of impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial guarantee contracts.

The Company considers reasonable and evidence-based information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions, and uses the risk of default as the weight to calculate the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flow receivable and the expected cash flow, and recognizes the expected credit loss.

Regarding one-year the receivables and contract assets formed from transactions regulated by the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue*, regardless of whether they contain significant financing components or not, the Company always measures their loss reserves in accordance with the amount of anticipated credit losses for the entire lifetime.

Regarding receivables from leasing formed from transactions regulated by the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 - Leases*, the Company always measures their loss reserves in accordance with the amount of anticipated credit losses for the entire lifetime.

Regarding other financial instruments, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date their credit risk changes since initial recognition.

The Company compares the risk of default on the balance sheet date of a financial instrument with the risk of default on the date of initial recognition to determine the relative change in the risk of default during the expected life of the financial instrument so as to assess whether the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition. Usually, after an overdue for more than 30 days, the Company believes that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

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

If the credit risk of the financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company will measure its loss provision based on the amount of anticipated credit loss for the lifetime of the financial instruments; if the credit risk of the financial instruments has not significantly increased since the initial recognition, the Company will measure its loss provision based on the amount of anticipated credit loss for the financial instruments in the next 12 months. The increase or reversal of the loss provision resulting therefrom is included in the

current profit and loss as an impairment loss or gain. Regarding financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), the Company recognizes their loss reserves through other comprehensive income and includes impairment losses or gains in the profit or loss for the current period, without reducing the book value of such financial assets presented in the balance sheet.

If there is any objective evidence indicating that an account receivable has incurred credit impairment, the Company will make provision for impairment for that account receivable separately.

Apart from the above-mentioned accounts receivable where bad debt provisions are accrued separately, the Company divides other financial instruments into several portfolios according to their credit risk characteristics, and determines the expected credit loss of each portfolio. Portfolios of notes receivable, accounts receivable and other receivables for provision of expected credit losses and the basis for the Company's determination are as follows:

① Portfolios for provision of expected credit losses and the determination basis:

Item	Portfolio	Determination basis
Notes receivable	Commercial acceptance bills	The expected credit loss is measured with the default risk exposure and the expected credit loss rate for the entire lifetime based on status quo and the forecast of future economic conditions, by reference to historical credit loss experience.
	Finance company acceptance bills	
Receivables financing	Bank acceptance bills	
Accounts receivable	Related parties in the scope of the consolidated financial statements	
	Account age analysis	
Other receivables	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts - provisional estimate of input tax	The expected credit loss is measured with the default risk exposure and the expected credit loss rate for the following 12 months or the entire lifetime based on status quo and the forecast of future economic conditions, by reference to historical credit loss experience.
	Related parties in the scope of the consolidated financial statements	
	Account age analysis	
	House lease deposit	

② Parallel table of account age portfolios and expected credit loss rates

Account age	Expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable (core traditional business)	Expected credit loss rate of accounts receivable (direct office supplies business)	Expected credit loss rate of other accounts receivable
Within one year (0-6 months (inclusive))	5.00%	0.50%	5.00%
Within one year (6-12 months (inclusive))		5.00%	
1-2 years	30.00%	10.00%	30.00%
2-3 years	60.00%	50.00%	60.00%
More than 3 years	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

If the Company no longer reasonably expects that the contractual cash flow of a financial asset can be recovered in whole or in part, it will directly write down the book balance of the financial asset.

12. Bills receivable

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Categories of groups for which bad debt provisions are made on a grouping basis of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Aging methods for age-based recognition of a group of credit risk characteristics

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Judgment criteria for bad debt provisions made on an individual basis

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

13. Accounts receivable

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Categories of groups for which bad debt provisions are made on a grouping basis of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Aging methods for age-based recognition of a group of credit risk characteristics

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Judgment criteria for bad debt provisions made on an individual basis

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company makes provision for impairment of accounts receivable separately based on distinctive credit risk characteristics such as significantly deteriorated credit standing, low possibility of further repayment and ongoing credit impairment of counterparties.

14. Receivables financing

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Categories of groups for which bad debt provisions are made on a grouping basis of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Aging methods for age-based recognition of a group of credit risk characteristics

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Judgment criteria for bad debt provisions made on an individual basis

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

15. Other receivables

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Categories of groups for which bad debt provisions are made on a grouping basis of credit risk characteristics and the basis for determining them√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Aging methods for age-based recognition of a group of credit risk characteristics√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, please refer to “(6) Impairment test method and accounting treatment for impairment of financial instruments” under Note V (11) Financial Instruments.

Judgment criteria for bad debt provisions made on an individual basis√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company makes provision for impairment of other receivables separately based on distinctive credit risk characteristics such as significantly deteriorated credit standing, low possibility of further repayment and ongoing credit impairment of counterparties.

16. Inventories√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable**Inventory categories, issue valuation method, inventory system, amortization method for low value consumables and packages**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable**(1) Classification and cost of inventories**

Inventories are classified into materials in transit, raw materials, turnover materials, goods-in-stock, goods in production, goods in transit, commissioned processing materials and so forth.

Inventories are initially measured at cost. The cost of inventories includes purchase cost, processing cost and other expenditures incurred to bring inventory to its current location and state.

(2) Valuation of inventory COGS

Inventory COGS is valued using the weighted average method.

(3) Inventory system

The perpetual inventory system is adopted.

(4) Amortization of low-value consumables and packaging materials

① Low-value consumables are amortized using the immediate write-off method

② Packaging materials are amortized using the immediate write-off method

Criteria for recognizing and providing for provision for decline in value of inventories√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

At the balance sheet date, the inventories are measured according to the cost or the net realizable value, whichever is lower. If the cost of inventories is higher than the net realizable value, the provision for decline in value of inventories is made. The net realizable value refers, in the ordinary course of business, to the amount after deducting the estimated cost of completion, estimated sale expense and relevant taxes from the estimated sale price of inventories.

Net realizable value of held-for-sale commodity stocks, such as finished goods, goods-in-stock, and held-for-sale raw materials, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by their estimated selling price less the related selling expenses and taxes; the net realizable value of material inventories, which need to be processed, during the normal course of production and operation, shall be determined by the amount after deducting the estimated cost of completion, estimated selling expenses and relevant taxes from the estimated selling price of finished goods; the net realizable value of inventories held for execution of sales contracts or labor contracts shall be calculated on the ground of the contracted price. If an enterprise holds more inventories than the quantity stipulated in the sales contract, the net realizable value of the exceeding part shall be calculated on the ground of general selling price.

If the factors, which cause any value write-down of the inventories, have disappeared, thus causing the inventories' net realizable value to be higher than their carrying amount, the amount of write-down is reversed from the provision for the loss on decline in value of inventories which has been made. The reversed amount is included in the profits and losses of the current period.

Categories of groups and the basis for determining the allowance for decline in value of inventories on a grouping basis, and the basis for determining the net realizable value of different categories of inventories

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Calculation method and basis for determining the net realizable value of each age group for the purpose of recognizing the net realizable value of inventories based on the age of the inventories

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

17. Contract assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Details are provided as follows:

Recognition standards and accounting treatment for non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company classifies a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale when the carrying amount of the non-current asset or disposal group will be recovered through a sale transaction (including non-monetary asset exchange with commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

The Company classifies non-current assets or disposal groups meeting all of the following conditions as held for sale:

(1) Assets or disposal groups can be sold immediately under current conditions based on the practice of selling such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions;

(2) Sales are highly likely to occur, that is, the Company has already made a resolution on a sale plan and obtained a certain purchase commitment, and the sale is expected to be completed within one year. The sale shall have been approved if the relevant regulations require the approval of the relevant or regulatory authority governing the Company.

If the carrying amount of non-current assets (excluding financial assets, deferred income tax assets or assets formed by employee remuneration) or disposal groups meeting all of the following conditions as held for sale is higher than the fair value minus the net amount of the sale costs, the carrying amount will be written down to the net amount of fair value minus the sale costs, the amount written down will be recognized as asset impairment losses and included in the profit or loss for the current period, and provision for impairment of assets held for sale will be made.

Criteria for identification and presentation of discontinued operation

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Discontinued operation is a component that satisfies one of the following conditions and is separately identifiable, and has been disposed of by the Company or is classified by the Company as held for sale:

(1) It represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;

(2) It is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or

(3) It is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The profit and loss from continuing operations and the profit and loss from discontinued operations are separately presented in the income statement. Operational gains and losses such as impairment losses and reversal amounts and disposal gains and losses from discontinued

operations are reported as gains and losses from discontinued operations. For the discontinued operations reported in the current period, the Company re-reports the information previously reported as profits and losses from continuing operations as the profits and losses from discontinued operations for the comparable accounting period in the current financial statements.

19. Long-term equity investments

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) Joint control or significant influence criterion

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, and exists only when decisions about the relevant activities of the arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The Company together with the other joint venture parties can jointly control over the investee, and are entitled to the right of the net assets of the investee who is joint venture of the Company.

The term "significant influences" refers to the power to participate in making decisions on the financial and operating policies of the invested enterprise, but not to control or do joint control together with other parties over the formulation of these policies. Where the investor can exercise significant influence over the investee, the investee is an associate of the Company.

(2) Determination of initial investment cost

① Long-term equity investments formed through business combination of entities

For long-term equity investments in subsidiaries formed by business combination under common control, the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments shall be determined based on share of the book value of the owners' equity of the acquiree in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. The difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment and the carrying value of the consideration paid is adjusted to the equity premium in the capital reserve. If the capital premium in capital reserve is not sufficient to offset the difference, the remaining balance is adjusted against retained earnings. In connection with imposing control over the investee under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons, the difference between the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment recognized in accordance with the above principles and the carrying amount of the long term equity investment before the combination and the sum of carrying amount of newly paid consideration for additional shares acquired on the date of combination is adjusted to equity premium. If the capital premium in capital reserve is not sufficient to offset the difference, the remaining balance is adjusted against retained earnings.

For long-term equity investment in subsidiaries formed by business combination not under common control, the cost of the combination ascertained on the date of acquisition shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investments. In connection with imposing control over the investee not under joint control as a result of additional investment and other reasons, the initial investment cost is the sum of the carrying amount of the equity investment originally held and the newly increased initial investment cost.

② Long-term equity investments acquired by means other than business combination

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by cash payment shall be the purchase cost paid actually.

The initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment obtained by the Company by means of issuance of equity securities shall be the fair value of the equity securities issued.

(3) Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

① Long-term equity investment accounted for by cost method

Long-term equity investment in subsidiaries of the Company is accounted for by cost method, unless the investment meets the conditions for holding for sale. except for the actual consideration paid for the acquisition of investment or the declared but not yet distributed cash dividends or profits which are included in the consideration, investment gains are recognized as the Company's shares of cash dividends or profits declared by the investee.

② Long-term equity investment accounted for by equity method

Long-term equity investments of associates and joint ventures are accounted for by equity method. Where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the investor's

interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost of long-term equity investments; where the initial investment cost is less than the investor's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition, the difference is included in the profits or losses of the current period, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted simultaneously.

The Company recognizes the investment income and other comprehensive income according to the shares of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realized by the investee which it shall be entitled or shared respectively, and simultaneously makes adjustment to the carrying amount of long-term equity investments; the carrying amount of long-term equity investments shall be reduced by attributable share of the profit or cash dividends for distribution declared by the investee. In relation to other changes of owners' equity except for net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distributions of the investee (hereinafter referred to as "other changes in owners' equity"), the carrying amount of long-term equity investments shall be adjusted and included in the owners' equity.

When determining the amount of proportion of net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity in the investee which it entitles, fair value of each identifiable assets of the investee at the time when the investment is obtained shall be used as the basis, and adjustment shall be made to the net profit and other comprehensive income of the investee according to the accounting policies and accounting period of the Company.

The unrealized profit or loss resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures shall be offset in proportion to the investor's equity interest of investee, based on which investment income or loss shall be recognized. However, the situation that the assets invested or sold constitute business is excluded. Any losses resulting from internal transactions, which are attributable to impairment of assets, shall be fully recognized.

The Company shall recognize the net losses of the joint ventures or associates until the book value of the long-term equity investment and other long-term rights and interests which substantially form the net investment made to the invested entity are reduced to zero, unless the joint ventures or associates have the obligation to undertake extra losses. If the joint ventures or associates realize net profits in the future, the Company resumes recognizing its share of profits after the share of profits makes up for the share of unrecognized losses.

③ Disposal of long-term equity investments

For disposal of long-term equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration actually received shall be included in the current profit or loss.

For partial disposal of long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method, if the remaining equity is still accounted for by the equity method, the other comprehensive income calculated and recognized by the original equity method shall be carried forward in corresponding proportion by using the same basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities. Other changes in owners' equity shall be carried forward to the profits or losses of the current period on a pro rata basis.

When the joint control or material influence over the investee is lost due to disposal of equity investment and other reasons, other comprehensive income recognized in the original equity investment due to the use of the equity method shall, when it is no longer calculated by the equity method, be subject to the accounting treatment on the same basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities. Other changes in owners' equity shall be all transferred into the profits or losses of the current period when they are no longer calculated by the equity method.

When the control over the investee is lost due to partial disposal of equity investment and other reasons, the remaining equities after disposal shall be accounted for by equity method in preparing individual financial statements provided that joint control or material influence over the investee can be imposed, and shall be adjusted as if such remaining equities has been accounted for by the equity method since they are obtained. The other comprehensive income recognized before the control over the investee is obtained shall be carried forward in proportion by using the same basis as the investee used for direct disposal of relevant assets or liabilities, and the other changes in owners' equity calculated and recognized using the equity method shall be carried forward to the profits or losses of the current period on a pro rata basis. Where the remaining equities after disposal cannot impose joint control or material influence over the investee, they shall be recognized as financial assets, and the difference between fair value and the carrying

amount on the date when control is lost shall be included in the profits or losses of the current period. All other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity recognized before the control over the investee is obtained shall be carried forward.

In respect of stepwise disposal of equity investment in a subsidiary through multiple transactions until control is lost, where the transactions constitute a basket of transactions, the Company accounts for the transactions as a transaction of disposal of a subsidiary until control is lost; however, the difference between the amount received each time for disposal before control is lost and the carrying amount of long-term equity investments corresponding to the disposal of equity is recognized as other comprehensive income in the individual financial statements, and is transferred to the profits or losses of the current period during which control is lost upon loss of control. Where the transactions do not constitute a basket of transactions, each transaction shall be accounted for separately.

20. Investment real estate

(1). If the cost measurement model is applied:

Depreciation or amortization method

Investment real estate is properties held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, and include leased land use rights, land use rights held for capital appreciation and subsequent transfer, and buildings that are leased (including buildings constructed by the Company or developed for the purpose of leasing and buildings under construction or development that are intended for leasing in the future).

Subsequent expenditures related to investment real estate are recognized in investment real estate costs when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be reliably measured. Otherwise, the expenditures are recognized in the current profit and loss when incurred.

The Company uses the cost measurement model to measure existing investment real estate. For investment real estate measured using the cost model—buildings intended for leasing—the same depreciation policy as that for the Company's fixed assets is applied. Land use rights held for leasing are amortized in accordance with the same policy as for intangible assets.

21. Fixed assets

(1). Recognition conditions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and have a useful life of more than one accounting year. Fixed assets are recognized when they meet the following conditions:

① It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the fixed assets will flow to the enterprise;

② The cost of fixed assets can be reliably measured.

A fixed asset is initially measured at its cost (and considering the impact of expected abandonment cost factors).

Subsequent expenditures related to fixed assets are included in the cost of fixed assets when their related economic benefits are likely to flow in to the Company and their costs can be reliably measured; the book value of the replaced part is derecognized; all other subsequent expenditures are included in the profits or losses of the current period at the time of occurrence.

(2). Method for depreciation

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Fixed assets are depreciated by categories using the straight-line method, and the depreciation rates are determined by categories based upon their estimated useful lives and their estimated residual value. For fixed assets with provision for impairment accrued, the depreciation amount shall be determined according to the book value after deduction of the impairment provision and the remaining useful life in the future period. Where the parts of a fixed asset have different useful

lives or cause economic benefits for the enterprise in different ways, different depreciation rates or depreciation methods shall be applied, and each part shall be depreciated separately.

The methods for depreciation, useful lives of depreciation, residual value and annual depreciation rates of various categories of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Method for depreciation	Useful lives of depreciation (year)	Residual value ratio	Annual depreciation rate
Property and buildings	Straight-line method	20	5%	4.75%
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line method	10	5-10%	9.5-9%
Transportation vehicles	Straight-line method	4-10	0-10%	25-9%
Other equipment	Straight-line method	2-10	0-10%	47.5-9.5%

22. Construction in progress

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Construction in progress is measured at the actual cost incurred. Actual cost includes construction cost, installation cost, borrowing expense qualified for capitalization, and other necessary expenditures incurred before the construction in progress reaches its intended use status. When the construction in progress reaches the intended use status, it shall be transferred to fixed assets and its depreciation shall be accrued from the next month. The standards and time point for carrying forward the Company's construction in progress to fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Standards and time point for carrying forward them to fixed assets
Houses, buildings and decoration of fixed assets	(1) The construction project and ancillary projects are substantially completed; (2) the construction project meets the predetermined design requirements and is accepted by units responsible for surveying, design, construction, supervision, etc.; (3) the construction project is accepted by fire department, land department, planning department or other external authorities if such acceptance is required; (4) if the construction project has reached the predetermined state for use but the final account for completion has not been made, the project shall be carried forward to fixed assets at the value estimated according to the actual cost of the project from the date when it reaches the predetermined state for use.
Machines and other equipment that need to be installed and commissioned and other long-term assets	(1) The equipment and supporting facilities are installed; (2) the equipment can maintain normal and stable operation for a period of time after commissioning; (3) the production equipment can stably output qualified products in a period of time; (4) the equipment is accepted by asset management personnel and users.

23. Borrowing costs

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) Criteria for recognition of capitalized borrowing costs

For borrowing costs incurred by the Company that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets qualified for capitalization, the costs will be capitalized and included in the costs of the related assets. Other borrowing costs shall be recognized as expense in the period in which they incur and are included in the current profit or loss.

Assets qualified for capitalization are assets (fixed assets, investment property, inventories, etc.) that necessarily take a substantial period of time for acquisition, construction or production to get ready for their intended use or sale.

(2) Capitalization period of borrowing costs

The capitalization period shall refer to the period between the commencement and the cessation of capitalization of borrowing costs, excluding the period in which capitalization of borrowing costs is temporarily suspended.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when the following three conditions are fully satisfied:

① expenditures for the assets (including cash paid, transferred non-currency assets or expenditure for holding debt liability for the acquisition, construction or production of assets qualified for capitalization) have been incurred;

② borrowing costs have been incurred;

③ acquisition, construction or production that are necessary to enable the asset reach its intended usable or saleable condition have commenced.

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the qualifying asset under acquisition and construction or production ready for the intended use or sale.

(3) Suspension of capitalization period

Capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is interrupted abnormally, when the interruption is for a continuous period of more than 3 months; if the interruption is a necessary step for making the qualifying asset under acquisition and construction or production ready for the intended use or sale, the capitalization of the borrowing costs shall continue. The borrowing costs incurred during such suspension period shall be recognized as the current profit or loss. When the acquisition and construction or production of the asset resumes, the capitalization of borrowing costs commences.

(4) Calculation of capitalization rate and amount of borrowing costs

For specific borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of assets qualified for capitalization, the amount of borrowing costs for capitalization is determined through borrowing costs of the specific borrowings actually incurred in the current period minus the interest income earned on the unused borrowing loans as a deposit in the bank or as investment income earned from temporary investment.

For general borrowings for the acquisition, construction or production of assets qualified for capitalization, the to-be-capitalized amount of interests on the general borrowings shall be calculated and determined by multiplying the weighted average asset disbursement of the part of the accumulative asset disbursements minus the specifically borrowed loans by the capitalization rate of the general borrowings used. The capitalization rate shall be calculated and determined according to the weighted average actual interest rate of the general borrowings.

During the capitalization period, the exchange difference between the principal and interest of dedicated borrowings in foreign currency is capitalized and included in the cost of the assets qualified for capitalization. Exchange differences arising from the principal and interest of borrowings in foreign currency other than dedicated borrowings in foreign currency are included in the profits or losses of the current period.

24. Biological assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

25. Oil and gas assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

26. Intangible assets

(1). Useful life and the basis for its determination, estimation, amortization method or review procedure

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

① Valuation method of intangible assets

A. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost upon acquisition by the Company;

The costs of externally purchased intangible assets include the purchase price, relevant taxes and expenses paid, and other expenditures directly attributable to putting the asset into condition for its intended use.

B. Subsequent measurement

The useful life of intangible assets shall be analyzed and judged upon acquisition.

As for intangible assets with finite useful life, they are amortized over the term in which economic benefits are brought to the enterprise; if the term in which economic benefits are brought to the enterprise by intangible assets cannot be estimated, the intangible assets shall be regarded as intangible assets with indefinite useful life, and shall not be amortized.

② Estimated useful lives for the intangible assets with finite useful life

Item	Estimated useful lives	Amortization method	Residual value ratio	Basis for determining expected useful life
Land use rights	50 years	Straight-line method	0	Certificate of land use rights
Image identification rights	12 months to 64 months	Straight-line method	0	License contract
Software	3 to 10 years	Straight-line method	0	Expected years of benefit
Patent right	10 years	Straight-line method	0	Patent right certificate
Others	19 months to 120 months	Straight-line method	0	Expected years of benefit

Note: land use rights newly acquired through the increase of capital by M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd. to the Company in 2010 are stated at valuation, and amortized at the remaining useful life.

(2). **Scope of R&D expenditures and corresponding accounting treatment methods**

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

① Scope of R&D expenditures

The Company classifies all expenses in direct connection with R&D activities as R&D expenditures, including the remuneration and benefits for R&D staff, inventory consumption, design and sample costs, and depreciation and amortisation expenses.

A. Remuneration and benefits

Remuneration and benefits refer to the wages and salaries, basic endowment insurance premiums, basic medical insurance premiums, unemployment insurance premiums, work-related injury insurance premiums, maternity insurance premiums and housing provident funds for the Company's R&D staff, and the labour costs of external R&D personnel.

B. Inventory consumption

Inventory consumption refers to the expenditures actually incurred by the Company in carrying out R&D activities, including the costs of directly consumed materials, fuel and power.

C. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Depreciation and amortisation charges refer to the expenses incurred from the depreciation of instruments and equipment used in R&D activities, and the expenses amortized for software, intellectual property, and non-patented technologies (proprietary technologies, licenses, design and calculation methods, etc.).

D. Design and sample costs

Design and sample costs refer to the costs incurred in the conception, development and manufacturing of new products and new processes, and the design of processes, technical specifications, procedures and operational characteristics, including the costs incurred in creative design activities for the acquisition of innovative, creative and breakthrough products.

② Specific criteria for the division of research phase and development phase

The expenses for internal research and development projects of the Company are divided into expenses in the research phase and expenses in the development phase.

Research phase: scheduled, innovative investigations and research activities to obtain and understand scientific or technological knowledge.

Development phase: apply the research outcomes or other knowledge to a plan or design prior to a commercial production or use in order to produce new or essentially-improved materials, devices, products, etc.

③ Specific criteria for capitalization at development phase

Expenditure in the research phase is included in the profit or loss for the current period at the time of occurrence. Expenses in the development phase are recognized as an intangible asset when all of the following conditions are satisfied, otherwise are included in the current profit or loss:

- i. it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- ii. there is an intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- iii. the intangible asset can produce economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market; if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that there exists usage for the intangible asset;
- iv. there is sufficient support in terms of technology, financial resources and other resources in order to complete the development of the intangible asset, and there is capability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- v. the expenses attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be measured reliably.

If it is impossible to distinguish the expenses in the research phase from the expenses in the development phase, all the incurred research and development expenses shall be included in the current profit or loss.

27. Impairment of long-term assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Long-term assets, such as long-term equity investments, investment real estate measured at the cost method, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-of-use assets, intangible assets with finite useful life, and oil and gas assets are tested for impairment if there is any indication that an asset may be impaired at the balance sheet date. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the difference shall be used to make impairment provision and an impairment loss are recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net amount of asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognized on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs to is determined. An assets group is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate cash inflow independently.

Impairment test to goodwill formed by business combination, intangible assets with indefinite useful life and intangible assets not ready to use shall be carried out at least at the end of each year, regardless of whether there are any indications of impairment.

When the Company carries out impairment test to goodwill, the Company shall, as of the purchasing day, allocate on a reasonable basis the carrying amount of the goodwill formed by enterprise merger to the relevant asset groups, or if there is a difficulty in allocation, the Company shall allocate it to the portfolio of asset groups. Relevant asset groups or portfolio of asset groups refer to the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups that can benefit from the synergistic effect of business combination.

For the purpose of impairment test to the relevant asset groups or portfolio of asset groups containing goodwill, if any evidence shows that the impairment of asset groups or portfolio of asset groups related to goodwill exists, an impairment test will be made firstly on the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups not containing goodwill, thus calculating the recoverable amount and comparing it with the relevant carrying amount so as to recognize the corresponding impairment loss. Then the Company will make an impairment test to the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups containing goodwill, and compare their carrying value with their recoverable amount. Where the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value thereof, the amount of impairment loss is first deducted and allocated to the carrying value of goodwill in the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups, and then the carrying value of other assets other than goodwill in the asset groups or portfolio of asset groups is deducted according to the percentages of the carrying

value of such other assets. Once the above asset impairment loss is recognized, it will not be reversed in the subsequent accounting periods.

28. Long-term prepaid expenses

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Long-term prepaid expenses are expenses which have occurred with amortization period over 1 year and shall be borne by the current period and subsequent periods.

Amortization periods and amortization methods of various expenses are as follows:

Item	Amortization period	Amortization method
Decoration fee	3 to 5 years	Expected years of benefit
Others	2 years	Expected years of benefit

29. Contract liabilities

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

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

30. Employee benefits

(1). Accounting treatment of short-term benefits

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

During the accounting period when employees provide service, the Company will recognize the short-term benefits actually incurred as liabilities, and the liabilities will be included in the current profit or loss or relevant costs of assets.

The Company will pay social insurance and housing funds for the employees, and will make provision of trade union funds and employee education costs in accordance with the requirements. During the accounting period when employees provide service, the Company will determine relevant amount of employee benefits in accordance with the required provision basis and provision ratios.

The employee welfare expenses incurred by the Company are included in the current profit or loss or related asset costs based on the actual amounts when they actually occur. Among them, non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(2). Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

① Defined contribution scheme

The Company will pay basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance in accordance with the relevant provisions of the local government for the employees. During the accounting period when employees provide service, the Company will calculate the amount payable which will be recognized as liabilities in accordance with the local stipulated basis and proportions, and the liabilities will be included in the current profit or loss or costs of related assets.

② Defined benefit scheme

The welfare responsibilities generated from defined benefit scheme based on the formula determined by projected unit credit method will be vested to the service period of employees and included into the current profit or costs of related assets.

The deficit or surplus generated from the present value of obligations of the defined benefit scheme minus the fair value of the assets of defined benefit scheme is recognized as net liabilities or net assets. When the defined benefit scheme has surplus, the Company will measure the net assets of the defined benefit scheme at the lower of the surplus of defined benefit scheme and the upper limit of the assets.

All obligations of the defined benefit plan, including the expected duty of payment within 12 months after the end of annual reporting period during which employees provide service, shall be

discounted based on the bond market yield of sovereign bond matching the term of obligations of the defined benefit plan and currency or corporate bonds of high quality in the active market on the balance sheet date.

The service cost incurred by defined benefit scheme and the net interest of the net liabilities and net assets of the defined benefit scheme will be included in the current profit or loss or costs of relevant assets. The changes as a result of re-measurement of the net defined benefit liabilities or assets shall be recognized in other comprehensive income and shall not be reversed to profit or loss at subsequent accounting period. When the original defined benefit plan is terminated, amount originally included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to undistributed profit in the scope of equity.

When the defined benefit scheme is settled, the gain or loss is confirmed based on the difference between the present value of obligations and the settlement price of the defined benefit scheme as at the balance sheet date.

(3). Accounting treatment of termination benefits

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Where the Company provides termination benefits to its employees, the employee benefits liabilities resulting from termination benefits are recognized on the following date (whichever is earlier) and are included in the current profit or loss: when the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw the termination benefits provided due to the cancellation of the labor relationship with the employees or the layoff proposal; or when the Company recognizes the costs or expenses of reorganization relating to payment of termination benefits.

(4). Accounting treatment of other long-term employees' benefits

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

31. Estimated liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company shall recognize the obligations related to contingencies when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) obligation is a present obligation of the Company;
- (2) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits of the Company will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (3) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Estimated liabilities shall be initially measured at the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the related present obligation.

Factors pertaining to a contingency such as risk, uncertainties, and time value of money shall be taken into account as a whole in getting the best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the best estimate shall be determined by discounting the related future cash outflow.

Where the expenses required have a successive range and the possibilities of occurrence of each result are the same in the range, the best estimate shall be determined according to the median value within the range; in other cases, the best estimate shall be determined as below:

- If contingencies involve a single item, the best estimate shall be determined according to the most possible occurrence amount.
- If contingencies involve multiple items, the best estimate shall be calculated and determined in accordance with various possible outcomes and related possibilities.

Where some or all of the expenses required to settle an estimated liability are expected to be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is separately recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received. The amount recognized for the reimbursement is limited to the carrying amount of the liability recognized.

The Company reviews the carrying value of the estimated liabilities at the balance sheet date. If there is any exact evidence indicating that the carrying value cannot really reflect the current best estimate, the carrying value shall be adjusted in accordance with the current best estimate.

32. Share-based payments√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Share-based payments are transactions that grant equity instruments or assume equity-instrument based liabilities for receiving services rendered by employees or other parties. The Company's share-based payments included equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

(1) Equity-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

Equity-settled share-based payments made in exchange for services rendered by employees are measured at the fair value of equity instruments granted to employees. Share-based payment transactions vested immediately after the date of grant shall be included in the relevant cost or expense based on the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly. For share-based payment transactions vested only when the services during the waiting period are completed or the specified performance conditions are satisfied after the grant, the Company shall, at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, include the services obtained during the period in relevant cost or expense at the fair value of the date of grant, according to the best estimate of the number of vested equity instruments, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly.

If the terms of the equity-settled share-based payments are amended, the Company shall recognize the services received at least based on the situation before the amendment is made. In addition, any amendment resulting in the increase of the fair value of the equity instrument granted or changes that are beneficial to employees on the amendment date, will be recognized as an increase in the service received.

During the waiting period, if the granted equity instrument is cancelled, the Company will accelerate the vesting thereof, immediately include the remaining amount that should be recognized in the waiting period in the current profit or loss, and recognize the capital reserve. However, if new equity instruments are vested and they are verified at the vesting date of new equity instrument as alternatives vested to cancel equity instruments, the treatment on the new equity instrument is in conformity with the modified treatment on disposal of equity instrument.

(2) Cash-settled share-based payments and equity instruments

Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the liabilities calculated and determined on the basis of shares or other equity instruments undertaken by the Company. Share-based payment transactions vested immediately after the date of grant shall be included in the relevant cost or expense based on the fair value of liabilities undertaken at the date of grant, and the liabilities shall be increased accordingly. For share-based payment transactions vested only when the services during the waiting period are completed or the specified performance conditions are satisfied after the grant, the Company shall include the services obtained during the period in relevant cost or expense at the fair value of the liabilities undertaken by the Company based on the best estimate of the vesting situation, and the liabilities shall be included accordingly. At each balance sheet date before the settlement and the settlement date of relevant liabilities, the fair value of the liabilities is remeasured, and its changes are included in the current profit or loss.

If the Company modifies the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment agreement so that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment, on the date of modification (regardless of whether it occurs within or after the vesting period), the Company measures the equity-settled share-based payment at the fair value on the grant date of the equity instrument, and recognizes the services acquired in capital reserve, and derecognizes the liability recognized for the cash-settled share-based payment on the date of modification, with the difference between the two being recognized in profit or loss for the period. If the vesting period is lengthened or shortened as a result of the modification, the Company accounts for the modification in accordance with the modified vesting period.

33. Preference shares, perpetual bonds and other financial instruments☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

34. Revenue

(1). Accounting policies used in recognition and measurement of revenue by type of business

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

① Accounting policies used in recognition and measurement of revenue

The Company recognizes revenue when its performance obligations in the contract are fulfilled, that is, the control over the relevant goods or services is obtained by the customer. Obtaining control over related goods or services means being able to lead the use of the goods or services and obtain almost all of the economic benefits from the goods or services.

If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company will, at the date of the contract, allocate the transaction price to each individual performance obligation in accordance with the relative proportion of the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services promised by each individual performance obligation. The Company measures revenue based on the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

Transaction price refers to the amount of consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to receive due to the transfer of goods or services to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and amounts expected to be returned to customers. The Company determines the transaction price in accordance with the terms of the contract and combined with its past customary practices. When determining the transaction price, the Company considers the impact of variable consideration, major financing components in the contract, non-cash consideration, consideration payable to customers and other factors. The Company determines the transaction price that includes variable consideration at an amount that does not exceed the amount of accumulated recognized revenue that is unlikely to be significantly reversed when the relevant uncertainty is eliminated. If there is a major financing component in the contract, the Company determines the transaction price based on the amount payable in cash when the customer obtains control over the goods or services, and amortizes the difference between the transaction price and the contract consideration with the actual interest rate method during the contract period.

The performance obligation is fulfilled during a certain period of time if one of the following conditions is satisfied, otherwise, the performance obligation is fulfilled at a certain point in time:

- the customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the Company's performance at the same time as the Company's performance.
- the customer can control the products under construction during the Company's performance.
- the goods produced during the Company's performance have irreplaceable uses, and the Company has the right to collect payment for the cumulative performance part that has been completed so far during the entire contract period.

For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the performance progress during that period, except where the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined. The Company considers the nature of the goods or services and adopts the output method or the input method to determine the performance progress. When the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, and the cost incurred is expected to be compensated, the Company recognizes the revenue according to the amount of the cost incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

For performance obligations performed at a certain point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the customer obtains control over the relevant goods or services. When judging whether the customer has obtained control over goods or services, the Company considers the following signs:

- the Company has the current right to receive payment for the goods or services, that is, the customer has the current payment obligation for the goods or services;
- the Company has transferred the legal ownership of the goods to the customer, that is, the customer has the legal ownership of the goods;
- the company has transferred the goods to the customer in kind, that is, the customer has taken possession of the goods in kind;

- the company 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 or services.

The Company determines whether the Company's status is that of a principal or agent when engaging in a transaction based on whether it has control over the goods or services prior to transferring them to the customer. If the Company is able to control the goods or services before transferring them to the customer, the Company is the principal responsible party and recognizes revenue based on the total consideration received or receivable. Otherwise, the Company shall recognize revenue as an agent based on the amount of commissions or fees to which it is expected to be entitled.

② Disclosure of specific revenue recognition methods and measurement methods by the type of business

A. Sale contract: The sale contract between the Company and its customers usually contains only the performance obligation for the transfer of goods. The Company usually takes into account the following factors in order to obtain the current right of collection of goods, the transfer of primary risks and rewards on the 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 as the time point of revenue recognition.

B. Supply chain service: The provision of integrated logistics and supply chain services is a performance obligation performed at a certain time point, and revenue is recognized when the corresponding services have been provided, the payment has been collected or the right to collect payment has been obtained, and the corresponding economic benefits are likely to flow in.

C. Others (including franchise management fee, hardware and software and material income): Revenue is recognized at the time point when the customer obtains control over the corresponding goods or services.

(2). Different revenue recognition and measurement methods for the same type of business adopting different business models

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

35. Contract cost

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Contract cost includes contract performance cost and contract acquisition cost.

If the cost incurred by the Company for the performance of the contract does not fall within the scope of relevant standards and regulations for inventories, fixed assets or intangible assets, it shall be recognized as an asset as the contract performance cost when the following conditions are met:

- the cost is directly related to a current or expected contract;
- the cost increases the Company's future resources for fulfilling its performance obligations;
- the cost is expected to be recovered.

If the incremental cost incurred by the Company to obtain the contract is expected to be recovered, it will be recognized as an asset as the cost of obtaining the contract.

Assets related to contract costs are amortized on the same basis as the revenue recognition of goods or services related to the assets; however, if the amortization period of cost of obtaining the contract does not exceed one year, the Company will include it in the current profit or loss when it occurs.

If the carrying value of the assets related to the contract cost is higher than the difference between the following two items, the Company will make provision for impairment of the excess part and recognize it as an asset impairment loss:

(1) the remaining consideration expected to be obtained due to the transfer of goods or services related to the assets; and

(2) the costs expected to be incurred due to the transfer of the related goods or services.

If the depreciation factors in the previous period change later, causing the aforementioned difference to be higher than the carrying value of the assets, the Company will reverse the

previously-made provision for impairment and include it in the current profit or loss, but the carrying value of the assets after the reversal cannot exceed the carrying value of the assets at the date of reversal under the assumption that no provision is made for the impairment.

36. Government subsidies

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) Types

Government subsidies are monetary or non-monetary assets obtained by the Company from the government free of charge. They are divided into government subsidies related to assets and government subsidies related to income.

Government subsidies related to assets refer to government subsidies obtained by the Company that are used to purchase or construct or otherwise form long-term assets. Government subsidies related to income refer to the government subsidies other than government subsidies related to assets.

The specific standards for the Company to classify government subsidies into government subsidies related to assets are as follows:

If obtained subsidies are used to purchase, construct or otherwise form fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets as expressly stipulated in government documents, then such subsidies are deemed as asset-related government subsidies.

The specific standards for the Company to classify government subsidies into income-related government subsidies are as follows:

If the government subsidies (excluding asset-related subsidies) are used to compensate relevant costs or losses of the Company that have been already incurred or to be incurred in subsequent periods, then such subsidies are deemed as income-related government subsidies.

Where there is no express regulation on the object of subsidies in government documents, then the Company will classify the government subsidies as assets-related or income-related depending on the specific purpose that the subsidies are used for.

(2) Timing of recognition

Government subsidies are recognized when the Company can meet the conditions attached and can receive them.

(3) Accounting treatment

Government subsidies related to assets shall offset the carrying amount of relevant assets or be recognized as deferred income. If it is recognized as deferred income, it shall be included in the current profit and loss in a reasonable and systematic way within the useful life of the relevant assets (if it is related to the daily activities of the Company, it shall be included in other income; otherwise, it shall be included in the non-operating income);

Government subsidies related to income that are used for compensation for the relevant costs or losses of the Company in subsequent periods are recognized as deferred income and are included in the current profit or loss in the period in which the relevant costs, expenses or losses are recognized (if they are related to the daily activities of the Company, they shall be included in other income; otherwise, they shall be included in the non-operating income) or offset the relevant costs or losses; Government subsidies related to income that are used for compensation for the relevant costs or losses that the Company has already incurred shall be directly included in the current profit or loss (if they are related to the daily activities of the Company, they shall be included in other income; otherwise, they shall be included in the non-operating income) or offset the relevant costs or losses.

The Company's policy-based concessional loans are classified into the following two conditions and are accounted for respectively:

① If the lending bank provides loans to the Company at a policy-based preferential interest rate after the Ministry of Finance allocates the interest-grant funds to the lending bank, the actual borrowing amount received is recognized as the entry value of the borrowing and the relevant borrowing expenses are measured in accordance with the principal amount of the borrowing and policy-based preferential interest rate.

② When the government directly distributes the interest-grant funds to the Company, the corresponding discount will offset the relevant borrowing costs.

37. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Income taxes include current income tax and deferred income tax. Except for income tax arising from business combination and transactions or events that are directly included in owners' equity (including other comprehensive income), the Company includes current income tax and deferred income tax in the current profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are calculated and recognized based on the difference (temporary difference) between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying value.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be offset. For deductible losses and tax credits that can be reversed in the future period, deferred tax assets shall be recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future to offset the deductible losses and tax credits.

Save as the exceptions, deferred tax liabilities shall be recognized for the taxable temporary difference.

The exceptions for not recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities include:

- the initial recognition of the goodwill;
- other transactions or matters other than enterprise merger in which neither profit nor taxable income (or deductible loss) will be affected when transactions occur, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not result in taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences of equal amount

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences arising from the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied: the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences; and it is likely that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates if all of the following conditions are satisfied: It is likely that the deductible temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is likely that taxable profit in the future will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be offset.

At the balance sheet date, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates expected to be applied to the period when the assets are recovered or the liabilities are settled according to the tax law.

At the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying value of deferred income tax assets. The carrying value of the deferred income tax assets are reduced if it is unlikely to obtain sufficient taxable income to offset the benefit of the deferred income tax assets in the future. When it is likely that sufficient taxable income will be available, the amount of write-down is reversed.

38. Lease

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

A lease is a contract whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee the right to use an asset in exchange for consideration. On the commencement date of the contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if one party to the contract gives the right to control the use of an identified asset or identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

If the contract contains multiple separate leases simultaneously, the Company will split the contract and conduct separate accounting treatment for each separate lease. If the contract contains lease components and non-lease components simultaneously, the lessee and the lessor will split the lease components and the non-lease components.

Judgmental basis and accounting treatment of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets for which a simplified treatment is adopted as the lessee

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

The Company as the lessee

(1) Right-of-use assets

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

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease term, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the leased asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the leased asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The Company subsequently adopts the straight-line method to depreciate the right-of-use assets. If it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset can be acquired upon the expiry of the lease term, depreciation will be prepared during the remaining useful life of the leased asset; otherwise, depreciation will be prepared during the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset whichever is shorter.

The Company determines whether the right-of-use asset has been impaired in accordance with the principles described in Note "V (27) Impairment of long-term assets", and performs accounting treatment for the identified impairment losses.

(2) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease term, the Company recognizes lease liabilities for leases other than short-term leases and low-value asset leases. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid. Lease payments comprise:

- fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less any lease incentives received;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees provided by the Company;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments for exercising an option to terminate the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The Company uses the interest rate implicit in lease as the discount rate, but if the interest rate implicit in lease cannot be reasonably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate.

The Company calculates the interest expense of the lease liability in each period of the lease term according to the fixed periodic interest rate, and includes it in the current profit and loss or the related asset costs.

Variable lease payments excluded in the measurement of lease liabilities are included in the current profit and loss or the related asset costs when they are actually incurred.

After the commencement date of the lease term, the Company re-measures the lease liabilities and adjusts the corresponding right-of-use assets under the following circumstances. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, but the lease liabilities still need to be further reduced, the difference is included in the current profit and loss:

- when there is a change in the assessment result of an option to purchase, renew or terminate the lease, or the actual exercise of the aforementioned options is inconsistent with the original assessment result, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value calculated according to the changed lease payments and the revised discount rate; and
- When there is a change in the substantial fixed payments, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in an index or a rate used to determine the lease payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities at the present value calculated according to the changed lease payments and the unchanged discount rate. However, the present value is calculated according to the revised discount rate if the change in lease payments is caused by a change in floating interest rates.

(3) Short-term leases and low-value asset leases

The Company chooses not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value asset leases, and includes relevant lease payments in the current profit and loss or related asset costs over the lease term on straight-line basis. A short-term lease is a lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not contain a purchase option. A low-value asset lease is a lease with a lower value when a single leased asset is a brand-new asset. If the Company subleases or expects to sublease a leased asset, the original lease is not a low-value asset lease.

(4) Lease modifications

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- the lease modification increases the lease scope by adding the right to use one or more lease assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

When a lease modification is not treated as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company re-allocates the consideration of the contract after the change, re-determines the lease term, and remeasures the lease liability at the present value calculated according to the changed lease payments and the revised discount rate.

When a lease modification decreases the lease scope or shortens the lease term, the Company reduces the carrying value of the right-of-use asset and includes the relevant gain or loss resulting from partial or full termination of the lease in the current profit and loss. When other lease modifications result in re-measurement of the lease liability, the Company adjusts the carrying value of the right-of-use asset accordingly.

(5) Sale and leaseback

The Company assesses and determines whether the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is a sale according to Note "V (34) Income".

When the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is a sale, the Company as the lessor measures the right-of-use asset arising from the sale and leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained through leaseback, and recognizes the relevant gain or loss at the amount that relates to the rights transferred to the lessor.

For details on the subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and lease modifications after the commencement date of the lease term, please refer to Note V (38) Lease. When subsequently measuring the lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback, the Company determines the lease payments or the modified lease payments in a manner that does not result in the recognition of gains or losses related to the right-of-use acquired through the leaseback.

When the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is not a sale, the Company as the lessor continues to recognize the transferred assets and also recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer income. Details of accounting treatment of financial liabilities are set out in Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

Criteria for classification and accounting treatment of leases as the lessor

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

The Company as the lessor

At the commencement date of the lease term, the Company classifies lease into finance lease and operating lease. Finance lease refers to a lease that has transferred in substance all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of an asset, regardless of whether the ownership is ultimately transferred. Operating lease refers to a lease other than a finance lease. When the Company acts as a sublease lessor, it classifies the sublease based on the right-of-use asset arising from the original lease.

(1) Accounting treatment of operating leases

Lease receipts from operating leases are recognized as rental income over the lease term on straight-line basis. The Company capitalizes the initial direct expenses incurred in relation to operating leases, and amortizes and includes them in the current profit and loss on the same basis as the rental income is recognized during the lease term. Variable lease payments excluded in lease receipts are included in the current profit and loss when they are actually incurred. In case of any operating lease modification, the Company will account for it as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, and regard the lease advance or lease receivable related to the lease before the modification as the receipt from the new lease.

(2) Accounting treatment of finance leases

At the commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a finance lease receivable for a finance lease, and derecognizes finance lease assets. At the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable, the Company regards the net investment in the lease as the entry value of the finance lease receivable. Net investment in the lease is the sum of the following items discounted at the interest rate implicit in lease: any unguaranteed residual value; and any lease receipt which is received at the commencement of the lease.

The Company calculates and recognizes the interest income over the lease term at the fixed periodic interest rate. Derecognition and impairment of finance lease receivables are subject to the accounting treatment in accordance with Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

Variable lease payments excluded in net investment in the lease are included in measurement the current profit and loss when they are actually incurred.

The Company accounts for a finance lease modification as a separate lease if the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

- the modification increases the lease scope by adding the right to use one or more lease assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

When a finance lease modification is not treated as a separate lease, the Company accounts for the modified lease as follows:

- if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the commencement date, the Company accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, and measures the carrying value of the lease asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.
- if the lease would have been classified as a finance lease had the modification been in effect at the commencement date, the Company accounts for the lease modification according to the policies for modification or renegotiation of contracts in Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

(3) Sale and leaseback transactions

The Company assesses and determines whether the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is a sale according to Note "V (34) Income".

When the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is a sale, the Company as the lessor accounts for the purchase of the asset, and accounts for the lease of the asset in accordance with the aforementioned policy; When the transfer of the asset in the sale and leaseback transactions is not a sale, the Company as the lessor does not recognize the transferred asset, but recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer income. Details of accounting treatment of financial assets are set out in Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

39. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Hedge accounting

(1) Classification of hedging

① Fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment (except for foreign exchange risk).

② Cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in cash flows. Such changes in cash flows mainly come from a specific type of risk related to a recognized asset or liability or an

expected transaction that is likely to occur, or the foreign exchange risk included in an unrecognized firm commitment.

③ Hedge of net investment in an overseas operation is a hedge of the foreign exchange exposure arising from net investment in an overseas operation. Net investment in an overseas operation refers to an enterprise's equity proportion in the net assets in an overseas operation.

(2) Designation of hedging relationship and confirmation of hedging effectiveness

At the commencement of the hedging relationship, the Company shall specify the hedging relationship formally and prepare a formal written document on the hedging relationship, risk management objectives and the strategies of hedging. This document shall at least specify the contents and number of the hedging instruments, the nature and number of the hedged items, the nature of the hedged risk, the type of hedge and the evaluation of the Company on the effectiveness of the hedging instruments. Hedging effectiveness refers to the extent that the changes in the fair value or cash flow of a hedging instrument may offset the changes resulted from the hedging risks in the fair value or cash flow of a hedged item.

The Company shall continuously evaluate the hedging effectiveness to determine whether the hedging meets the requirements on effectiveness for using hedging accounting within the accounting period when the hedging relationship is specified. If the hedging fails to meet the requirements, the use of hedging relationship shall be terminated.

The use of hedge accounting shall meet the following requirements for the hedging effectiveness:

- ① There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- ② In the value change caused by the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the influence of credit risk is not dominant.
- ③ An appropriate hedging ratio is adopted, and this ratio will not form an imbalance in the relative weight of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, thereby generating accounting results that are inconsistent with the hedge accounting objectives. If the hedging ratio is no longer appropriate, but the hedging risk management objectives have not changed, the number of hedged items or hedging instruments shall be adjusted so that the hedging ratio meets the requirements on effectiveness again.

(3) Accounting treatment method of hedge

① Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are included in the current profit and loss. Changes in the fair value of a hedged item due to hedging risk are included in the current profit and loss, while adjusting the book value of the hedged item.

For fair value hedges related to financial instruments measured at amortized cost, adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged item are amortized in the remaining period between the adjustment date and the maturity date and are included in the current profit and loss. Amortization carried out in accordance with the effective interest rate method can begin immediately after the adjustment of the carrying value, and shall not be later than the adjustment made due to the changes in the fair values caused by the hedging risk after the hedged item is terminated.

If the hedged item is derecognized, the un-amortized fair value is recognized as current profit or loss.

If the hedged item is an unrecognized firm commitment, the accumulated changes in the fair value of the firm commitment caused due to the hedged risk is recognized as an asset or liability, and the related gains or losses are included in the current profit and loss. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments are also included in the current profit and loss.

② Cash flow hedge

The portion of the gains or losses from hedging instruments, which belongs to the effective hedge, shall be directly recognized as other comprehensive income, and the portion which belongs to the ineffective hedge shall be included in the current profit and loss.

If the hedged transaction affects the current profit or loss, for example, when the hedged financial income or financial expense is confirmed or the expected sale occurs, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income will be transferred to the current profit and loss. If the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount originally recognized in

other comprehensive income is transferred out and included in the initial recognition amount of the non-financial asset or liability (or the amount originally recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred out in the same period in which the non-financial asset or liability affects the profit and loss, and included in the current profit and loss).

If the expected transaction or firm commitment is not expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses of hedging instruments previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred out and included in the current profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised (but has not been replaced or extended), or the designation of the hedging relationship is revoked, the amount previously included in other comprehensive income will not be transferred out until the expected transaction or firm commitment affects the current profit and loss.

③ Hedge of net investment in an overseas operation

Hedge of net investment in an overseas operation, including hedge of monetary items as part of net investment, is handled similarly to cash flow hedge. The portion of the gains or losses from hedging instruments, which is recognized as effective hedge, shall be recorded in other comprehensive income, and the portion which is recognized as ineffective hedge shall be included in the current profit and loss. When disposing of overseas operations, any accumulated gains or losses included in other comprehensive income are transferred out and included in the current profit or loss.

Repurchase of the Company's shares

The Company manages the repurchased shares as treasury shares before cancellation or transfer, and transfers all the expenses for the repurchase to the costs of treasury shares. The consideration and transaction costs paid for the repurchase reduce the owner's equity, and no gain or loss is recognized when the Company's shares are repurchased, transferred or cancelled.

(1) Where the Company's shares are acquired for reasons such as reduction of registered capital or reward to employees, they will be treated as treasury shares based on the amount actually paid for the repurchase and also be registered for future reference. If the repurchased shares are cancelled, the difference between the total nominal value of the shares calculated based on the nominal value and number of the cancelled shares and the amount actually paid for the repurchase will be offset against the capital reserve, and if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset, the remaining difference will be offset against the retained earnings. If the repurchased shares are awarded to employees of the Company as equity-settled share-based payment, when receiving the price from the exercise by the employees of the option to purchase the Company's shares, the Company resells and delivers the cost of employees' treasury shares and the accumulated amount of capital reserves (other capital reserves) during the waiting period, and adjusts the capital reserve (share premium) based on the difference between them.

(2) For the shares repurchased in accordance with the equity incentive plan, the Company will repurchase and cancel the restricted stocks that fail to meet the unlocking conditions. For the stocks required to be repurchased due to failure to unlocking conditions for restricted stocks, the Company debits them to "Other payables - Repurchase obligations of restricted stocks" and other subjects and credits them to "Bank deposits" and other subjects. At the same time, the Company debits the amount of share capital corresponding to the number of cancelled restricted stocks in the subject of "Share capital", credits the carrying value of the treasury stocks corresponding to the number of cancelled restricted stocks in the subject of "Treasury shares", and debits the difference of them to the subject of "Capital Reserve - Share premium".

Debt reorganisation

(1) The Company as the creditor

The Company terminates the recognition of claims when the contractual right to receive the cash flow from claims terminates. In the event of debt reorganisation by means of extinguishing debts with assets or converting debts into equity instruments, the Company recognises the corresponding assets when they meet the definition and the conditions for recognition.

In the event of debt reorganisation by means of extinguishing debts with assets, the Company measures the transferred non-financial assets at cost upon initial recognition. The cost of inventory includes the fair value of waived claims and other costs directly attributable to the asset such as taxes, transportation and handling fees, insurance premiums and other costs incurred in bringing

the asset to its current position and condition. The cost of an investment in an associated enterprise or joint venture includes other costs such as the fair value of waived claims and taxes directly attributable to the asset. The cost of an investment property includes the fair value of waived claims and other costs, such as taxes, directly attributable to the asset. The cost of a fixed asset includes the fair value of waived claims and other costs directly attributable to the asset such as taxes, transportation, handling and installation fees, service fees to professionals and other costs incurred in bringing the asset to the predetermined state for use. The cost of a biological asset includes the fair value of waived claims and other costs, such as taxes, directly attributable to the asset. The cost of an intangible asset includes the fair value of waived claims and other costs, such as taxes, incurred in bringing the asset to its intended use. Where debt reorganisation by converting debts into equity instruments causes creditors to convert their claims into equity investments in an associated enterprise or joint venture, the Company measures the initial investment cost at the fair value of waived claims and other costs, such as taxes, directly attributable to the asset. The difference between the fair value of waived claims and the carrying amount is included in the profit or loss for the current period.

For debt reorganisation by means of modifying other terms, the Company recognises and measures reorganised claims according to Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

For debt reorganisation by means of extinguishing debts with multiple assets or by multiple means, the Company first recognises and measures transferred financial assets and reorganised claims according to Note "V (11) Financial Instruments", and then distributes the net fair value of waived claims after deducting the recognised amounts of transferred financial assets and reorganised claims according to the proportion of the fair value of the assets other than the transferred financial assets and, on that basis, separately determines the cost of each asset according to the aforementioned method. The difference between the fair value of waived claims and the carrying amount is included in the profit or loss for the current period.

(2) The Company as the debtor

The Company terminates the recognition of debts when its current obligation for debts is discharged.

In the event of debt reorganisation by means of extinguishing debts with assets, the Company terminates recognition when the corresponding assets and the debts to be extinguished meet the conditions for termination of recognition, and the difference between the carrying amount of the debts to be extinguished and that of transferred assets is included in the profit or loss for the current period.

In the event of debt reorganisation by means of converting debts into equity instruments, the Company terminates recognition when the debts to be extinguished meet the conditions for termination of recognition. Upon initial recognition of equity instruments, the Company measures at the fair value of the equity instruments. If the fair value of equity instruments cannot be reliably measured, the Company measures at the fair value of the debts to be extinguished. The difference between the carrying amount of the debts to be extinguished and the recognised amounts of equity instruments shall be included in the profit or loss for the current period.

For debt reorganisation by means of modifying other terms, the Company recognises and measures reorganised debts according to Note "V (11) Financial Instruments".

For debt reorganisation by means of extinguishing debts with multiple assets or by multiple means, the Company recognises and measures equity instruments and reorganised debts according to the aforementioned methods, and includes the difference between the carrying amount of the debts to be extinguished and the sum of the carrying amount of transferred assets and the recognised amounts of equity instruments and debts to be extinguished in the profit or loss for the current period.

Segment reporting

The Company determines the operating segment based on the internal organizational structure, management requirements, and internal reporting system, and determines the reporting segment based on the operating segment and discloses segment information.

Operating segment refers to the component of the Company that meets the following conditions simultaneously: (1) the component can generate income and incur expenses in daily activities; (2) the management of the Company can regularly evaluate the operating results of the

component to decide to allocate resources to it and evaluate its performance; and (3) the Company can obtain relevant accounting information such as the financial status, operating results and cash flow of the component. If two or more operating segments have similar economic characteristics and meet certain conditions, they can be combined into one operating segment.

40. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1). Changes in significant accounting policies

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Changes in accounting policies and the reasons for change	Affected financial statement item	Affected amount
Implementation of <i>Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises</i>	Refer to Other Notes (1)	
Implementation of the <i>Interim Provisions on the Relevant Accounting Treatment for Data Resources of Enterprises</i>	Refer to Other Notes (2)	
Implementation of <i>Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises</i> : "Accounting treatment for guarantee-type quality guarantees that do not constitute a single performance obligation"	Refer to Other Notes (3)	

Other Notes:

(1) Implementation of *Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*

The Ministry of Finance announced *Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* (C.K. [2023] No. 21, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 17") on 25 October 2023.

① Regarding the classification of current liabilities and non-current liabilities

As stipulated by Interpretation No. 17:

–If an enterprise does not have a substantive right, as of the balance sheet date, to defer the settlement of a liability for more than one year beyond that date, the liability should be classified as a current liability.

–For liabilities arising from the enterprise's loan arrangements, the right to defer settlement for more than one year after the balance sheet date may depend on whether the enterprise has complied with the conditions specified in the loan arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "covenant conditions"). When determining whether the substantive right to defer debt settlement exists, the enterprise should only consider covenant conditions that must be followed on or before the balance sheet date, not conditions that must be followed after the balance sheet date.

–When the liquidity of liabilities is classified, liability settlement refers to the enterprise's discharge of the liability by transferring cash, other economic resources (such as goods or services), or the enterprise's own equity instruments to the counterparty. If the terms of the liability cause the enterprise to settle the debt by transferring its own equity instruments at the counterparty's choice, and if the enterprise classifies this option as an equity instrument under the provisions of *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 37 – Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures* and recognizes it separately as part of the equity component of a compound financial instrument, this provision does not affect the classification of the liability's liquidity.

This interpretation took effect on 1 January 2024. When first applying this interpretation, enterprises shall adjust the comparative period information according to the interpretation. The application of this provision has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position and operating results.

② Disclosure of supplier financing arrangements

Interpretation No. 17 requires enterprises to summarize and disclose information related to supplier financing arrangements in the notes, to help users of the financial statements assess the impact of these arrangements on the enterprise's liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risk exposure. The impact of supplier financing arrangements should also be considered during the identification and disclosure of liquidity risk information. This disclosure requirement solely applies to supplier financing arrangements, which are defined as transactions where one or more financing providers provide funds to pay the enterprise's accounts payable to suppliers, and the enterprise agrees to repay the financing provider on the same day or after the supplier receives the payment. Compared to the original payment due date, supplier financing arrangements either extend the enterprise's payment period or bring the supplier's receipt of payment ahead of schedule. This interpretation took effect on 1 January 2024. When this interpretation is applied for the first time, enterprises are not required to disclose comparative period-related information or certain period-beginning information. The application of this provision has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position and operating results.

③ Accounting treatment for sale-and-leaseback transactions

Interpretation No. 17 stipulates that when lessees measure the lease liabilities arising from sale-and-leaseback transactions, the method of determining lease payments or modified lease payments shall not result in the recognition of gains or losses related to the right-of-use asset obtained from the leaseback. Enterprises, when first applying this provision, should retrospectively adjust the sale-and-leaseback transactions conducted after the first-time adoption of *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 21 – Leases*.

The Company applied this provision starting from 1 January 2024. The implementation of this provision has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position and operating results.

(2) Implementation of the *Interim Provisions on the Relevant Accounting Treatment for Data Resources of Enterprises*

The Ministry of Finance released the *Interim Provisions on the Relevant Accounting Treatment for Data Resources of Enterprises* (C.K. [2023] No. 11) on 1 August 2023. These provisions apply to data resources that meet the criteria for recognition as intangible assets or inventory under the relevant enterprise accounting standards. They also apply to data resources that are legally owned or controlled by the enterprise and are expected to bring economic benefits but do not meet the asset recognition criteria and are not recognized. Additionally, the provisions set forth specific requirements for the disclosure of data resources.

These provisions took effect on 1 January 2024. Enterprises should apply the prospective method. Data resource-related expenses that were expensed and recognized in the current profit and loss before the implementation of the provisions will not be adjusted. The implementation of these provisions has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position and operating results.

(3) Implementation of *Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*: "Accounting treatment for guarantee-type quality guarantees that do not constitute a single performance obligation"

On 6 December 2024, the Ministry of Finance issued *Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* (C.K. [2024] No. 24, hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 18"). This interpretation took effect from the date of issuance, and enterprises may choose to apply it in advance starting from the year of release.

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates that when accounting for the estimated liabilities arising from guarantee-type quality guarantees that do not constitute a single performance obligation, enterprises should follow the provisions of *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 13 – Contingencies*, recognizing the estimated liability amount by debiting accounts such as "Cost of Principal Business" and "Other Business Costs", and crediting the "Estimated Liabilities" account. The corresponding items will be listed under "Operating Costs" in the income statement

and under "Other Current Liabilities," "Non-Current Liabilities Due Within One Year," and "Estimated Liabilities" in the balance sheet.

When an enterprise first applies this interpretation, if the original provision for guarantee-type quality guarantees was recognized in "Selling Expenses" or other related accounts, it should make retrospective adjustments in accordance with the change in the accounting policy. The Company has implemented this interpretation starting in 2024, which has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position and operating results.

(2) Changes in significant accounting estimates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Adjustments to the opening items and amounts of the financial statements for the year of the first implementation due to the first implementation of new accounting standards, standard interpretations, etc. from 2024

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

41. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VI. Taxes

1. Major tax types and tax rates

Particulars on major tax types and tax rates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Tax type	Taxing basis	Tax rate
Value added tax ("VAT")	The output tax is calculated on the basis of the income from sales of products and taxable income from rendering of services calculated according to the provisions of the tax law. The difference between the output tax and the input tax which is allowed to be deductible in the current period is the payable VAT	19%, 20%, 13%, 9%, 6%, 5%
Consumption tax		
Business tax		
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Calculated and paid according to the actually-paid VAT and consumption tax	7%, 5%, 1%
Enterprise income tax	Calculated and paid according to the taxable income	15%, 20%, 25%, 22%, 31%, 17%, 16.5%, 24%, 21%

Particulars on disclosure of taxpayers with different enterprise income tax rates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of taxpayer	Income tax rate (%)
Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc.	15
Shanghai M&G Zhenmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光珍美文具有限公司)	20
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd.	25
Lianyungang Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (连云港市科力普办公用品有限公司)	20
Shenyang Colipu Office Supplies Trading Co., Ltd. (沈阳科力普办公用品贸易有限公司)	20
Shanghai M&G Stationery & Gift Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具礼品有限公司)	25
Shanghai M&G Stationery Sales Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具销售有限公司)	25
Guangzhou M&G Stationery&Gifts Sales Co., Ltd. (广州晨光文具礼品销售有限公司)	25
Yiwu Chenxing Stationery Co., Ltd. (义乌市晨兴文具用品有限公司)	25
Harbin M&G Sanmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (哈尔滨晨光三美文具有限公司)	25
Zhengzhou M&G Stationery&Gifts Co., Ltd. (郑州晨光文具礼品有限责任公司)	25
M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	25

Shanghai M&G Jiamei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光佳美文具有限公司)	20
Jiangsu M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (江苏晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	20
Zhejiang New M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (浙江新晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	20
Jiumu M&G Store Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (九木杂物社企业管理有限公司)	25
Shanghai M&G Information Technology Co., Ltd. (上海晨光信息科技有限公司)	25
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	20
Shanghai M&G Office Stationery Co., Ltd.	25
Hangzhou Sanmei M&G Stationery Co., Ltd. (杭州三美晨光文具有限公司)	20
Shanghai Qizhihaowan Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd. (上海奇只好玩文化创意有限公司)	25
Shanghai Chenxun Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (上海晨讯企业管理有限公司)	25
Shanghai Colipu Information Technology Co., Ltd. (上海科力普信息科技有限公司)	25
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	15
Jiangsu Marco Pen Co., Ltd. (江苏马可笔业有限公司)	25
Changchun Macro Stationery Co., Ltd. (长春马可文教用品有限公司)	25
Yili Senlai Wood Co., Ltd. (伊犁森徕木业有限公司)	25
Axus Stationery (Hong Kong) Company Ltd.	16.5
International stationery company	20
Shanghai Meixin Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海美新文具有限公司)	25
SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY (SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.	17
M&G Jiumu Enterprise Management (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (晨光九木企业管理(北京)有限公司)	20
Back to School Holding AS	22
Beckmann AS	22
Beckmann Norway GmbH (Germany)	31
Beckmann Norway Inc	21
Beckmann Norway GmbH (Austria)	24
Zhejiang Benwei Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江本味科技有限公司)	20
Guangdong South China M&G Stationery Co., Ltd. (广东华南晨光文教用品有限公司)	25
Hubei Chaoxin Real Estate Co., Ltd. (湖北潮信置业有限公司)	25
Shanghai M&G Colipu Technology Development Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普科技发展有限公司)	20
Shanghai Yichengxiang E-commerce Co., Ltd. (上海益诚祥电子商务有限公司)	20
Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司)	20

2. Tax preference

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

On 15 November 2022, the Company obtained the *High- and New-tech Enterprise Certificate* (certificate number GR202231001425, valid for 3 years) issued jointly by Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission, Shanghai Finance Bureau and Shanghai Municipal Tax Service, State Taxation Administration.

On 4 December 2024, the subsidiary Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd. ("Axus Stationery") obtained the *High- and New-tech Enterprise Certificate* (certificate number GR202431002131, valid for 3 years) issued jointly by Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission, Shanghai Finance Bureau and Shanghai Municipal Tax Service, State Taxation Administration.

The Company and the subsidiary Axus Stationery paid the enterprise income tax at the rate of 15% this year.

According to the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on the Preferential Income Tax Policies for Micro and Small Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Households* (Notice No. 6 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2023), for the part of small low-profit enterprises' annual taxable income not exceeding RMB1,000,000, the enterprise income tax at 20% shall apply based on 25% of the taxable income, with an effective period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024. According to the *Notice on Implementing Further Income Tax Preference Policies for Micro and Small*

Enterprises (Notice No. 13 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration in 2022), for the part of small low-profit enterprises' annual taxable income between RMB1,000,000 and RMB3,000,000, the enterprise income tax at 20% shall apply based on 25% of the taxable income, with an effective period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024. Pursuant to the *Announcement on Further Supporting Small and Micro Enterprises and Individual Industrial and Commercial Businesses through Relevant Tax and Fee Policies* (Announcement No. 12 of 2023 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration). Tax on natural resources (excluding tax on water resources), urban maintenance and construction tax, real estate tax, urban land use tax, stamp tax (excluding stamp tax on securities transactions), agriculture land tax, educational surcharge and local education surcharge on small-scale VAT taxpayers, small-sized low-profit enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households are deducted by half from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027. The enterprise income tax at 20% shall apply based on 25% of the taxable income for small-sized low-profit enterprises, with the effective period extended till 31 December 2027. Subsidiaries M&G Jiumu Enterprise Management (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (晨光九木企业管理(北京)有限公司), Zhejiang New M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (浙江新晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司), Jiangsu M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (江苏晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司), Lianyungang Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (连云港市科力普办公用品有限公司), Shenyang Colipu Office Supplies Trading Co., Ltd. (沈阳科力普办公用品贸易有限公司), Shanghai M&G Colipu Technology Development Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普科技发展有限公司), Zhejiang Benwei Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江本味科技有限公司), Shanghai M&G Jiamei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光佳美文具有限公司), Shanghai M&G Zhenmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光珍美文具有限公司), Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司), Hangzhou Sanmei M&G Stationery Co., Ltd. (杭州三美晨光文具有限公司), Shanghai Yichengxiang E-commerce Co., Ltd. (上海益诚祥电子商务有限公司), and Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司) meet the tax declaration requirements for micro and small enterprises, and declare the enterprise income tax at the tax rate of 20%.

In accordance with the *Announcement on the Additional VAT Credit Policy for Advanced Manufacturing Enterprises* (Announcement [2023] No. 43) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, advanced manufacturing enterprises are entitled to an additional 5% input VAT credit from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027 in order to offset their VAT payable. The Company meets the relevant provisions on the tax incentive and has applied the additional 5% input VAT credit to offset its VAT payable accordingly.

In accordance with the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Value-Added Tax Policies for Software Products* (Cai Shui [2011] No. 100), the subsidiary Shanghai Colipu Information Technology Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter referred to as "Colipu Information Technology") was granted the tax incentive regarding the refund upon payment of VAT by Shanghai Xuhui District Tax Service, State Taxation Administration on software products on 9 June 2020, with a valid period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2070.

According to the *Notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Further Encouraging the Development of Software Industry and Integrated Circuit Industry* (Cai Shui [2012] No.27), an eligible software company shall be exempted from enterprise income tax for the first 2 years as of the first profit-making year and shall pay enterprise income tax at half of the statutory tax rate of 25% for the third to the fifth years until the expiry of the preferential period. As such, Colipu Information Technology was entitled to a preferential corporate income tax rate of 12.5% for the current year.

3. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Notes to the Items of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Cash and equivalents

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Cash on hand	1,316,928.26	612,487.27
Cash at bank	4,921,949,239.34	5,144,131,897.40
Other cash and equivalents	38,951,134.52	94,377,132.41
Deposits in finance company		
Total	4,962,217,302.12	5,239,121,517.08
Including: Total cash deposited outside China	119,227,417.15	67,735,912.35

Other descriptions

No

2. Held-for-trading financial assets

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	Reasons and basis for designation
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,569,112,993.22	1,402,518,595.12	/
Including:			
Debt instrument investment			/
Equity instrument investment			
Derivative financial assets			
Others	2,569,112,993.22	1,402,518,595.12	/
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss			
Including:			
Debt instrument investment			
Others			
Total	2,569,112,993.22	1,402,518,595.12	/

Other descriptions:

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Other bank wealth management products purchased for the Company.

3. Derivative financial assets

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Bills receivable**(1). Bills receivable presented by category**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bank acceptance bills		
Commercial acceptance bills	9,033,273.87	8,768,551.36
Finance company acceptance bills	9,747,991.69	31,549,469.04
Less: Bad debt provisions of bills receivable	-1,355,738.91	-2,121,931.46
Total	17,425,526.65	38,196,088.94

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

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). Bills receivable endorsed or discounted by the Company at the end of the period but not due yet at the balance sheet date

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount derecognized at the end of the Period	Amount not derecognized at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bills		
Commercial acceptance bills		4,627,824.45
Finance company acceptance bills		6,521,192.78
Total		11,149,017.23

(4). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)	
Bad debt provisions accrued separately										
Including:										
Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination	18,781,265.56	100.00	1,355,738.91	7.22	17,425,526.65	40,318,020.40	100.00	2,121,931.46	5.26	38,196,088.94
Including:										
Finance company acceptance bills	9,747,991.69	51.90	604,896.12	6.21	9,143,095.57	31,549,469.04	78.25	1,721,268.96	5.46	29,828,200.08
Commercial acceptance bills	9,033,273.87	48.10	750,842.79	8.31	8,282,431.08	8,768,551.36	21.75	400,662.50	4.57	8,367,888.86
Total	18,781,265.56	/	1,355,738.91	/	17,425,526.65	40,318,020.40	/	2,121,931.46	/	38,196,088.94

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Combination item: Credit risk characteristic portfolio

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance		
	Bills receivable	Bad debt provisions	Accruing percentage (%)
Finance company acceptance bills	9,747,991.69	604,896.12	6.21
Commercial acceptance draft	9,033,273.87	750,842.79	8.31
Total	18,781,265.56	1,355,738.91	

Notes to bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts
No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of bills receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Change of the current period				Closing balance
		Accrued	Recovered or reversed	Resold or written-off	Other changes	
Finance company acceptance bills	1,721,268.96	-1,116,372.84				604,896.12
Commercial acceptance draft	400,662.50	350,180.29				750,842.79
Total	2,121,931.46	-766,192.55				1,355,738.91

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on notes receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant notes receivable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to the write-off of notes receivable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Accounts receivable

(1). Disclosure by account age

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Account age	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Within one year		
Including: Sub-item within one year		
Within one year	3,840,754,562.66	3,596,158,530.17
Sub-total within one year	3,840,754,562.66	3,596,158,530.17
One to two years	86,030,697.31	47,189,044.02
Two to three years	9,635,470.86	9,916,131.28
Above three years	7,004,778.86	3,247,920.65
Three to four years		
Four to five years		

Above five years		
Total	3,943,425,509.69	3,656,511,626.12

(2). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)	
Bad debt provisions accrued separately	9,459,313.99	0.24	9,459,313.99	100.00		8,947,233.20	0.24	8,947,233.20	100.00	
Including:										
Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination	3,933,966,195.70	99.76	73,330,777.94	1.86	3,860,635,417.76	3,647,564,392.92	99.76	60,094,587.62	1.65	3,587,469,805.30
Including:										
Account age analysis	3,933,966,195.70	99.76	73,330,777.94	1.86	3,860,635,417.76	3,647,564,392.92	99.76	60,094,587.62	1.65	3,587,469,805.30
Total	3,943,425,509.69	/	82,790,091.93	/	3,860,635,417.76	3,656,511,626.12	/	69,041,820.82	/	3,587,469,805.30

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Combination item: Account age analysis

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provisions	Accruing percentage (%)
Account age analysis	3,933,966,195.70	73,330,777.94	1.86
Total	3,933,966,195.70	73,330,777.94	

Description on bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on bad debt provisions

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Change of the current period				Closing balance
		Accrued	Recovered or reversed	Resold or written-off	Other changes	
Bad debt	8,947,233.20	10,691,881.08	1,638,145.92	8,541,654.37		9,459,313.99

provisions accrued separately						
Account age analysis	60,094,587.62	13,354,670.56			-118,480.24	73,330,777.94
Total	69,041,820.82	24,046,551.64	1,638,145.92	8,541,654.37	-118,480.24	82,790,091.93

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

In the bad debt provision for the current year, there is an impact of RMB-118,480.24 due to the exchange rate difference in the conversion of foreign currency financial statements. The bad debt provision recognized for the current year includes an amount of RMB1,638,145.92 recovered or reversed from the provision for bad debts previously recognized, with the actual provision for bad debts being RMB22,408,405.72.

(4). Particulars on accounts receivable actually written-off in the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Written-off amount
Accounts receivable actually written-off	8,541,654.37

Writing-off of significant accounts receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on writing-off of accounts receivable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on top five accounts receivable and contract assets in terms of the balance at the end of the period based on debtors

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Company name	Closing balance	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Percentage (%) in the total balance at the end of the period of accounts receivable and contract assets	Balance of bad debt provisions at the end of the period
First	664,250,035.31		664,250,035.31	16.84	4,209,538.55
Second	333,068,549.10		333,068,549.10	8.45	7,421,691.72
Third	193,556,830.79		193,556,830.79	4.91	3,193,078.76
Fourth	148,481,930.95		148,481,930.95	3.77	742,409.66
Fifth	146,600,822.99		146,600,822.99	3.72	7,330,041.15
Total	1,485,958,169.14		1,485,958,169.14	37.69	22,896,759.84

Other descriptions

No

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Contract assets**(1). Particulars on contract assets**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Amount of and reason for significant changes in carrying value during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of contract assets arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Provision set aside for bad debts on contract assets in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(5). Contract assets written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant contract assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to write-off of contract assets:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Accounts receivable financing**(1). Classified presentation of accounts receivables financing**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Bills receivable	28,475,371.64	39,533,283.51
Factoring of accounts receivable		
Accounts receivable		
Total	28,475,371.64	39,533,283.51

(2). Accounts receivables financing pledged by the Company at the end of the period☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Accounts receivables financing endorsed or discounted by the Company at the end of the period but not due yet at the balance sheet date**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount derecognised at the end of the period	Amount not derecognised at the end of the period
Bank acceptance bills	25,152,914.30	
Total	25,152,914.30	

(4). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivables financing arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on accounts receivable financing actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Significant write-off of accounts receivables financing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes on write-off:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7). Changes in receivables financing during the current period and changes in fair value:

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Balance at the end of the year	Increased in the current period	Derecognition of the current period	Other changes	Closing balance	Accumulated losses recognized in other comprehensive income
Bills receivable	39,533,283.51	164,214,141.34	175,272,053.21		28,475,371.64	

(8). Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Prepayment**(1). Prepayment presented by account age**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Account age	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Within one year	88,743,121.12	97.80	70,580,071.90	96.86
One to two years	1,471,482.66	1.62	1,811,662.07	2.49
Two to three years	500,279.73	0.55	470,500.86	0.65
Above three years	28,788.91	0.03		
Total	90,743,672.42	100.00	72,862,234.83	100.00

Description on the reasons for failure to settle the prepayment with an account age over one year and a significant amount:

No

(2). Particulars on top 5 prepayments in terms of the balance at the end of the period according to the concentration of parties to which the prepayments are made

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Company name	Closing balance	Percentage (%) in the total balance at the end of the period of prepayment
First	16,600,089.36	18.29
Second	10,548,635.43	11.62
Third	4,694,562.81	5.17
Fourth	4,466,320.52	4.92
Fifth	2,897,351.85	3.19

Total	39,206,959.97	43.19
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Other descriptions

No

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Other receivables

Presented by item

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividend receivable		
Other receivables	238,243,332.88	226,419,933.52
Total	238,243,332.88	226,419,933.52

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Important overdue interest

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of interest receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on interest receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant interest receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes on write-off:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Dividend receivable**(1). Dividend receivable**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Important dividend receivable with the account age over one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of dividends receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on dividend receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant dividend receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes on write-off:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other receivables**(1). Disclosure by account age**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Account age	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Within one year		
Including: Sub-item within one year		
Within one year	213,227,356.27	165,563,284.02
Sub-total within one year	213,227,356.27	165,563,284.02
One to two years	39,011,841.61	39,844,384.24
Two to three years	8,492,896.52	17,409,340.53
Above three years	9,862,110.90	42,422,223.31
Three to four years		
Four to five years		
Above five years		
Less: Bad debt provisions	-32,350,872.42	-38,819,298.58
Total	238,243,332.88	226,419,933.52

(2). Particulars on classification by amount nature

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Amount nature	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Personal loans and petty cash	9,623,635.38	10,318,174.21
Amount paid for materials	36,906,025.77	45,159,020.33
Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts - provisional input tax	49,172,765.14	43,432,125.94
Non-housing deposit and margin	72,362,755.76	59,149,069.50
Housing deposit and margin	77,354,849.42	73,213,647.38

Others	25,174,173.83	33,967,194.74
Total	270,594,205.30	265,239,232.10

(3). Particulars on accruing of bad debt provisions

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Bad debt provisions	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
	Expected credit losses in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (credit impairment occurred)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	25,819,298.58		13,000,000.00	38,819,298.58
Balance as of 1 January 2024 in the current period				
- Transferred into Phase 2				
- Transferred into Phase 3				
- Reversed into Phase 2				
- Reversed into Phase 1				
Accrued in the current period	6,768,653.98			6,768,653.98
Reserved in the current period				
Resold in the current period				
Written-off in the current period	10,000.00		13,000,000.00	13,010,000.00
Other Changes	-227,080.14			-227,080.14
Balance as at 31 December 2024	32,350,872.42			32,350,872.42

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of other receivables arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Carrying balance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
	Expected credit losses in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (credit impairment occurred)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	252,239,232.10		13,000,000.00	265,239,232.10
Balance as of 1 January 2024 in the current period				
- Transferred into Phase 2				
- Transferred into Phase 3				
- Reversed into Phase 2				
- Reversed into Phase 1				
Increased in the Current Period	1,260,555,109.71			1,260,555,109.71
Derecognition of the current period	1,242,199,808.57		13,000,000.00	1,255,199,808.57
Other Changes	-327.94			-327.94
Balance as at 31 December 2024	270,594,205.30			270,594,205.30

Amount of bad debt provisions accrued for the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Change of the current period				Closing balance
		Accrued	Recovered or reversed	Resold or written-off	Other changes	
Bad debt provisions accrued separately	13,000,000.00			13,000,000.00		
Account age analysis	22,158,616.10	6,561,593.79		10,000.00	-227,080.14	28,483,129.75
Deposit for housing lease	3,660,682.48	207,060.19				3,867,742.67
Total	38,819,298.58	6,768,653.98		13,010,000.00	-227,080.14	32,350,872.42

Significant bad debt provision amounts reversed or recovered in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

The other changes in the bad debt provision for the current year consist of a foreign exchange translation difference of RMB-227,080.14 in the financial statements.

(5). Particulars on other receivables actually written-off in the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Written-off amount
Other receivables actually written-off	13,010,000.00

Including: Write-off of significant other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to the write-off of other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Particulars on top 5 other receivables in terms of the balance at the end of the period based on debtors

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Company name	Closing balance	Percentage (%) in the total balance at the end of the period of other receivables	Account nature	Account age	Bad debt provisions closing balance
First	49,172,765.14	18.17	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts - provisional input tax	Within one year	

Second	6,320,073.00	2.34	Housing deposit and margin	Within one year	316,003.65
Third	5,000,000.00	1.85	Non-housing deposit and margin	Within one year	250,000.00
Fourth	4,311,733.68	1.59	Others	Within one year 470,800 One to two years 3,831,900 Two to three years 9,000	1,178,513.85
Fifth	3,200,000.00	1.18	Non-housing deposit and margin	Within one year 1,600,000 One to two years 1,600,000	560,000.00
Total	68,004,571.82	25.13	/	/	2,304,517.50

(7). Other receivables reported due to centralised management of funds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. Inventories**(1). Classification of inventories**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying balance	Provision for the loss on decline in value of inventories/ provision for the impairment of contract performance cost	Carrying value	Carrying balance	Provision for the loss on decline in value of inventories/ provision for the impairment of contract performance cost	Carrying value
Raw materials	177,310,855.52	1,662,853.82	175,648,001.70	211,999,112.35	295,700.00	211,703,412.35
Work-in-process	42,946,655.16		42,946,655.16	38,723,366.52		38,723,366.52
Finished products	1,327,590,899.20	65,402,473.76	1,262,188,425.44	1,343,825,313.39	67,142,882.21	1,276,682,431.18
Revolving materials	9,816,312.87	1,131,750.59	8,684,562.28	10,425,912.90	246,715.31	10,179,197.59
Expendable biological assets	3,137,530.49		3,137,530.49	9,605,089.97		9,605,089.97
Consigned processing materials	8,509,873.42		8,509,873.42	6,916,598.85		6,916,598.85
Shipped goods	44,751,670.30		44,751,670.30	24,279,315.52		24,279,315.52
Total	1,614,063,796.96	68,197,078.17	1,545,866,718.79	1,645,774,709.50	67,685,297.52	1,578,089,411.98

(2). Data resources recognized as inventories

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Devaluation provisions of inventories and impairment provisions of contract performance cost

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase amount of the current period		Decrease amount of the current period		Closing balance
		Accrued	Others	Reversed or resold	Others	
Raw materials	295,700.00	1,367,153.82				1,662,853.82
Work-in-process						
Finished products	67,142,882.21	-769,872.94		898,621.55	71,913.96	65,402,473.76
Revolving materials	246,715.31	885,035.28				1,131,750.59
Expendable biological assets						
Contract performance cost						
Total	67,685,297.52	1,482,316.16		898,621.55	71,913.96	68,197,078.17

Additional notes: The other changes in the provision for inventory impairment for the current year include a foreign exchange translation difference of RMB71,913.96 in the financial statements.

Reasons for reversal or write-off of provision for inventories impairment in the current period

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Inventories impairment provisions accrued according to the combination

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Criteria for inventories impairment provisions accrued according to the combination

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(4). Capitalisation amount of the borrowing expenses included in the balance of inventories at the end of the period and the criteria and basis for its calculation

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(5). Description on amortization amount of the current period of contract performance cost

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other descriptions

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

11. Held for sale assets

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Debt investment due within one year		
Other debt investments due within one year		
Long-term receivables due within one year	862,796.30	1,360,640.55
Total	862,796.30	1,360,640.55

Debt investment due within one year

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other debt investments due within one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Additional notes to non-current assets due within one year
No

13. Other current assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Contract acquisition cost		
Receivable return cost	62,531,670.08	70,145,155.05
VAT input tax to be verified	513,487.14	885,763.39
VAT input tax to be deducted	31,156,492.94	17,957,651.08
Pre-paid enterprise income tax	7,304,935.55	245,142.45
Pre-paid value added tax	212,307.53	
Others	1,262,562.90	1,730,448.32
Fixed term deposits due within one year	141,000,000.00	
Total	243,981,456.14	90,964,160.29

Other descriptions

For other current assets used as pledge, see “1. Important Commitments” under Note “XVI. Commitments and Contingencies”.

14. Debt investment**(1). Particulars on debt investment**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in provision for impairment on debt investments in the current period
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on accruing of impairment provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of impairment provision
No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of debt investments arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bases for determining the amount of provision set aside for impairment and assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased substantially in the current period
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on debt investment actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant debt investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to write-off of debt investments:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

15. Other debt investment

(1). Other debt investment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in provision for impairment on other debt investments in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on accruing of impairment provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of impairment provision

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of other debt investments arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bases for determining the amount of provision set aside for impairment and assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased substantially in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on other debt investments actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of other significant debt investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to write-off of other debt investments:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1). Long-term receivables

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of long-term receivables arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bases for determining the amount of provision set aside for bad debts and assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased substantially in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(5). Particulars on long-term receivables actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant long-term receivables

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to the write-off of long-term receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

17. Long-term equity investments

(1). Long-term equity investments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Invested company	At the beginning of the period balance	Change of the current period								Closing balance	Balance of impairment provisions at the end
		Additional investment	Withdrawn investment	Investment gains and losses	Adjustment to other comprehensive	Other equity changes	Declaration on distribution	Accruing of impairment	Others		

				recognised under the equity method	income		of cash dividends or profits	provisions			of the period
I. Joint venture											
Subtotal											
II. Associate											
Ningbo Zhongchen Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	30,704,751.68			-286,711.72	308,191.25					30,726,231.21	
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔 技术服务有限 公司)	3,148,541.77			-296,657.90						2,851,883.87	
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	3,378,819.02			-3,378,819.02							
Subtotal	37,232,112.47			-3,962,188.64	308,191.25					33,578,115.08	
Total	37,232,112.47			-3,962,188.64	308,191.25					33,578,115.08	

(2). Impairment test of long-term equity investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

18. Investments in other equity instruments**(1). Particulars on other equity instrument investments**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Change of the current period					Closing balance	Dividend income recognised in the current period	Accumulated gains included in other comprehensive income	Accumulated losses included in other comprehensive income	Reason for designation as at fair value through other comprehensive income
		Additional investment	Withdrawn investment	Gains included in other comprehensive income in the current period	Accumulated losses included in other comprehensive income in the current period	Others					
Shanghai M&G Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd.	9,175,073.42			1,404,884.92			10,579,958.34		6,979,958.34		The Company held the investment for non-trading purposes
Total	9,175,073.42			1,404,884.92			10,579,958.34		6,979,958.34		/

(2). Amount derecognised in the current period☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

19. Other non-current financial assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

20. Investment real estate

Measurement model of investment real estate

(1). Impairment test of investment real estate measured at cost

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Property and buildings	Land use right	Construction in progress	Total
I. Original carrying value:				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period				
2. Increase amount of the current period	97,542,185.71			97,542,185.71
(1) Outsourcing				
(2) Transfer-in from inventories, fixed assets and construction in progress	97,542,185.71			97,542,185.71
(3) Increase for business combination				
3. Decrease amount of the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-out				
4. Balance at the end of the period	97,542,185.71			97,542,185.71
II. Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period				
2. Increase amount of the current period	46,160,273.54			46,160,273.54
(1) Accruing or amortization				
(2) Transfer-in from fixed assets	46,160,273.54			46,160,273.54
3. Decrease amount of the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-out				
4. Balance at the end of the period	46,160,273.54			46,160,273.54
III. Impairment provisions				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period				
2. Increase amount of the current period				
(1) Accruing				
3. Decrease amount of the current period				

(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-out				
4. Balance at the end of the period				
IV. Carrying value				
1. Carrying value at the end of the period	51,381,912.17			51,381,912.17
2. Carrying value at the beginning of the period				

(2). Investment real estate without proper certificates of title

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Impairment test of investment real estate measured at cost

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

21. Fixed assets**Presented by item**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Fixed assets	1,527,715,803.59	1,634,646,959.11
Disposal of fixed assets		
Total	1,527,715,803.59	1,634,646,959.11

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Fixed assets**(1). Particulars on fixed assets**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Property and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transportation	Other equipment	Total
I. Original carrying value:					
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	1,718,720,790.93	962,373,307.43	61,226,281.09	418,296,281.96	3,160,616,661.41
2. Increase amount of the current period	878,778.40	127,272,232.62	3,639,959.20	49,984,135.55	181,775,105.77
(1) Acquisition	878,778.40	1,697,740.54	2,014,241.98	8,018,472.08	12,609,233.00
(2) Transfer-in from construction in progress		125,574,492.08	1,625,717.22	41,965,663.47	169,165,872.77
(3)					

Increase for business combination					
3. Decrease amount of the current period	97,686,696.53	41,145,527.87	4,578,318.59	30,325,668.55	173,736,211.54
(1) Disposal or scraping	124,783.20	40,958,441.13	4,544,673.53	30,231,609.12	75,859,506.98
(2) Transferred into investment real estate	97,542,185.71				97,542,185.71
(3) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	19,727.62	187,086.74	33,645.06	94,059.43	334,518.85
4. Balance at the end of the period	1,621,912,872.80	1,048,500,012.18	60,287,921.70	437,954,748.96	3,168,655,555.64
II. Accumulated depreciation					
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	574,730,305.03	577,963,199.22	42,960,493.53	328,369,545.31	1,524,023,543.09
2. Increase amount of the current period	87,206,759.54	70,855,540.10	6,929,817.68	48,532,793.87	213,524,911.19
(1) Accruing	87,206,759.54	70,855,540.10	6,929,817.68	48,532,793.87	213,524,911.19
3. Decrease amount of the current period	46,290,122.49	30,282,951.11	4,269,073.95	28,933,080.13	109,775,227.68
(1) Disposal or scraping	70,710.48	30,210,799.49	4,228,106.03	28,865,039.78	63,374,655.78
(2) Transferred into investment real estate	46,160,273.54				46,160,273.54
(3) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	59,138.47	72,151.62	40,967.92	68,040.35	240,298.36
4. Balance at the end of the period	615,646,942.08	618,535,788.21	45,621,237.26	347,969,259.05	1,627,773,226.60
III. Impairment provisions					
1. Balance at the beginning of the period		1,946,159.21			1,946,159.21
2. Increase amount of the current period	11,374,587.33			21,480.83	11,396,068.16
(1)	11,374,587.33			22,408.19	11,396,995.52

Accruing					
(2) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements				-927.36	-927.36
3. Decrease amount of the current period		175,701.92			175,701.92
(1) Disposal or scrapping		175,701.92			175,701.92
4. Balance at the end of the period	11,374,587.33	1,770,457.29		21,480.83	13,166,525.45
IV. Carrying value					
1. Carrying value at the end of the period	994,891,343.39	428,193,766.68	14,666,684.44	89,964,009.08	1,527,715,803.59
2. Carrying value at the beginning of the period	1,143,990,485.90	382,463,949.00	18,265,787.56	89,926,736.65	1,634,646,959.11

Other descriptions: For fixed assets used as collaterals, see “1. Important Commitments” under Note “XVI. Commitments and Contingencies”.

(2) . Particulars on temporary idle fixed assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) . Particulars on fixed assets leased in under operating leases

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB	
Item	Closing carrying value
Property and Buildings	5,719,646.32

(4) . Fixed assets without proper certificates of title

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5) . Impairment test of fixed assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Disposal of fixed assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

22. Construction in progress

Presented by item

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	148,515,963.08	95,391,194.19
Engineering materials		
Total	148,515,963.08	95,391,194.19

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**Construction in progress****(1). Particulars on construction in progress**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value	Carrying Balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value
Fixed assets not yet installed and put into use	47,434,136.72		47,434,136.72	71,960,914.66		71,960,914.66
Others	14,850,222.42		14,850,222.42	23,430,279.53		23,430,279.53
Construction works	86,231,603.94		86,231,603.94			
Total	148,515,963.08		148,515,963.08	95,391,194.19		95,391,194.19

(2). Changes in important construction in progress projects in the current period☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Particulars on impairment provisions accrued for construction in progress in the current period**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Impairment test of construction in progress**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**Engineering materials****(1). Particulars on engineering materials**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**23. Productive biological assets****(1). Productive biological assets using cost measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2). Impairment test of productive biological assets using cost measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Productive biological assets using fair value measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**24. Oil and gas assets****(1) Particulars on oil and gas assets**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2) Impairment test of oil and gas assets**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

25. Right-of-use assets**(1) Particulars on right-of-use assets**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Property and buildings	Transportation vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Total
I. Original carrying value				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	731,511,475.52	2,677,767.87	170,119.08	734,359,362.47
2. Increase amount of the current period	301,780,742.15	293,806.78		302,074,548.93
(1) New leases	301,776,958.57	293,806.78		302,070,765.35
(2) Revaluation adjustment	3,783.58			3,783.58
3. Decrease amount of the current period	256,034,928.50			256,034,928.50
(1) Disposal	256,034,745.06			256,034,745.06
(2) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	183.44			183.44
4. Balance at the end of the period	777,257,289.17	2,971,574.65	170,119.08	780,398,982.90
II. Accumulated depreciation				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	331,574,229.79	1,935,585.13	14,176.60	333,523,991.52
2. Increase amount of the current period	255,885,621.15	484,303.02	31,188.52	256,401,112.69
(1) Accrual	255,885,621.15	484,303.02	31,188.52	256,401,112.69
3. Decrease amount of the current period	221,286,853.32	-41,387.19		221,245,466.13
(1) Disposal	221,587,983.92			221,587,983.92
(2) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	-301,130.60	-41,387.19		-342,517.79
4. Balance at the end of the period	366,172,997.62	2,461,275.34	45,365.12	368,679,638.08

III. Impairment provisions				
1. Balance at the beginning of the period				
2. Increase amount of the current period				
(1) Accrual				
3. Decrease amount of the current period				
(1) Disposal				
4. Balance at the end of the period				
IV. Carrying value				
1. Carrying value at the end of the period	411,084,291.55	510,299.31	124,753.96	411,719,344.82
2. Carrying value at the beginning of the period	399,937,245.73	742,182.74	155,942.48	400,835,370.95

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

26. Intangible assets**(1) . Particulars on intangible assets**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Land use right	Patent right	Unpatented technology	Trademark use rights	Software	Others	Total
I. Original carrying value							
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	380,213,869.22	18,859,597.32		96,982,154.04	44,290,618.41	37,439,576.84	577,785,815.83
2. Increase amount of the current period		2,364,270.42		56,603.77	10,237,240.57		12,658,114.76
(1) Acquisition		2,364,270.42		56,603.77	4,639,801.19		7,060,675.38
(2) Internal R&D							
(3) Increase for business combination							
(4) Transfer-in from construction in progress					5,597,439.38		5,597,439.38
3. Decrease amount of the current period	-150,214.02			6,739,804.28		1,827,326.15	8,416,916.41
(1) Disposal						1,650,000.00	1,650,000.00
(2) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	-150,214.02			6,739,804.28		177,326.15	6,766,916.41
4. Balance at the end of the period	380,364,083.24	21,223,867.74		90,298,953.53	54,527,858.98	35,612,250.69	582,027,014.18
II. Accumulated amortisation							
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	65,145,996.62	7,251,649.02		12,636,674.71	29,770,426.71	15,678,649.41	130,483,396.47
2. Increase amount of the current period	8,529,917.09	1,004,697.01		1,627,161.55	5,442,652.33	5,023,005.29	21,627,433.27
(1) Accruing	8,529,917.09	1,004,697.01		1,627,161.55	5,442,652.33	5,023,005.29	21,627,433.27
3. Decrease amount of the current period	-25,195.86			192,660.27		1,983,834.03	2,151,298.44

(1) Disposal						1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
(2) Translation difference of foreign-currency statements	-25,195.86			192,660.27		783,834.03	951,298.44
4. Balance at the end of the period	73,701,109.57	8,256,346.03		14,071,175.99	35,213,079.04	18,717,820.67	149,959,531.30
III. Impairment provisions							
1. Balance at the beginning of the period							
2. Increase amount of the current period							
(1) Accruing							
3. Decrease amount of the current period							
(1) Disposal							
4. Balance at the end of the period							
IV. Carrying value							
1. Carrying value at the end of the period	306,662,973.67	12,967,521.71		76,227,777.54	19,314,779.94	16,894,430.02	432,067,482.88
2. Carrying value at the beginning of the period	315,067,872.61	11,607,948.30		84,345,479.33	14,520,191.70	21,760,927.43	447,302,419.37

Other descriptions: For intangible assets used as collaterals, see “1. Important Commitments” under Note “XVI. Commitments and Contingencies”.

The proportion of intangible assets formed by the Company's internal R&D at the end of the current period in the balance of intangible assets was 0.

(2). Data resources recognized as intangible assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on use rights of land of which the property ownership certificates have not been obtained

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Impairment test of intangible assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

27. Goodwill

(1). Original carrying value of goodwill

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of invested company or event forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase of the current period		Decrease of the current period		Closing balance
		Formed due to business combination	Others	Disposal	Others	
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	131,001.23					131,001.23
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	30,175,537.19					30,175,537.19
Beckmann Holding AS	63,529,740.20					63,529,740.20

Total	93,836,278.62					93,836,278.62
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(2). Impairment provisions of goodwill√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of invested company or event forming goodwill	Opening balance	Increase of the current period		Decrease of the current period		Closing balance
		Accrued	Others	Disposal	Others	
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	131,001.23					131,001.23
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	30,175,537.19					30,175,537.19
Total	30,306,538.42					30,306,538.42

(3). Information regarding the asset group or the combination of asset groups to which goodwill belongs√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Composition and basis of the asset group or combination of asset groups	Operating segments and basis	Whether it is consistent with the previous year
Back to School Holding AS has assessed the asset group containing goodwill as of the valuation reference date.	The asset group comprises fixed assets, right-of-use assets, trademarks, customer contracts, other intangible assets, lease liabilities, deferred income tax assets, deferred income tax liabilities and goodwill. The cash flows generated by this asset group or combination are independent of other assets or asset groups.	These assets represent the core traditional business activities, where the Company offers various products or services or engages in operational activities in different regions.	Yes

Changes in asset groups or combinations of asset groups

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Specific determination method for recoverable amount**

The recoverable amount is determined as the net fair value less disposal costs

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Carrying value	Recoverable amount	Impairment amount	Years of the forecast period	Key parameters for the forecast period (growth rate, profit margin,	Basis for determining the parameters for the forecast period	Key parameters of the stable period (growth rate, profit margin, discount	Basis for determining key parameters for the stable period
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					etc.)		rate, etc.)	
Back to School Holding AS has assessed the asset group containing goodwill as of the valuation reference date.	158,278,957.98	166,049,303.87		Five years	Projected operating revenue growth rate: 4.7% to 7.9% Projected profit margin: 16.7% to 18.2%	Based on the profit forecast provided by the Company, verified and validated by professional institutions.	Steady-state operating revenue growth rate: 2% Post-tax discount rate: 12.6%	The operating revenue growth rate is determined based on the long-term CPI growth rate in the region where the asset group is located, while the post-tax discount rate is determined according to the weighted average cost of capital model.
Total	158,278,957.98	166,049,303.87		/	/	/	/	/

Other descriptions: For the current year, the Company hired KPMG Asset Appraisal (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. to issue the *Asset Appraisal Report on the Recoverable Amount of Goodwill Asset Groups of Back to School Holding AS (Beckmann) Involved in the Goodwill Impairment Test Carried out by Shanghai M&G Stationery Inc. for the Purpose of Financial Reporting* with the report number of KPMG Ping Bao Zi [2025] No.006 on 21 March 2025. According to the appraisal results, as of 31 December 2024, the carrying value of the asset group or the combination of asset groups including goodwill of Beckmann acquired by the Company was RMB158,279,000, and the recoverable amount was not lower than RMB166,049,300; after the test, there was no impairment risk in the goodwill formed by the Company's acquisition of Beckmann.

The differences between the foregoing information and the data used in impairment testing in previous years, or external information, are due to apparent reasons

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The reasons for the disparity between the information used in impairment testing in previous years and the actual situation of the current year are evident for the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Performance commitments and corresponding goodwill impairment

Performance commitments existed at the time goodwill was formed and are within the performance commitment period in the current period or the previous period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

28. Long-term prepaid expenses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase amount of the current period	Amortisation amount of the current period	Other decrease amounts	Closing balance
Decoration fee	100,749,491.98	57,666,841.37	49,080,638.99	28,722.66	109,306,971.70
Others	13,352,186.32	2,561,622.15	12,347,808.43	75,449.83	3,490,550.21
Total	114,101,678.30	60,228,463.52	61,428,447.42	104,172.49	112,797,521.91

Other descriptions:

The other decrease amounts are foreign exchange translation difference.

29. Deferred income tax assets/Deferred income tax liabilities**(1). Unoffset deferred income tax assets**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax Assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax Assets
Impairment provisions of assets	120,844,446.20	28,998,769.34	122,270,919.41	29,727,339.67
Unrealised profits from internal transactions	141,035,187.99	23,285,906.53	135,294,710.04	22,819,900.77
Deductible losses			3,688,040.49	922,010.12
Changes in fair value of repurchase obligations			566,964.60	85,044.69
Changes in fair value of financial assets	2,408,051.41	529,771.31	1,357,106.71	298,563.48
Deferred income	34,595,802.71	5,845,382.03	33,521,058.76	5,892,156.71
Depreciation or amortisation difference	185,155,781.39	46,282,052.13	215,241,142.48	53,798,582.23
Time difference in revenue recognition	67,108,025.22	16,766,417.03	75,325,949.34	18,831,487.34
Changes in lease liabilities	399,376,748.00	95,921,485.73	384,780,513.35	90,632,454.95
Others			8,860.72	1,949.36
Total	950,524,042.92	217,629,784.10	972,055,265.90	223,009,489.32

(2). Unoffset deferred income tax liabilities

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
Assets appreciation for business combination not under the common control	155,090,164.84	28,249,671.71	173,266,473.26	32,000,755.35
Changes in fair value of other debt investments				
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	6,979,958.34	1,046,993.75	5,575,073.42	836,261.01
Depreciation or amortisation difference	63,733,938.58	14,021,466.49	70,672,762.05	15,548,007.65
Time difference in cost recognition	62,531,670.08	15,622,328.23	70,145,155.05	17,536,288.78
Changes in right-of-use assets	411,719,344.82	98,624,099.41	400,835,370.95	94,109,546.81
Changes in fair value of trading financial assets	79,112,993.22	13,106,928.92	34,518,595.12	5,561,660.87
Total	779,168,069.88	170,671,488.51	755,013,429.85	165,592,520.47

(3). Deferred income tax assets or liabilities presented on a net basis after offsetting

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(4). Details of unrecognised deferred income tax assets

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	80,773,622.60	61,892,123.81
Deductible losses	518,009,519.82	503,640,888.34

Total	598,783,142.42	565,533,012.15
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(5). The deductible losses of unrecognised deferred income tax assets will expire in the following years√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Year	Closing balance	Opening balance	Note
2029	83,692,750.79		
2028	48,975,391.17	56,598,961.20	
2027	162,908,006.28	165,391,111.89	
2026	102,558,401.24	107,983,988.11	
2025	119,874,970.34	121,699,095.49	
2024		51,967,731.65	
Total	518,009,519.82	503,640,888.34	/

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**30. Other non-current assets**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value	Carrying balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value
Contract acquisition cost						
Contract performance cost						
Receivable return cost						
Contract assets						
Prepayments for real estate, engineering, equipment, etc.	19,704,965.34		19,704,965.34	12,202,603.55		12,202,603.55
Total	19,704,965.34		19,704,965.34	12,202,603.55		12,202,603.55

Other descriptions:

No

31. Assets with restricted ownership or use rights√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	At the end of the period				At the beginning of the period			
	Carrying balance	Carrying value	Type of restriction	Restriction details	Carrying balance	Carrying value	Type of restriction	Restriction details
Cash and equivalents								
Bills receivable								
Inventories								
Including: data resources								
Fixed assets	135,291,477.09	59,840,900.18	Mortgage	Mortgaged borrowings	232,833,662.80	125,596,115.11	Mortgage	Mortgaged borrowings
Intangible assets	113,742,703.94	91,058,752.02	Mortgage	Mortgaged borrowings	113,742,703.94	94,136,860.53	Mortgage	Mortgaged borrowings
Including: data resources								
Cash and	5,977,684.75	5,977,684.75	Pled	Performance	20,025,637.33	20,025,637.33	Pledg	Performance

equivalents - Other cash and equivalents			ge	bonds, letter of credit deposits, etc.			e	bonds, letter of credit deposits, etc.
Cash and equivalents - Cash at bank	1,210,000,000.00	1,210,000,000.00	Frozen	Fixed-term deposits exceeding three months	1,500,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00	Frozen	Fixed-term deposits exceeding three months
Cash and equivalents - Cash at bank					10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	Pledge	Deposits for bank acceptance bills
Cash and equivalents - Cash at bank					1,010,742.92	1,010,742.92	Frozen	Litigation
Cash and equivalents - Cash at bank	19,530,000.00	19,530,000.00	Frozen	Project money deposits				
Cash and equivalents - Cash at bank	93,585.19	93,585.19	Frozen	Trading deposits				
Other current assets	141,000,000.00	141,000,000.00	Pledge	A time deposit that matures within one year and is used as performance bond				
Accounts receivable					2,500,000.00	2,369,305.44	Pledge	Factoring pledge
Investment real estate	97,542,185.71	51,381,912.17	Mortgage	Mortgaged borrowings				
Total	1,723,177,636.68	1,578,882,834.31	/	/	1,880,112,746.99	1,753,138,661.33	/	/

Other descriptions:

No

32. Short-term borrowings

(1). Classification of short-term borrowings

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Pledged borrowings		
Mortgaged borrowings	321,000,000.00	190,000,000.00
Guaranteed borrowings		
Credit borrowings	19,880,000.00	
Borrowing interest expenses	181,169.83	174,166.67
Total	341,061,169.83	190,174,166.67

Description on classification of short-term borrowings:

See 1. "Important Commitments" under "Note XVI. Commitments and Contingencies".

(2). Particulars on overdue but yet unrepaid short-term borrowings

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Particulars of important overdue but yet unrepaid short-term borrowings:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**33. Held-for-trading financial liabilities**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**34. Derivative financial liabilities**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Foreign exchange derivatives - Cash flow hedging		1,357,106.71
Total		1,357,106.71

Other descriptions:

No

35. Bills payable**(1). Presentation of notes payable**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**36. Accounts payable****(1). Presentation of accounts payable**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Within one year	4,738,062,847.51	4,754,209,098.31
One to two years	216,444,348.99	91,390,676.82
Two to three years	43,336,096.68	7,499,025.52
Above three years	8,643,270.02	1,240,708.48
Total	5,006,486,563.20	4,854,339,509.13

(2). Accounts payable with the account age over one year or overdue☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**37. Accounts received in advance****(1). Presentation of accounts received in advance**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2). Significant accounts received in advance with an age of more than one year**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Amount of and reason for significant changes in carrying value during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

38. Contract liabilities**(1). Contract liabilities**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
Item	Closing balance	Opening balance	
Loans	62,270,073.96	62,138,668.61	
Membership points	21,223,869.00	19,824,160.30	
Vouchers	59,853,460.48	24,075,389.38	
Total	143,347,403.44	106,038,218.29	

(2). Significant contract liabilities with an age of more than one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Amount of and reason for significant changes in carrying value during the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

39. Employee benefits payable**(1). Presentation of employee benefits payable**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

			Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
I. Short-term benefits	187,285,738.41	1,059,944,996.26	1,066,687,114.78	180,543,619.89
II. Post-employment benefits - Defined contribution plans	8,892,019.64	125,648,790.46	125,594,350.70	8,946,459.40
III. Termination benefits		847,532.99	847,532.99	
IV. Other benefits due within one year				
Total	196,177,758.05	1,186,441,319.71	1,193,128,998.47	189,490,079.29

(2). Presentation of short-term benefits

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB	
Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
I. Salary, bonus, allowance and subsidy	177,291,344.77	901,879,199.84	908,363,907.53	170,806,637.08
II. Employee benefits	440.00	30,201,352.97	30,201,552.97	240.00
III. Social insurance	5,342,838.05	71,469,146.16	71,874,742.88	4,937,241.33
Including: Medical insurance	5,148,887.89	67,850,814.73	68,254,764.07	4,744,938.55
Work-related injury insurance	193,950.16	3,280,988.41	3,282,635.79	192,302.78
Maternity insurance		337,343.02	337,343.02	
IV. Housing provident fund	2,815,093.51	43,897,877.84	43,785,170.80	2,927,800.55

V. Labor union and employee education funds	461,435.91	658,907.98	683,229.71	437,114.18
VI. Short-term compensated absences	1,372,426.71	11,330,800.79	11,270,800.21	1,432,427.29
VII. Short-term profit sharing plan				
VIII. Other short-term benefits	2,159.46	507,710.68	507,710.68	2,159.46
Total	187,285,738.41	1,059,944,996.26	1,066,687,114.78	180,543,619.89

(3). Presentation of defined contribution plans√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
			Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
1. Basic pension	8,634,099.43	121,645,992.87	121,596,913.51	8,683,178.79
2. Unemployment insurance	257,920.21	4,002,797.59	3,997,437.19	263,280.61
3. Enterprise annuity payment				
Total	8,892,019.64	125,648,790.46	125,594,350.70	8,946,459.40

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**40. Taxes payable**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Closing balance	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
		Opening balance	
Value added tax ("VAT")	67,364,971.75	84,502,695.39	
Consumption tax			
Business tax			
Enterprise income tax	141,700,868.38	196,506,377.39	
Personal income tax	11,797,380.30	12,725,068.12	
Urban maintenance and construction tax	4,707,859.62	5,754,431.07	
Property tax	3,770,165.05	3,832,665.46	
Education surcharge	3,797,795.50	4,756,101.43	
Land use tax	237,892.23	287,892.43	
Stamp duty	3,927,147.11	3,870,218.42	
Others	8,653.25	29,077.71	
Total	237,312,733.19	312,264,527.42	

Other descriptions:

No

41. Other payables**(1). Presented by item**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Closing balance	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
		Opening balance	
Interest payable			
Dividend payable			
Other payables	518,745,735.51	537,102,511.17	
Total	518,745,735.51	537,102,511.17	

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Interest payable

Presentation by category

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant interest payable overdue:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Dividend payable**

Presentation by category

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Other payables**

Other payables presented by amount nature

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Margin and deposit	185,153,547.16	171,635,945.59
Repurchase obligations of restricted stocks		65,381,732.00
Product license fee	12,643,000.00	16,907,000.00
Estimated fees	267,581,460.00	248,212,246.67
Engineering and decoration fund	19,886,522.63	15,743,710.03
Others	33,481,205.72	19,221,876.88
Total	518,745,735.51	537,102,511.17

Significant other payables with the account age over one year or overdue

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**42. Held-for-sale liabilities**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**43. Non-current liabilities due within one year**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within one year	4,008,983.34	
Bonds payable due within one year		
Long-term payables due within one year		
Lease liabilities due within one year	200,592,728.05	186,290,225.12
Repurchase obligations		35,878,223.18
Total	204,601,711.39	222,168,448.30

Other descriptions:

No

44. Other current liabilities

Particulars on other current liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Short-term bonds payable		
Return amount payable	68,885,061.74	77,357,807.61
Output tax to be written off	6,568,492.61	6,853,079.95
Receivables that cannot be derecognized	21,075,154.26	30,380,352.51
Others	2,408,051.41	
Total	98,936,760.02	114,591,240.07

Changes in short-term bonds payable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**45. Long-term borrowings****(1). Classification of long-term borrowings**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing Balance	Opening Balance
Pledged borrowings		
Mortgaged borrowings	6,000,000.00	26,023,833.34
Guaranteed borrowings		
Credit borrowings		4,003,666.67
Total	6,000,000.00	30,027,500.01

Notes to the classification of long-term borrowings:

No

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**46. Bonds payable****(1). Bonds payable**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2). Changes in bonds payable: (excluding other financial instruments such as preferred shares classified as financial liabilities and perpetual bonds)**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Description on convertible corporate bonds**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Accounting for transfers of equity and basis of judgment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

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

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Form of changes in financial instruments such as outstanding preferred shares and perpetual bonds at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on the basis for classification of other financial instruments as financial liabilities:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

47. Lease liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term lease liabilities	399,697,915.76	384,904,430.86
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	-200,592,728.05	-186,290,225.12
Total	199,105,187.71	198,614,205.74

Other descriptions:

No

48. Long-term payables**Presented by item**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Long-term payables**(1). Long-term payables presented by amount nature**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Special payables**(1). Special payables presented by amount nature**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

49. Long-term employee benefits payable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

50. Estimated liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Closing balance	Cause of formation
External guarantee			
Pending litigation	369,927.50		Labor lawsuit
Product quality assurance			
Restructuring obligations			
Onerous contract to be implemented			
Return amount payable			
Others			
Total	369,927.50		/

Other descriptions, including descriptions on important assumptions and estimates related to important estimated liabilities:

No

51. Deferred income

Particulars on deferred income

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance	Cause of formation
Government subsidies	34,349,803.59	6,030,000.00	5,416,244.55	34,963,559.04	Government subsidies received
Total	34,349,803.59	6,030,000.00	5,416,244.55	34,963,559.04	/

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

52. Other non-current liabilities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

53. Share capital

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Opening balance	Increase or decrease (+ or -) due to this change					Closing balance
		Issue new shares	Bonus shares	Provident funds transferred shares	Others	Subtotal	
Total shares	926,596,570.00				-2,768,150.00	-2,768,150.00	923,828,420.00

Other descriptions:

According to the *Proposal on Repurchase and Cancellation of Some Restricted Shares* considered and approved at the 5th meeting of the 6th session of the Board of Directors and the 5th meeting of the 6th session of Supervisory Committee held on 28 March 2024, it was agreed to repurchase and cancel restricted shares that have been granted but not yet released from restriction for certain incentive recipients under the 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan. The quantity of shares repurchased and cancelled in this instance amounts to 2,768,150 shares, with a decrease of RMB64,729,835.50 in treasury shares, a decrease of RMB2,768,150.00 in share capital and a decrease of RMB61,961,685.50 in capital reserve.

54. Other equity instruments**(1). Basic information on other financial instruments such as outstanding preferred shares and perpetual bonds at the end of the period**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Form of changes in financial instruments such as outstanding preferred shares and perpetual bonds at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in other equity instruments of the current period, reasons for changes, and basis for relevant accounting treatment:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

55. Capital reserve

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
Capital premium (Share premium)	362,345,922.25	529,173,453.40	61,946,741.50	829,572,634.15
Other capital reserve	10,747,859.24			10,747,859.24
Total	373,093,781.49	529,173,453.40	61,946,741.50	840,320,493.39

Other descriptions, including descriptions on changes of the current period and reasons for changes:

1. Increase or decrease in capital premium for the current year:

(1) As stated in Note VII (53), the capital reserve was decreased by RMB61,961,685.50 due to the repurchase of shares.

(2) The amount of share-based payments recognized as capital reserve in the Company during the year was RMB58,774,860.49.

(3) The amount of RMB470,398,592.91 included in the capital reserve is the difference between the long-term equity investment obtained by the Company as a result of further acquisition of minority shareholders' equity of the subsidiary during the current year and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that should be continuously calculated from the date of purchase based on the proportion of new shareholding.

(4) The capital reserve decreased by RMB14,944.00 due to other changes.

56. Treasury shares

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
Repurchase of restricted stocks	66,929,411.50	-2,199,576.00	64,729,835.50	
Repurchase through the stock exchange	150,012,246.20	101,083,300.55		251,095,546.75
Total	216,941,657.70	98,883,724.55	64,729,835.50	251,095,546.75

Other descriptions, including descriptions on changes of the current period and reasons for changes:

(1) According to the *Proposal on the Plan for Share Repurchase through the Stock Exchange*, which was approved at the 8th meeting of the 6th session of the Board of Directors, the Company repurchased, through the stock exchange, treasury shares with a total amount of RMB101,083,300.55 in the current year.

(2) The total amount of treasury shares decreased by RMB66,929,411.50 due to the release of the restrictions on and the repurchase of some restricted stocks issued by the Company, including RMB2,199,576.00 was returned to treasury shares after adjusting the repurchase price, and RMB64,729,835.50 was reduced by cancelling restricted shares.

57. Other comprehensive income

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Amount accounted for in the current period						Closing balance
		Amount incurred before income tax for the current period	Less: Included in other comprehensive income in the previous period and transferred to profit or loss in the current period	Less: Included in other comprehensive income in the previous period and transferred to retained earnings in the current period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the parent company after the tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after the tax	
I. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified into profit or loss	5,894,784.23	1,701,155.95			210,732.74	1,490,423.21		7,385,207.44
Including: Change in re-measurement of defined benefit plans								
Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method	1,155,971.82	296,271.03				296,271.03		1,452,242.85
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments	4,738,812.41	1,404,884.92			210,732.74	1,194,152.18		5,932,964.59
Change in fair value of enterprise's own credit risk								
II. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit or loss	-6,840,361.40	-12,997,984.75			-212,749.07	-11,968,297.35	-816,938.33	-18,808,658.75
Including: Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method	-104,248.35	11,920.22				11,920.22		-92,328.13
Changes in fair value of other debt investments								
Amount								

included in other comprehensive income on reclassification of financial assets								
Credit impairment provisions of other debt investments								
Cash flow hedging reserve	-967,508.52	-1,123,520.62			-212,749.07	-845,326.86	-65,444.69	-1,812,835.38
Exchange differences from translation of financial statements	-5,768,604.53	-11,886,384.35				-11,134,890.71	-751,493.64	-16,903,495.24
Total other comprehensive income	-945,577.17	-11,296,828.80			-2,016.33	-10,477,874.14	-816,938.33	-11,423,451.31

Other descriptions, including the adjustment of the effective portion of cash flow hedging profit or loss transferred to the initial recognition amount of the hedged item:

No

58. Special reserve

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

59. Surplus reserve

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period	Decrease of the current period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserve	464,201,654.91			464,201,654.91
Arbitrary surplus reserve				
Reserve fund				
Enterprise development fund				
Others				
Total	464,201,654.91			464,201,654.91

Descriptions on surplus reserve, including descriptions on changes of the current period and reasons for changes:

The statutory surplus reserve is accrued at 10% of the parent company's net profits and is capped at 50% of the share capital.

60. Undistributed profit

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Current period	Previous period
Pre-adjustment undistributed profits at the end of the previous period	6,287,174,031.99	5,222,409,808.33
Total adjustment amount of undistributed profits at the beginning of the period ("+" refers to increase by adjustment and "-" refers to decrease by adjustment)		

Post-adjustment amount of undistributed profits at the beginning of the period	6,287,174,031.99	5,222,409,808.33
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company in the current period	1,395,844,392.50	1,526,801,727.16
Less: Statutory surplus reserve accrued		
Arbitrary surplus reserve accrued		
Withdrawal of general risk provision		
Dividends on common shares payable	738,990,821.60	462,037,503.50
Dividends on common shares converted to stock capital		
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	6,944,027,602.89	6,287,174,031.99

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

1. Due to the retrospective adjustment based on the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* and their related new regulations, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was RMB0.
2. Due to changes in accounting policies, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was RMB0.
3. Due to the correction of major accounting errors, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was RMB0.
4. Due to changes in the scope of the consolidated financial statements caused by the business combination under common control, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was RMB0.
5. Due to other adjustments, the affected undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was RMB0.

61. Revenue and operating costs

(1). Particulars on revenue and operating costs

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period		Amount accounted for in the previous period	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Main operations	24,170,660,271.82	19,619,066,898.47	23,302,655,922.99	18,911,840,779.62
Other operations	57,588,426.83	30,685,661.00	48,648,405.04	35,062,009.49
Total	24,228,248,698.65	19,649,752,559.47	23,351,304,328.03	18,946,902,789.11

(2). Information on the breakdown of revenue and operating costs

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Classification of contracts	Traditional business		Direct office supplies business		Inter-branch offset		Total	
	Revenue	Operating costs	Revenue	Operating costs	Revenue	Operating costs	Revenue	Operating costs
Types of goods								
1. Sales of goods	10,540,500,415.34	6,952,369,344.02	13,831,435,680.08	12,871,520,770.36	-204,746,287.82	-204,823,215.91	24,167,189,807.60	19,619,066,898.47
2. Management fee for franchising	1,853,773.49						1,853,773.49	
3. Hardware and software	1,616,690.73						1,616,690.73	
4. Material income	1,790,317.14	372,934.31					1,790,317.14	372,934.31
5. Supply chain service	24,538,123.71	20,421,971.85			-324,199.34		24,213,924.37	20,421,971.85
6. Others	22,535,517.49	2,230,901.46			-432,550.49		22,102,967.00	2,230,901.46
Classification by operation territory								

1. China	9,554,123,144.28	6,293,450,346.85	13,831,435,680.08	12,871,520,770.36	-205,503,037.65	-204,823,215.91	23,180,055,786.71	18,960,147,901.30
2. Other countries	1,038,711,693.62	681,944,804.79					1,038,711,693.62	681,944,804.79
Classification by the time of goods transfer								
1. Recognised at a specific point in time	10,592,834,837.90	6,975,395,151.64	13,831,435,680.08	12,871,520,770.36	-205,503,037.65	-204,823,215.91	24,218,767,480.33	19,642,092,706.09
2. Recognised within a specific time period								
Total	10,592,834,837.90	6,975,395,151.64	13,831,435,680.08	12,871,520,770.36	-205,503,037.65	-204,823,215.91	24,218,767,480.33	19,642,092,706.09

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Description on performance obligations**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Description on allocation to remaining performance obligations**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(5). Significant contract changes or significant transaction price adjustments**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

Details on revenue:

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Description on revenue from customer contracts	24,218,767,480.33	23,344,120,051.22
Rental income	9,481,218.32	7,184,276.81
Total	24,228,248,698.65	23,351,304,328.03

62. Taxes and surcharges☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Consumption tax		
Business tax		
Urban maintenance and construction tax	35,234,681.73	36,874,093.32
Education surcharge	29,905,670.30	31,593,658.98
Resource tax		
Property tax	15,124,917.89	15,552,280.02
Land use tax	1,267,099.83	-294,609.04
Taxes and surcharges		
Stamp duty	13,952,936.42	12,909,014.50
Others	160,252.54	140,003.79
Total	95,645,558.71	96,774,441.57

Other descriptions:

No

63. Selling expenses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Salaries and benefits	463,856,805.74	461,747,483.61
Channel construction fee	157,597,672.44	128,748,286.97
Depreciation and amortization	199,413,845.99	189,443,014.45
Brand promotion fee	122,371,874.05	90,126,956.28
Business promotion fee	174,530,342.37	141,564,588.74
Others	620,269,069.02	538,612,583.30
Total	1,738,039,609.61	1,550,242,913.35

Other descriptions:

No

64. Administrative expenses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Salaries and benefits	415,620,864.74	399,779,442.22
Depreciation and amortization	155,964,622.72	149,565,885.36
Office expense	20,262,468.64	16,989,750.23
Share-based Payments	75,565,518.76	-48,387,010.93
Others	314,389,373.35	299,295,898.73
Total	981,802,848.21	817,243,965.61

Other descriptions:

No

65. R&D expenses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Salaries and benefits	108,773,449.55	97,614,345.88
Inventory consumption	45,025,440.91	41,157,179.77
Others	35,347,090.20	38,753,617.94
Total	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59

Other descriptions:

No

66. Finance expenses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Interest expense	27,331,016.15	24,995,988.63
Including: Interest expense of lease liabilities	19,277,519.25	17,242,339.72

Less: Interest income	-64,177,866.11	-76,346,842.50
Exchange gains and losses	-11,521,794.93	-10,704,793.25
Others	8,744,909.87	7,378,094.64
Total	-39,623,735.02	-54,677,552.48

Other descriptions:

No

67. Other income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Classification based on nature	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Government subsidies	105,118,017.62	95,659,262.80
Input tax credits	26,605,598.57	
Handling charge on withholding personnel income tax	706,772.53	897,764.28
Direct VAT relief	7,800.00	
Total	132,438,188.72	96,557,027.08

Other descriptions:

No

68. Investment income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Long-term equity investment income accounted for under the equity method	-3,962,188.64	-6,197,315.17
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investment		546,554.12
Investment income from held-for-trading financial assets during the holding period		
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period		
Interest income from debt investment during the holding period		
Interest income from other debt investments during the holding period		
Investment income from disposal of held-for-trading financial assets	3,597,430.59	1,608,966.39
Investment income from disposal of other equity instrument investments		
Investment income from disposal of debt investment		
Investment income from disposal of other debt investments		
Gains from debt restructuring		
Others		109,340.00
Total	-364,758.05	-3,932,454.66

Other descriptions:

No

69. Net gain on exposure hedging

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

70. Gain on change in fair value

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Sources of income from changes in fair value	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Held-for-trading financial assets	54,361,789.99	31,431,746.76
Including: Income from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments		
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		
Investment real estate measured at fair value		
Changes in fair value of repurchase obligations		-4,241,121.34
Total	54,361,789.99	27,190,625.42

Other descriptions:

No

71. Credit impairment losses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Bad debt losses of notes receivable	-766,192.55	499,961.10
Bad debt losses of accounts receivable	22,408,405.72	16,256,695.98
Bad debt losses of other receivables	6,768,653.98	5,073,521.77
Impairment losses of debt investment		
Impairment losses of other debt investments		
Bad debt losses of long-term receivables		
Impairment losses related to financial guarantee		
Total	28,410,867.15	21,830,178.85

Other descriptions:

No

72. Asset impairment losses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
I. Impairment losses of contract assets		
II. Loss for decline in value of inventories and loss for impairment of contract performance cost	1,482,316.16	-11,744,806.55
III. Impairment losses of long-term equity investment		
IV. Impairment losses of investment real estate		
V. Impairment losses of fixed assets	11,396,995.52	
VI. Impairment losses of engineering materials		
VII. Impairment losses of construction in progress		
VIII. Impairment losses of productive biological assets		

IX. Impairment losses of oil and gas assets		
X. Impairment losses of intangible assets		
XI. Impairment losses of goodwill		
XII. Others		
Total	12,879,311.68	-11,744,806.55

Other descriptions:

No

73. Gains from asset disposal

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Gains or losses from disposal of fixed assets	-148,497.50	2,058,216.68
Gains or losses from disposal of right-of-use assets	138,212.61	1,530,593.26
Total	-10,284.89	3,588,809.94

Other descriptions:

No

74. Non-operating profits

Particulars on non-operating profits

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount included in the current non-recurring gains and losses
Total gains from disposal of non-current assets	21,145.17	12,529.29	21,145.17
Including: Gains from disposal of fixed assets			
Gains from disposal of intangible assets			
Gains from exchange of non-currency assets			
Donations received			
Government subsidies	50,495,805.49	51,531,223.80	50,495,805.49
Inventory profit		192,237.19	
Liquidated damages and fine income	24,069,222.81	5,323,268.86	24,069,222.81
Others	3,543,640.12	2,604,704.32	3,543,640.12
Total	78,129,813.59	59,663,963.46	78,129,813.59

Other descriptions:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

75. Non-operating expenses

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount included in the current non-recurring gains and losses
Total losses from disposal of non-current assets			
Including: Losses from disposal of fixed assets			
Losses from disposal of intangible assets			
Losses from exchange of non-currency assets			
Offering of donations	3,802,728.09	4,658,536.77	3,802,728.09
Loss from damage and retirement of non-current assets	5,691,909.94	1,855,245.99	5,691,909.94
Fine late payment	4,699,931.33	3,877,795.12	4,699,931.33
Compensation expenses	956,627.30	104,297.75	956,627.30
Others	341,264.35	306,577.81	341,264.35
Total	15,492,461.01	10,802,453.44	15,492,461.01

Other descriptions:

No

76. Income tax expenses**(1). Table of income tax expenses**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Current income tax expenses	356,063,320.52	327,076,490.56
Deferred income tax expenses	10,459,734.92	8,457,280.32
Total	366,523,055.44	335,533,770.88

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

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period
Total profits	1,821,257,986.53
Income tax expenses calculated at statutory/applicable rates	273,188,697.98
Effect of applying different tax rates to subsidiaries	62,041,445.81
Effect of adjusting income taxes of the previous periods	-6,994,904.65
Effect of non-taxable income	-91,930.19
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses and losses	17,624,966.76
Effect of deductible losses of deferred income tax assets not recognised in the previous period	
Tax effect of offsetting losses in previous years;	-2,566,674.51
Effect of deductible temporary differences or deductible losses of deferred income tax assets not recognised in the current period	23,321,454.24

Income tax expenses	366,523,055.44
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Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

77. Other comprehensive income

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

For details, refer to Note VII (57) Other Comprehensive Income.

78. Items of the cash flow statement

(1). Cash related to operating activities

Other cash received from operating activities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Recovery of current amount and advances	1,673,016,388.16	1,880,785,622.09
Special allowances and subsidies	147,308,734.33	123,163,692.08
Interest income	64,177,866.11	76,346,842.50
Non-operating profits	27,015,657.72	7,247,206.00
Total	1,911,518,646.32	2,087,543,362.67

Descriptions on other cash received from operating activities:

No

Cash paid for other operating activities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Inter-company business	1,303,684,272.66	1,733,167,639.08
Sales expenses	1,039,633,623.52	850,115,497.82
Administration expenses	303,320,097.07	301,001,862.18
Financial expenses	8,583,688.94	7,289,624.92
Non-operating expenses	12,116,411.77	8,947,207.45
R&D expenses	34,127,283.46	37,474,114.96
Total	2,701,465,377.42	2,937,995,946.41

Descriptions on cash paid for other operating activities:

No

(2). Cash related to investing activities

Significant cash received related to investing activities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant cash paid related to investing activities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other cash received relating to investing activities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
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Compensation for the acquisition of the original controlling shareholders of Axis Stationery	497,844.25	
Total	497,844.25	

Description on other cash received relating to investing activities:

No

Other cash paid relating to investing activities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Other cash received related to financing activities

Description on other cash received relating to financing activities:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other cash paid for financing-related activities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Repurchase payment of treasury shares	164,262,456.55	46,048,513.26
Purchase of minority equity of subsidiaries	35,292,114.56	
Cash paid for capital reduction	83,268,833.33	
Lease payments related to the new lease standards	286,225,486.38	286,080,118.22
Total	569,048,890.82	332,128,631.48

Descriptions on other cash paid for financing-related activities:

No

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Opening balance	Increase of the current period		Decrease of the current period		Closing balance
		Cash changes	Non-cash changes	Cash changes	Non-cash changes	
Short-term borrowings	190,174,166.67	340,730,000.00	7,457,691.35	197,300,688.19		341,061,169.83
Long-term borrowings (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	30,027,500.01	32,000,000.00	595,805.55	52,614,322.22		10,008,983.34
Lease liabilities (including non-current liabilities due within one year)	384,904,430.86		321,352,068.18	286,225,486.38	20,333,096.90	399,697,915.76
Other payables -	65,381,732.00			63,179,156.00	2,202,576.00	

Repurchase obligations of restricted stocks						
Treasury shares - Stock exchange	150,012,246.20	101,083,300.55				251,095,546.75
Dividend payable			759,237,009.10	759,237,009.10		
Total	820,500,075.74	473,813,300.55	1,088,642,574.18	1,358,556,661.89	22,535,672.90	1,001,863,615.68

(4). Notes to the presentation of cash flows on a net basis

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Significant activities and financial effects that do not involve current cash receipts and payments but affect the financial position of the enterprise or may affect the enterprise's cash flows in the future

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

79. Supplementary information for the cash flow statement

(1). Supplementary information for the cash flow statement

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Supplementary information	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit	1,454,734,931.09	1,643,939,001.90
Add: Impairment provisions of assets	12,879,311.68	-11,744,806.55
Credit impairment losses	28,410,867.15	21,830,178.85
Depreciation of fixed assets, oil and gas assets, and productive biological assets	213,524,911.19	221,278,518.68
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	256,401,112.69	242,168,906.00
Amortisation of intangible assets	21,627,433.27	20,217,366.34
Amortisation of long-term prepaid expenses	61,428,447.42	62,468,994.99
Losses from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" refers to gains)	10,284.89	-3,588,809.94
Losses from retirement of fixed assets ("-" refers to gains)	5,670,764.77	1,842,716.70
Losses from changes in fair value ("-" refers to gains)	-54,361,789.99	-27,190,625.42
Financial expenses ("-" refers to income)	18,549,263.81	20,133,278.55
Investment losses ("-" refers to gains)	364,758.05	3,932,454.66
Decrease in deferred income tax assets ("-" refers to increase)	5,610,913.07	-6,766,187.97
Increase in deferred income tax liabilities ("-" refers to decrease)	4,868,235.30	15,223,468.27
Decrease in inventories ("-" refers to increase)	31,710,912.54	44,990,472.03
Decrease in operating receivables ("-" refers to increase)	126,083,918.39	181,273,120.89
Increase in operating payables ("-" refers to decrease)	101,826,521.47	186,592,569.11
Others		
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	2,289,340,796.79	2,616,600,617.09
2. Major investing and financing activities not involving cash payment and receipts:		
Debts converted to capital		

Convertible company bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets acquired under financing leases		
3. Particulars on net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	3,726,616,032.18	3,708,085,136.83
Less: Opening balance of cash	3,708,085,136.83	1,828,019,243.04
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,530,895.35	1,880,065,893.79

(2). Net cash amount paid for the acquisition of subsidiaries in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Net cash amount received from the disposal of subsidiaries in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Composition of cash and cash equivalents

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance	Opening balance
I. Cash	3,726,616,032.18	3,708,085,136.83
Including: Cash on hand	1,316,928.26	612,487.27
Bank deposits readily available for payment	3,692,325,654.15	3,633,121,154.48
Other cash and equivalents readily available for payment at any time	32,973,449.77	74,351,495.08
Due from central bank available for payment		
Due from placements with banks and other financial institutions		
Call loan to banks and other financial institutions		
II. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investments due within three months		
III. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	3,726,616,032.18	3,708,085,136.83
Including: Cash and cash equivalents of which the use is restricted for the parent company or subsidiaries within the group		

(5). Presentation of cash and cash equivalents with restricted use

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Monetary funds not classified as cash and cash equivalents

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period	Reason
Deposits for bank acceptance bills		10,000,000.00	Pledge
Deposits for project money	19,530,000.00		Frozen
Deposits for letter of credit	1,819,766.78	3,857,149.77	Pledge
Performance bond	3,674,534.42	15,715,590.36	Pledge
Trading margin	93,585.19		Frozen
Fixed-term deposits	1,210,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00	Period exceeding three

exceeding three months			months at maturity
Frozen funds		1,010,742.92	Frozen
Others	483,383.55	452,897.20	Pledge
Total	1,235,601,269.94	1,531,036,380.25	/

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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

Description on "other" item name and adjustment amount adjusted for balance at the end of the previous year:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

81. Foreign currency monetary items

(1). Foreign currency monetary items

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan

Item	Foreign currency balance at the end of the period	Translation foreign exchange rate	RMB translated at the end of the period balance
Cash and equivalents	-	-	198,542,368.92
Including: USD	24,214,605.29	7.1884	174,064,268.67
EURO	920,342.76	7.5257	6,926,223.51
HKD	63,889.54	0.9260	59,161.71
GBP	375.00	9.0765	3,403.69
VND	2,720,438,027.00	0.0003	816,131.41
NOK	18,896,629.39	0.6387	12,069,277.19
DKK	239,139.37	1.0084	241,148.14
SGD	808,256.81	5.3214	4,301,057.79
SEK	93,978.39	0.6565	61,696.81
Accounts receivable	-	-	163,337,521.11
Including: USD	20,498,713.29	7.1884	147,352,950.61
EURO	37,319.80	7.5257	280,857.62
VND	1,169,017,920.00	0.0003	350,705.38
NOK	24,037,901.20	0.6387	15,353,007.50
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-
Including: USD	-	-	-
EURO	-	-	-
HKD	-	-	-
Accounts payable	-	-	52,433,059.17
Including: USD	3,852,424.52	7.1884	27,692,768.42
VND	13,455,171,011.00	0.0003	4,036,551.30
NOK	32,220,575.11	0.6387	20,579,281.32
HKD	91,632.60	0.9260	84,851.79
JPY	857,280.00	0.0462	39,606.34
Other receivables	-	-	1,092,984.83
Including: USD	133,079.63	7.1884	956,629.61
VND	128,812,599.00	0.0003	38,643.78
HKD	87,800.00	0.9260	81,302.80
NOK	25,690.68	0.6387	16,408.64
Other payables	-	-	19,847,622.01
Including: USD	2,682,890.47	7.1884	19,285,689.85
VND	42,444,606.55	0.0003	12,733.38

HKD	105,800.00	0.9260	97,970.80
NOK	706,478.75	0.6387	451,227.98

Other descriptions:

No

(2). Descriptions on overseas operating entities, including: for important overseas business entities, their main overseas business locations, bookkeeping currency and selection basis shall be disclosed; in case of any change in the bookkeeping currency, the reasons for such change shall be also disclosed

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

82. Lease

(1) As a lessee

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The current variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities but included in related asset costs or the current profit or loss were RMB12,259,026.95.

Rental of simplified short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The simplified treatment of short-term lease expenses included in relevant asset costs or current period expenses amounted to RMB10,027,634.49. Additionally, the simplified treatment of low-value asset lease expenses included in relevant asset costs or current period expenses (excluding short-term lease expenses of low-value assets) amounted to RMB444,008.29.

Sale and leaseback transactions and basis of judgment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Total cash outflows related to leases was 308,956,156.11 (Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB)

(2) As a lessor

Operating leases as a lessor

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB		
Item	Rental income	Including: income relating to variable lease payments not recognised as lease receipts
Operating lease income	9,481,218.32	
Total	9,481,218.32	

Financial leases as a lessor

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Reconciliation statement of undiscounted lease receipts and net investment in leases

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Undiscounted lease receipts for the next five years

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB	
Item	Annual undiscounted lease receipts

	Closing balance	Opening balance
First year	11,741,770.78	7,264,402.90
Second year	11,005,320.44	7,369,588.60
Third year	11,377,225.84	7,330,474.93
Fourth year	11,520,441.00	7,484,698.33
Fifth year	11,614,434.66	1,192,738.38
Total undiscounted lease receipts after five years	58,975,207.82	0.00

(3) Profit or losses on sales recognised under finance leases as a producer or distributor

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

83. Data resources

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

84. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VIII. R&D expenses

1. Presented based on nature of expense

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB	
	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Employee benefits	108,773,449.55	97,614,345.88
Consumption materials	45,025,440.91	41,157,179.77
Others	35,347,090.20	38,753,617.94
Total	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59
Including: Expensed R&D expenditure	189,145,980.66	177,525,143.59
Capitalised R&D expenditure		

Other descriptions:

No

2. Development expenses on R&D projects eligible for capitalisation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant capitalised R&D projects

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for impairment of development expenses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

3. Significant outsourced ongoing research projects

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

IX. Change in Consolidation Scope**1. Business combination not under common control**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Business combination not under common control

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Reverse acquisition

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Disposal of subsidiaries

Whether there were any transactions or events during the current period in which control of subsidiaries was lost

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Whether there was a step-by-step disposal of investments in subsidiaries through multiple transactions and loss of control during the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Changes in scope of consolidated financial statements for other reasons

Descriptions on changes in the scope of consolidated financial statements for other reasons (e.g., establishing subsidiaries, clearing subsidiaries, etc.) and their related circumstances:

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

One new subsidiary was established during the current period: Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司)

6. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

X. Equity in Other Entities

1. Equity in subsidiaries

(1). Composition of the corporate group

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Subsidiary name	Main place of business	Registered capital	Registered address	Nature of the business	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition way
					Direct	Indirect	
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司)	Shanghai	59,400.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.	77.78		Establishment
Shanghai M&G Stationery & Gift Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具礼品有限公司)	Shanghai	19,941.94	Shanghai	Production, sale and so forth	100		Establishment
Shanghai M&G Stationery Sales Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具销售有限公司)	Shanghai	1,300.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Guangzhou M&G Stationery&Gifts Sales Co., Ltd. (广州晨光文具礼品销售有限公司)	Guangzhou	3,950.00	Guangzhou	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Yiwu Chenxing Stationery Co., Ltd. (义乌市晨兴文具用品有限公司)	Yiwu	1,800.00	Yiwu	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Zhejiang Benwei Technology Co., Ltd. (浙江本味科技有限公司)	Yiwu	1,000.00	Yiwu	Information technology services		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	Shanghai	10,000.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.	100		Establishment
Shanghai M&G Jiamei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光佳美文具有限公司)	Shanghai	3,000.00	Shanghai	Production, sale and so forth	100		Establishment
Shanghai M&G Information Technology Co., Ltd. (上海晨光信息科技有限公司)	Shanghai	5,000.00	Shanghai	E-commerce business, etc.	55		Establishment
Jiangsu M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Nanjing	2,000.00	Nanjing	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment

(江苏晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)							
Zhejiang New M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (浙江新晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	Hangzhou	3,000.00	Hangzhou	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Jiumu M&G Store Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (九木杂物社企业管理有限公司)	Shanghai	5,000.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.		85	Establishment
Shanghai M&G Zhenmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海晨光珍美文具有限公司)	Shanghai	1,000.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.	100		Acquired by business combination under common control
Harbin M&G Sanmei Stationery Co., Ltd. (哈尔滨晨光三美文具有限公司)	Harbin	1,900.00	Harbin	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Acquired by business combination under common control
Zhengzhou M&G Stationery&Gifts Co., Ltd. (郑州晨光文具礼品有限责任公司)	Zhengzhou	2,600.00	Zhengzhou	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Acquired by business combination under common control
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd. (深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	Shenzhen	2,000.00	Shenzhen	Design and so forth	51		Acquired by business combination not under common control
Shanghai M&G Office Stationery Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	5,000.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.	100		Establishment
Lianyungang Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (连云港市科力普办公用品有限公司)	Lianyungang	100.00	Lianyungang	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Shenyang Colipu Office Supplies Trading Co., Ltd. (沈阳科力普办公用品贸易有限公司)	Shenyang	50.00	Shenyang	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Hangzhou Sanmei M&G Stationery Co., Ltd. (杭州三美晨光文具有限公司)	Hangzhou	1,800.00	Hangzhou	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company	Shanghai	8,100.00	Shanghai	Production, sale and so	56		Acquired by business

Ltd.				forth			combination not under common control
Jiangsu Marco Pen Co., Ltd. (江苏马可笔业有限公司)	Siyang	5,000.00	Siyang	Production, sale and so forth		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Changchun Macro Stationery Co., Ltd. (长春马可文教用品有限公司)	Changchun	4,000.00	Changchun	Production, sale and so forth		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Yili Senlai Wood Co., Ltd. (伊犁森徠木业有限公司)	Yili	2,000.00	Yili	Production, sale and so forth		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Axus Stationery (Hong Kong) Company Ltd.	Hong Kong	550.00	Hong Kong	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
International stationery company	Vietnam	100.00	Vietnam	Production, sale and so forth		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Shanghai Qizhihaowan Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd. (上海奇只好玩文化创意有限公司)	Shanghai	10,000.00	Shanghai	Creative service	57		Establishment
Shanghai Chenxun Enterprise Management Co., Ltd. (上海晨讯企业管理有限公司)	Shanghai	23,500.00	Shanghai	Enterprise management	100		Establishment
Shanghai Colipu Information Technology Co., Ltd. (上海科力普信息科技有限公司)	Shanghai	500.00	Shanghai	Software development		100	Establishment
Shanghai Meixin Stationery Co., Ltd. (上海美新文具有限公司)	Shanghai	5,000.00	Shanghai	Wholesale and retail		100	Establishment
SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY	Singapore	3,966.73	Singapore	Enterprise management		100	Establishment

(SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.							
M&G Jiumu Enterprise Management (Beijing) Co., Ltd. (晨光九木企业管理(北京)有限公司)	Beijing	100.00	Beijing	Wholesale and retail		100	Establishment
Back to School Holding AS	Norway	99.55	Norway	Holding company		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Beckmann AS	Norway	66.00	Norway	Production, sale and so forth		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Beckmann Norway GmbH (Germany)	Germany	2.50	Germany	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Acquired by business combination not under common control
Beckmann Norway Inc	United States	0.0001	United States	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Beckmann Norway GmbH (Austria)	Austria	3.50	Austria	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Guangdong South China Stationery Co., Ltd. (广东华南文教用品有限公司)	Huizhou	5,000.00	Huizhou	Retail, wholesale, etc.	100		Establishment
Shanghai M&G Colipu Technology Development Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普科技发展有限公司)	Shanghai	10,000.00	Shanghai	Technology services		100	Establishment
Shanghai Yichengxiang E-commerce Co., Ltd. (上海益诚祥电子商务有限公司)	Shanghai	50.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.		100	Establishment
Hubei Chaoxin Real Estate Co., Ltd. (湖北潮信置业有限公司)	Wuhan	6,000.00	Wuhan	General goods storage and warehousing services	100		Acquisition that does not constitute a business
Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	2,000.00	Shanghai	Retail, wholesale, etc.	100		Establishment

(上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司)							
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Additional Note: The registered capital currency for Axus Stationery (Hong Kong) Company Ltd. is HKD, International Stationery Company and Beckmann Norway Inc. is USD, SHANGHAI M&G STATIONERY (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. is SGD, Back to School Holding AS and Beckmann AS is NOK, Beckmann Norway GmbH (Germany) and Beckmann Norway GmbH (Austria) is EURO.

Descriptions on the situation that the shareholding ratio in the subsidiary is different from the share of the voting rights:

No

Basis for holding half or less of the voting rights of the investee but still controlling the investee and holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the investee:

No

Basis for controlling important structured entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements:

No

Basis for determining whether the Company is an agent or a principal:

No

Other descriptions:

No

(2). Important non-wholly owned subsidiaries

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Name of subsidiaries	Minority shareholding ratio	Profits and losses attributable to minority shareholders in the current period	Dividends declared and distributed to minority shareholders in the current period	Minority equity balance at the end of the period
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司)	22.22%	8,330.01	2,024.62	52,301.41

Descriptions on the situation that the shareholding ratio of minority shareholders in the subsidiary is different from that of the voting rights:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(3). Major financial information of important non-wholly owned subsidiaries

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Name of subsidiaries	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
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office	672,667.17	15,896.79	688,563.96	447,918.09	5,265.99	453,184.08	573,460.50	17,296.27	590,756.77	425,711.43	6,355.17	432,066.60

Supplies Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司)												
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Name of subsidiaries	Amount accounted for in the current period				Amount accounted for in the previous period			
	Revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities	Revenue	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司)	1,383,143.57	32,178.31	32,178.31	52,709.16	1,330,699.41	40,120.65	40,120.65	63,835.84

Other descriptions:

No

(4). Significant restrictions on the use of corporate group assets and the liquidation of corporate group debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Financial support or other support provided to structured entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Transactions which result in a change in the share of owners' equity in the subsidiary but the Company still controls the subsidiary

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1). Note to the owner's equity share changed in subsidiary

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company's acquisition of minority interests in Back to School Holding AS, a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company, changed the Company's shareholding from 91.40% to 100.00%, with the purchase price of RMB35,292,114.56 paid and the capital reserve adjusted by RMB13,869,414.67.

The Company's shareholding in Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd. (上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司), a majority-owned subsidiary of the Company, was changed from 70.00% to 77.78%, and the capital reserve was adjusted by RMB456,529,178.24.

(2). The transaction's influence on the equity of non-controlling interests and the owner's equity attributable to the Company as the parent

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Equity in joint ventures or associates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1). Important joint ventures or associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Major financial information of important joint ventures

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Major financial information of important associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Summary financial information of unimportant joint ventures and associates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB		
	Closing balance/Amount accounted for in the current period	Opening balance/Amount accounted for in the previous period
Joint ventures:		
Total carrying value of investments		
Total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio		
- Net profits		
- Other comprehensive income		
- Total comprehensive income		
Associates:		
Total carrying value of investments	33,578,115.08	37,232,112.47
Total of the following items calculated according to the shareholding ratio		
- Net profits	-3,962,188.64	-6,197,315.17
- Other comprehensive income	308,191.25	-45,383.25
- Total comprehensive income	-3,653,997.39	-6,242,698.42

Other descriptions

No

(5). Descriptions on significant limitation of the ability of a joint venture or associate to transfer funds to the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Excess losses incurred by a joint venture or associate

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7). Unrecognised commitments related to joint venture investment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(8). Contingent liabilities related to joint venture or associate investment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Important joint operations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Equity in structured entities not included in the consolidated financial statements

Descriptions on structured entities not included in the consolidated financial statements:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XI. Government subsidies**1. Government subsidies recognised at the end of the current period based on amounts receivable**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Reasons for not receiving the projected amount of government subsidies at the projected point in time

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Liability items involving government subsidies

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Financial statement item	Opening balance	Subsidies increased in the current period	Amount recognised as non-operating income in the current period	Other income entered in the current period	Other changes in the current period	Closing balance	Related to assets/income
Deferred income	34,349,803.59	6,030,000.00		5,416,244.55		34,963,559.04	Asset-related
Total	34,349,803.59	6,030,000.00		5,416,244.55		34,963,559.04	/

3. Government subsidies recognised as profit and loss of the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Type	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Asset-related	5,416,244.55	15,610,400.40
Income-related	150,197,578.56	131,580,086.20
Total	155,613,823.11	147,190,486.60

Other descriptions:

No

XII. Risks Associated with Financial Instruments**1. Financial instrument risk**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The Company faces various financial risks in its business operations: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk). The above financial risks and the risk management policies adopted by the Company to reduce these risks are as follows:

The Board of Directors is responsible for planning and establishing the Company's risk management structure, formulating the Company's risk management policies and related guidelines, and supervising the implementation of risk management measures. The Company has formulated risk management policies to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company. These risk management policies clearly stipulate specific risks, covering many aspects in the management of market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company regularly evaluates the market environment and changes in the Company's business activities to determine whether to update the risk management policies and systems. The Company's risk management is carried out

in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Identifying, evaluating and avoiding related risks through working closely with other business departments of the Company. The Internal Audit Department of the Company conducts regular audits on risk management control and procedures, and reports the audit results.

The Company diversifies the risk of financial instruments through appropriate diversified investment and business portfolios, and reduces the risks relating to concentration in a single industry, specific region or specific counterparty through formulation of corresponding risk management policies.

(I) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of the Company's financial losses due to the failure of the counterparty to perform its contractual obligations.

The main sources of credit risk for the Company primarily arise from cash and equivalents, bills receivable, accounts receivable, financing of accounts receivable, and other receivables.

The Company's monetary funds are mainly bank deposits deposited in reputable state-owned banks and other large and medium-sized listed banks with high credit ratings, thus the Company believes that there are no significant credit risks and almost no major losses caused by bank defaults.

In addition, for notes receivable, accounts receivable, financing receivables and other receivables, the Company sets relevant policies to control credit risk exposure. The Company evaluates the customer's credit qualifications and sets the corresponding credit period based on the customer's financial status, possibility of obtaining guarantees from a third party, credit history and other factors such as current market conditions. The Company regularly monitors customer credit records. For customers with poor credit records, the Company uses written dunning and shortens or cancels the credit period, etc., to ensure that the Company's overall credit risk is within the controllable range.

(II) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a shortage of funds of the Company when the Company is performing its obligation to settle in the form of delivery of cash or other financial assets.

The Company's policy is to ensure that there is sufficient cash to pay off the debts due. Liquidity risk is centrally controlled by the Company's Finance Department. Finance Department ensures that the Company has sufficient funds to repay debts under all reasonable forecasts by monitoring cash balances, marketable securities at any time, and rolling forecasts of the cash flows in the coming 12 months. Finance Department also continuously monitors whether the Company complies with the provisions of the loan agreement and obtains commitments from major financial institutions to provide sufficient reserve funds so as to meet short- and long-term funding needs.

Financial liabilities of the Company are presented as unrealized contractual cash flows on the maturity date as follows:

Item	Closing balance						Carrying value
	Immediate repayment	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	Above five years	Total undiscounted contract amount	
Short-term borrowings	181,169.83	340,880,000.00				341,061,169.83	341,061,169.83
Accounts payable		5,006,486,563.20				5,006,486,563.20	5,006,486,563.20
Other payables		518,745,735.51				518,745,735.51	518,745,735.51
Non-current liabilities due within one year	8,983.34	218,933,041.34				218,942,024.68	204,601,711.39
Long-term borrowings				6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Lease liabilities			128,853,810.92	77,417,674.75	2,409,642.05	208,681,127.72	199,105,187.71
Total	190,153.17	6,085,045,340.05	128,853,810.92	83,417,674.75	2,409,642.05	6,299,916,620.94	6,276,000,367.64

Item	Balance at the end of last year						Carrying value
	Immediate repayment	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	Above five years	Total undiscounted contract amount	
Short-term borrowings	174,166.67	190,000,000.00				190,174,166.67	190,174,166.67
Derivative financial liabilities		1,357,106.71				1,357,106.71	1,357,106.71
Accounts payable		4,854,339,509.13				4,854,339,509.13	4,854,339,509.13
Other payables		537,102,511.17				537,102,511.17	537,102,511.17
Non-current liabilities due within one year		235,994,248.56				235,994,248.56	222,168,448.30
Long-term borrowings	27,500.01		30,000,000.00			30,027,500.01	30,027,500.01
Lease liabilities			115,943,987.99	88,789,953.19	4,726,026.03	209,459,967.21	198,614,205.74
Total	201,666.68	5,818,793,375.57	145,943,987.99	88,789,953.19	4,726,026.03	6,058,455,009.46	6,033,783,447.73

(III) Market risk

Market risk of financial instruments is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks.

1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market rates.

Interest-bearing financial instruments with fixed and floating rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, respectively. The Company determines the percentages of fixed interest rate instruments and floating interest rate instruments according to the market environment, and maintains an appropriate combination of fixed interest rate instruments and floating interest rate instruments through regular review and monitoring. When necessary, the Company adopts interest rate swap instruments to hedge the interest rate risk.

As of 31 December 2024, assuming all other variables remain constant, a 100 basis points increase or decrease in the borrowing interest rate calculated at a floating rate will result in a decrease or increase of RMB3,508,800 in the net profit of the Company (as of 31 December 2023: RMB2.2 million).

2. Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company continuously monitors the scale of foreign-currency transactions and foreign-currency assets and liabilities to minimise foreign exchange risks. In addition, the Company may also sign forward foreign exchange contracts or currency swap contracts to avoid exchange rate risk.

Foreign exchange risk faced by the Company mainly comes from financial assets and liabilities denominated in USD, and the amounts of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities converted into RMB are shown below:

Item	Closing balance			Balance at the end of the year		
	USD	Other foreign currencies	Total	USD	Other foreign currencies	Total
Cash and equivalents	174,064,268.67	24,478,100.25	198,542,368.92	99,485,080.26	53,056,901.56	152,541,981.82
Accounts receivable	147,352,950.61	15,984,570.50	163,337,521.11	157,056,337.60	19,995,500.69	177,051,838.29
Other receivables	956,629.61	136,355.22	1,092,984.83	61,619.49	336,806.45	398,425.94
Total foreign currency financial assets	322,373,848.89	40,599,025.97	362,972,874.86	256,603,037.35	73,389,208.70	329,992,246.05
Non-current liabilities due within one year					35,878,223.18	35,878,223.18
Accounts payable	27,692,768.42	24,740,290.75	52,433,059.17	52,863,240.07	19,361,818.62	72,225,058.69
Other payables	19,285,689.85	561,932.16	19,847,622.01	14,178,051.12	563,126.03	14,741,177.15
Total foreign currency financial liabilities	46,978,458.27	25,302,222.91	72,280,681.18	67,041,291.19	55,803,167.83	122,844,459.02

As of 31 December 2024, assuming all other variables remain constant, a 5% appreciation or depreciation of the RMB against USD will result in an increase or decrease of RMB14,534,600 in the net profit of the Company (as of 31 December 2023: RMB10,357,400).

3. Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

The Company's other price risk arises mainly from investments in various types of equity instruments and is subject to the risk of changes in the price of equity instruments.

2. Hedging

(1) The Company conducts hedging operations for risk management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) The Company conducts qualifying hedging operations and applies hedge accounting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The Company conducts hedging operations for risk management, expects to achieve its risk management objectives, but does not apply hedge accounting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Transfer of financial asset

(1) Classification of transfer modalities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: Yuan		Currency: RMB
Transfer modality	Nature of financial assets transferred	Amount of financial assets transferred	Derecognition	Basis for determining derecognition
Bill endorsement	Bank acceptance bills	25,152,914.30	Terminated	Almost all risks and remuneration of the ownership have been transferred
Bill endorsement	Commercial acceptance draft	4,627,824.45	Non-terminated	Not applicable
Bill endorsement	Finance company acceptance bills	6,521,192.78	Non-terminated	Not applicable
Assignment or subdivision transfer	Digital accounts receivable claims certificates	9,926,137.03	Non-terminated	Not applicable
Total	/	46,228,068.56	/	/

(2) Financial assets derecognised as a result of a transfer

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
Item	Modality for the transfer of financial assets	Amount of financial assets derecognised	Gains or losses related to derecognition
Bank acceptance bills	Bill endorsement	25,152,914.30	
Total	/	25,152,914.30	

(3) Transferred financial assets that continue to be involved

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

		Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
Item	Asset transfer modality	Amount of assets generated through continuing involvement	Amount of liabilities generated through continuing involvement
Commercial	Bill endorsement	4,627,824.45	4,627,824.45

acceptance draft			
Finance company acceptance bills	Bill endorsement	6,521,192.78	6,521,192.78
Digital accounts receivable claims certificates	Factoring of accounts receivable	9,926,137.03	9,926,137.03
Total	/	21,075,154.26	21,075,154.26

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**XIII. Disclosure of Fair Value****1. Closing fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: 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				
1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Debt instrument investment				
(2) Equity instrument investment				
(3) Derivative financial assets				
(4) Others	2,569,112,993.22			2,569,112,993.22
2. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Debt instrument investment				
(2) Equity instrument investment				
(II) Other debt investments				
(III) Other equity instrument investments		10,579,958.34		10,579,958.34
(IV) Investment real estate				
1. Land use rights used for rent				
2. Rental buildings				
3. Land use rights held and ready to be transferred after appreciation				
(V) Biological assets				
1. Consumable biological assets				
2. Productive biological assets				
(VI) Receivables financing		28,475,371.64		28,475,371.64
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	2,569,112,993.22	39,055,329.98		2,608,168,323.20
(VI) Trading financial liabilities				
1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Including: Trading bonds issued				
Derivative financial liabilities				

Others				
2. Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
Total liabilities continuously measured at fair value				
II. Non-continuous fair value measurement				
(I) Assets held for sale				
Total assets not continuously measured at fair value				
Total liabilities not continuously measured at fair value				

2. Basis for determining market prices of items continuously and not continuously measured at the first-level fair value

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The input value of the first level is the unadjusted quotation of the same asset or liability that can be obtained on the measurement date in the active market.

3. Qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and important parameters adopted by items continuously and not continuously measured at the second-level fair value

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The input value of the second level is the directly or indirectly observable input value of related assets or liabilities except the input value of the first level.

4. Qualitative and quantitative information on valuation techniques and important parameters adopted by items continuously and not continuously measured at the third-level fair value

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Information on adjustment between the beginning carrying value and the closing carrying value of items continuously measured at the third-level fair value and sensitivity analysis on unobservable parameters

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. For items continuously measured at fair value, in case of any conversion between various levels during the period, reasons for the conversion and policies to determine the conversion time should be provided

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Changes in valuation techniques and reasons for changes during the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Particulars on fair value of financial assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XIV. Related Parties and Related-Party Transactions

1. Particulars on the parent company of the Company

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 0'000 Currency: RMB

Name of the parent company	Registered address	Nature of the business	Registered capital	The parent company's shareholding ratio in the Company (%)	The parent company's voting right ratio in the Company (%)
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Industrial Investment	30,000	58.02	58.02

Descriptions on the parent company of the Company

No

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is Chen Huwen, Chen Huxiong and Chen Xueling

Other descriptions:

No

2. Particulars on subsidiaries of the Company

Particulars on subsidiaries of the Company are shown in the relevant notes

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

For particulars on subsidiaries of the Company, see Note X. Equity in Other Entities for details.

3. Particulars on joint ventures and associates of the Company

For important joint ventures and associates of the Company, see the Notes for details

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

For important joint ventures and associates of the Company, see Note X. "Equity in Other Entities" for details.

Particulars on other joint ventures and associates which have related-party transactions with the Company in the current period or had related-party transactions with the Company in the previous period and form balances are as follows

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Name of joint venture and associate	Relationship with the Company
Ningbo Zhongchen Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Associates
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)	Associates
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Associates

Other descriptions

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

4. Particulars on other related parties

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Name of other related parties	Relationship between other related parties and the Company
PELEG DESIGN Ltd	Others
Shanghai M&G Charity Foundation	Others
Shanghai KACO Industrial Co., Ltd.	Others
Guo Weilong	Others
Guo Shaomin	Others
Nanjing Zhaochen Stationery Sales Co., Ltd.	Others
Nanjing Chenri Stationery Sales Co., Ltd.	Others
Nanjing Youchen Stationery Sales Co., Ltd.	Others
Huaian Youpin Chenguang Trading Co., Ltd. (淮安优品晨光贸易有	Others

限公司)	
Nanjing Liuhe District Weifeng Qichen Cultural Products Co., Ltd.	Others
Nanjing Chenzhiheng Stationery Sales Co., Ltd. (南京晨之恒文化用品销售有限公司)	Others
Nanjing Chenzhiguang Stationery Sales Co., Ltd. (南京晨之光文化用品销售有限公司)	Others
Nanjing Chenzhipei Stationery Sales Co., Ltd. (南京晨之沅文化用品销售有限公司)	Others
RISING GOAL INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.	Others
Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited	Others

Other descriptions

No

5. Particulars on related-party transactions

(1). Related-party transactions for the purchase and sales of goods and the rendering and receipt of services

Table of information on the purchase of goods/the receipt of services

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Related party	Related-party transaction content	Amount accounted for in the current period	Approved transaction line (if applicable)	Over the transaction line or not (if applicable)	Amount accounted for in the previous period
PELEG DESIGN Ltd	Receipt of services	2,769,000.00			1,190,000.00
Shanghai KACO Industrial Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	1,047,086.13			7,214.00
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	174,147.01			430,357.09
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods				148.00
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Receipt of services				75,507.80
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)	Purchase of goods				64,672.57
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)	Receipt of services	57,825.74			1,633.66

Table of information on the sale of goods/the rendering of services

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Related party	Related-party transaction content	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong	Sale of goods	180,530,383.08	280,620,675.09
Sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin	Sale of goods	85,811,972.83	

PELEG DESIGN Ltd	Sale of goods	740,060.70	702,855.49
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Sale of goods	2,735,930.79	3,957,126.00
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Provision of labour service	1,522,745.49	1,038,633.42
Shanghai KACO Industrial Co., Ltd.	Provision of labour service		1,226.42
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)	Provision of labour service	33,822.92	1,226.42
Shanghai M&G Charity Foundation	Sale of goods		35,383.28
RISING GOAL INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.	Sale of goods	21,495,428.17	
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Sale of goods	41,330.97	48,542.48
Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited	Sale of goods	121,250.66	236,216.07

Particulars on related-party transactions for the purchase and sales of goods and the rendering and receipt of services

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Particulars on related-party entrusted management/contracting and entrusting management/outsourcing

Table of information on the Company's entrusted management/contracting:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Particulars on related-party entrusting/contracting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Table of information on the Company's entrusting management/outsourcing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Particulars on related-party management/outsourcing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on related-party leases

The Company as the lessor:

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of lessee	Type of leased assets	Rental income recognised in the current period	Rental income recognised in the previous period
Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	Self-owned office building	396,330.28	200,917.43

The Company as the lessee:
☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of lessor	Type of leased assets	Rental costs for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets with simplified treatment (if applicable)		Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (if applicable)		Rental payments		Interest expense on lease liabilities		Increase in right-of-use assets	
		Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Self-owned houses (including office buildings, workshops, parking spaces, warehouses, dormitory buildings, etc.)					4,852,000.00	4,852,000.00	79,337.90	319,493.40		8,850,788.03
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Self-owned office buildings and parking spaces	66,857.16	78,857.15			19,187,344.23	16,488,306.13	1,568,961.13	334,185.69	12,508,685.91	34,737,251.46
M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	Utilities					6,391,171.48	6,457,939.02				

Descriptions on related-party leases
☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on related-party guarantees

The Company as a guarantor

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The Company as a guaranteed party

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Descriptions on related-party guarantees

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(5). Related-party fund lending**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(6). Related-party asset transfer and debt restructuring**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(7). Compensation of key management personnel**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(8). Other related-party transactions**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**6. Receivables from and payables to related parties****(1). Receivables**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Items	Related party	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Carrying balance	Bad debt provisions	Carrying balance	Bad debt provisions
Accounts receivable	Shanghai M&G Charity Foundation	14,684.00	4,405.20	14,684.00	734.20
Accounts receivable	Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	312,428.41	15,621.42	344,295.74	13,653.49
Accounts receivable	Sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong	2,288,601.66	114,430.08	25,163.72	1,258.19
Accounts receivable	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Limited	21,862.07	109.31	72,688.21	363.44
Accounts receivable	Sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin	230,915.84	11,545.79		
Accounts receivable	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	19,935.00	99.68		
Accounts receivable	RISING GOAL INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.	17,357,788.43	867,889.42		
Accounts receivable	PELEG DESIGN Ltd	163,134.43	8,156.72		
Prepaid accounts	Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)			1,600.00	

Other receivables	Shanghai KACO Industrial Co., Ltd.			15.79	0.79
Other receivables	Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	6,054.68	302.73	3,543.33	177.17
Other receivables	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	13,714.29	685.71		

(2). Payables

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Items	Related party	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Accounts payable	Sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong	2,938.49	9,649.79
Accounts payable	Sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin	2,884.61	
Accounts payable	Shanghai KACO Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,045,140.04	836.90
Accounts payable	Shanghai Momobanzhang Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	156,447.87	
Other payables	Sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong	32,000.00	524,000.00
Other payables	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.		1,155,958.11
Other payables	Sales entities controlled by Guo Shaomin	632,000.00	
Contract liabilities	Sales entities controlled by Guo Weilong		3,936,727.68
Lease liabilities	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	15,451,571.65	26,349,112.06
Non-current liabilities due within one year	M&G Holdings (Group) Co., Ltd.	19,939,265.14	18,362,042.94

(3). Others

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

7. Related-party commitments

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

8. Others

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

XV. Share-based Payments**1. Various equity instruments**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Quantity unit: Share

Amount unit: Yuan

Currency: RMB

Tye of grant recipients	Granted in the current period		Vested in the current period		Unlocked in the current period		Expired in the current period	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount

Initial grant target of 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan:							2,504,600.00	59,359,020.00
Reserved grant target of 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan:							263,550.00	11,867,656.50
Equity incentive of subsidiaries		406,828,600.00						
Total		406,828,600.00					2,768,150.00	71,226,676.50

Outstanding stock options or other equity instruments at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Particulars on equity-settled share-based payment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Determination of the Fair Value of Equity Instruments at the Date of Grant	The Closing Price of the Shares on the Date of Grant
Important parameters of the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant	/
Determination basis for the number of vesting equity instruments	At each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company will make the best estimate based on the latest obtained follow-up information such as changes in the number of vesting employees, and revise the expected number of vesting equity instruments.
Reasons for the significant difference between the current estimate and the previous estimate	No
Cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in the capital reserve	118,392,651.26

Other descriptions

(1) In accordance with the *Proposal on the Company's 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan (Draft) and Its Summary*, the *Proposal on the Management Measures for the Implementation of the Company's 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan*, and the *Proposal on Requesting the General Meeting of Shareholders to Authorize the Board of Directors to Deal with Matters Related to Restricted Stock Incentives* considered and approved at the 2019 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 8 May 2020, the Company initially granted 7.4412 million restricted shares at a price of RMB23.70 per share. The performance targets for the third tranche of restricted shares to be released were not achieved, the remaining 2,504,600 restricted shares lapsed during the current year.

(2) Regarding the 2020 Restricted Share Incentive Plan, the reserved shares were approved on 29 April 2021, at the seventh meeting of the 5th session of Board of Directors and the sixth meeting of the 5th session of Supervisory Committee. A total of 705,500 restricted shares were granted at a price of RMB45.03 per share. The performance targets for the second tranche of restricted shares to be released were not achieved, the remaining 263,550 restricted shares lapsed during the current year.

3. Particulars on cash-settled share-based payment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Share-based payment expense in the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Tye of grant recipients	Equity-settled share-based	Cash-settled share-based
-------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------

	payment expenses	payment expenses
Employee	75,565,518.76	
Total	75,565,518.76	

Other descriptions

No

5. Particulars on modification and termination of share-based payment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XVI. Commitments and Contingencies

1. Important commitments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Important external commitments, nature, and amount existing on the balance sheet date

1. Particulars on mortgaged assets

(1) The subsidiary, Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Axus Stationery”), entered into the *Maximum Mortgage Contract* numbered ZD9874202200000005 with Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. Fengxian Sub-branch on 15 September 2022, under which it pledges its lands and plants under Property HFDQ Zi (2013) No. 015437, Property HFDQ Zi (2013) No. 013396 and Property HFDQ Zi (2015) No. 015718 at the maximum principal limit of RMB200 million and for the term of credit line from 15 September 2022 to 14 September 2025.

(2) As at 31 December 2024, Axus Stationery provided a pledge guarantee for the RMB140 million of bank acceptance bills issued by itself in Suqian Branch of Bank of Jiangsu with its other current assets-fixed-term deposits due within one year of RMB140 million.

(3) As at 31 December 2024, Axus Stationery provided a pledge guarantee for the RMB1 million of commercial acceptance bills issued by itself with its other current assets-fixed-term deposits due within one year of RMB1 million.

(4) The subsidiary Jiangsu Marco Pen Co., Ltd. (江苏马可笔业有限公司) entered into the *Maximum Mortgage Contract* numbered BD133202411010001201 with Jiangsu Siyang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on 30 October 2024, under which it pledges its lands and plants under Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0018047, Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0018032, Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0017990 and Su (2019) Siyang County Real Estate No. 0017993 at the maximum principal limit of RMB49,507,300 and for the term of credit line from 30 October 2024 to 17 October 2027.

2. Important commitments on the balance sheet date

Among them, the unconfirmed commitments related to related parties are detailed in Note XIV. “Related Parties and Related-Party Transactions”; those related to investments in joint ventures are detailed in Note X. “Equity in Other Entities”; and those related to lease are detailed in Note VII.(82) Lease.

2. Contingencies

(1). Important contingencies on the balance sheet date

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The contingent liabilities related to investments in joint ventures or associated enterprises are detailed in Note X. “Equity in Other Entities”.

(2). If the Company has no important contingent issues that need to be disclosed, it should also be explained:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XVII. Post-balance Sheet Date Events

1. Important non-adjustment matters

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Profit distribution

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
Profits or dividends proposed to be distributed		915,795,377.00
Profits or dividends reviewed and approved to be declared for distribution		

According to the *Profit Distribution Plan for 2024* reviewed and approved at the 10th meeting of the 6th session of Board of Directors held by the Company on 24 March 2025, the Company proposes to distribute cash dividend of RMB10.00 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares based on the Company's total share capital (exclusive of shares in the Company's special securities account for repurchased shares) registered as at the registration date for the implementation of dividend distribution. The remaining distributable profits in 2024 will be carried forward to the following year.

3. Sales return

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Particulars on other post-balance-sheet-date events

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XVIII. Other Important Issues

1. Correction of previous-period accounting errors

(1). Retrospective restatement method

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Future application method

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Significant debt restructuring

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Asset replacement

(1). Non-monetary asset exchange

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Other asset replacement

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Annuity plan

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Discontinued operations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Segment information**(1). Basis for determining reporting segments and accounting policies**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

According to the Company's internal organisational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, two reporting segments are identified, namely: direct office supplies business and core traditional business. The Company's reporting segments provide different products or services, or engages in operational activities in different regions. Since each segment requires different technical or marketing strategies, the management of the Company separately manages the operating activities of each reporting segment and regularly evaluates the operating results of these reporting segments to determine the allocation of resources to them and the evaluation of their performance.

The transfer price between segments is determined on the basis of the actual transaction price, and the expenses indirectly attributable to each segment are grouped according to the actual share of each segment. Allocation among segments is conducted accordingly. Assets are allocated according to the operation of the segment and the location of the asset. Segment liabilities include liabilities that can be attributed to the segment formed by the segment's operating activities. If the expenses associated with liabilities shared by multiple operating segments are allocated to these operating segments, the jointly assumed liabilities are also allocated to these operating segments.

(2). Financial information of reporting segments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Direct office supplies business	Traditional business	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Revenue from foreign transactions	13,818,993,155.66	10,409,255,542.99		24,228,248,698.65
Revenue from inter-segment transactions	12,442,524.42	203,385,690.31	215,828,214.73	
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures		-3,962,188.64		-3,962,188.64
Credit impairment losses	-21,968,652.94	-6,442,214.21		-28,410,867.15
Asset impairment losses	-209,041.73	-12,670,269.95		-12,879,311.68
Depreciation and amortisation charges	33,452,973.45	519,528,931.12		552,981,904.57
Total profits (total losses)	431,664,985.66	1,389,420,120.12	-172,880.75	1,821,257,986.53
Income tax expenses	109,881,929.49	256,597,905.76	-43,220.19	366,523,055.44
Net profits (net losses)	321,783,056.17	1,132,822,214.36	-129,660.56	1,454,734,931.09
Total assets	6,885,639,606.51	9,715,057,823.98	13,912,251.06	16,586,785,179.43
Total liabilities	4,531,840,765.94	2,630,230,020.40	10,978,467.71	7,151,092,318.63

(3). If the Company does not have a reporting segment, or if it cannot disclose the total assets and total liabilities of each reporting segment, the reason should be explained

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Other important transactions and matters that have an impact on investors' decisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XIX. Notes on the Main Items of the Parent Company's Financial Statements**1. Accounts receivable****(1). Disclosure by account age**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Account age	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Within one year		
Including: Sub-item within one year		
Within one year	220,362,762.45	223,470,487.70
Sub-total within one year	220,362,762.45	223,470,487.70
One to two years	925,241.61	
Two to three years		
Above three years		
Three to four years		
Four to five years		
Above five years		
Total	221,288,004.06	223,470,487.70

(2). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value	Carrying balance		Bad debt provisions		Carrying value
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)		Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Accruing percentage (%)	
Bad debt provisions accrued separately										
Including:										
Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination	221,288,004.06	100.00	4,316,243.19	1.95	216,971,760.87	223,470,487.70	100.00	4,725,084.16	2.11	218,745,403.54
Including:										
Account age analysis	81,698,655.78	36.92	4,316,243.19	5.28	77,382,412.59	94,501,683.09	42.29	4,725,084.16	5.00	89,776,598.93
Related parties in the scope of the consolidated financial statements	139,589,348.28	63.08			139,589,348.28	128,968,804.61	57.71			128,968,804.61
Total	221,288,004.06	/	4,316,243.19	/	216,971,760.87	223,470,487.70	/	4,725,084.16	/	218,745,403.54

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Combination item: Credit risk characteristic combination

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance		
	Accounts receivable	Bad debt provisions	Accruing percentage (%)
Account age analysis	81,698,655.78	4,316,243.19	5.28
Related parties in the scope of the consolidated financial statements	139,589,348.28		
Total	221,288,004.06	4,316,243.19	

Description on bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Change of the current period				Closing balance
		Accrued	Recovered or reversed	Resold or written-off	Other changes	
Account age analysis	4,725,084.16	-408,840.97				4,316,243.19
Total	4,725,084.16	-408,840.97				4,316,243.19

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

(4). Particulars on accounts receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Writing-off of significant accounts receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on writing-off of accounts receivable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on top five accounts receivable and contract assets in terms of the balance at the end of the period based on debtors

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Company name	Closing balance	Closing balance of contract assets	Closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
				Percentage (%) in the total balance at the end of the period of accounts receivable	Balance of bad debt provisions at the end of the period
First	40,638,555.02		40,638,555.02	18.36	
Second	37,790,661.51		37,790,661.51	17.08	
Third	29,710,550.85		29,710,550.85	13.43	1,485,527.54
Fourth	15,440,229.90		15,440,229.90	6.98	772,011.50
Fifth	11,467,410.56		11,467,410.56	5.18	
Total	135,047,407.84		135,047,407.84	61.03	2,257,539.04

Other descriptions

No

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Other receivables

Presented by item

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Item	Closing balance	Unit: Yuan	Currency: RMB
		Opening balance	
Interest receivable			
Dividend receivable			
Other receivables	1,089,091,354.20	921,226,487.12	
Total	1,089,091,354.20	921,226,487.12	

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Important overdue interest

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of interest receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on interest receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant interest receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes on write-off:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Dividend receivable**(1). Dividend receivable**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Important dividend receivable with the account age over one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Disclosure by accruing method for bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description on bad debt provisions accrued separately:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Bad debt provisions accrued according to the combination:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Bad debt provisions accrued according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of dividends receivable arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Significant bad debt provision amounts recovered or reversed in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

(6). Particulars on dividend receivable actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant dividend receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes on write-off:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other receivables**(1). Disclosure by account age**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Account age	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Within one year		
Including: Sub-item within one year		
Within one year	378,367,180.81	228,088,190.64
Sub-total within one year	378,367,180.81	228,088,190.64
One to two years	200,710,586.90	206,092,006.96
Two to three years	202,098,108.30	148,050,647.45
Above three years	309,119,611.93	340,627,308.31
Three to four years		
Four to five years		
Above five years		
Less: Bad debt provisions	-1,204,133.74	-1,631,666.24
Total	1,089,091,354.20	921,226,487.12

(2). Particulars on classification by amount nature

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Amount nature	Carrying balance at the end of the period	Carrying balance at the beginning of the period
Personal loans and petty cash	5,350,793.28	5,080,611.01
Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	1,071,865,083.18	898,888,847.17
Amount paid for materials	5,390,341.29	11,585,777.21
Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts - provisional input tax	3,514,957.39	3,011,351.30
Non-housing deposit and margin	261,200.00	181,200.00
Housing deposit and margin	3,231,994.00	3,744,079.00
Others	681,118.80	366,287.67
Total	1,090,295,487.94	922,858,153.36

(3). Particulars on accruing of bad debt provisions

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Bad debt provisions	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
	Expected credit losses in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (credit impairment occurred)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,631,666.24			1,631,666.24
Balance as of 1 January 2024 in the current period				
- Transferred into Phase 2				
- Transferred into Phase 3				
- Reversed into Phase 2				
- Reversed into Phase 1				
Accrued in the current period	-427,532.50			-427,532.50
Reserved in the current period				
Resold in the current period				
Written-off in the current period				
Other Changes				
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,204,133.74			1,204,133.74

Basis of classification of stages and percentage of provision for bad debts

No

Notes to the significant changes in the book balance of other receivables arising from changes in the provision for losses in the current period:

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Carrying balance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
	Expected credit losses in the next 12 months	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss for the entire duration (credit impairment occurred)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	922,858,153.36			922,858,153.36
Balance as of 1 January 2024 in the current period				
- Transferred into Phase 2				
- Transferred into Phase 3				
- Reversed into Phase 2				
- Reversed into Phase 1				
Increased in the Current Period	438,531,991.20			438,531,991.20
Derecognition of the current period	271,094,656.62			271,094,656.62
Other Changes				
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,090,295,487.94			1,090,295,487.94

Amount of bad debt provisions accrued for the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Particulars on bad debt provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Category	Opening balance	Change of the current period				Closing balance
		Accrued	Recovered or reversed	Resold or written-off	Other changes	
Account age analysis	1,444,462.29	-401,928.25				1,042,534.04
Deposit for housing lease	187,203.95	-25,604.25				161,599.70
Total	1,631,666.24	-427,532.50				1,204,133.74

Significant bad debt provision amounts reversed or recovered in the current period:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

No

(5). Particulars on other receivables actually written-off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Including: Write-off of significant other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Notes to the write-off of other receivables:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Particulars on top 5 other receivables in terms of the balance at the end of the period based on debtors√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Company name	Closing balance	Percentage (%) in the total balance at the end of the period of other receivables	Account nature	Account age	Bad debt provisions closing balance
First	345,699,548.02	31.71	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	Within one year: RMB98,004,200 Above one year: RMB247,695,300	
Second	335,201,202.85	30.74	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	Within one year: RMB76,633,000 Above one year: RMB258,568,200	
Third	140,000,000.00	12.84	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	Within one year: RMB140 million	
Fourth	80,000,000.00	7.34	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	Within one year: RMB2,697,400 Above one year: RMB77,302,600	
Fifth	49,000,000.00	4.49	Consolidated balance of related-parties current accounts	Within one year: RMB19,977,300 Above one year: RMB29,022,700	
Total	949,900,750.87	87.12	/	/	

(7). Other receivables reported due to centralised management of funds☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**3. Long-term equity investments**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Carrying balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value	Carrying balance	Impairment provisions	Carrying value
Investment to subsidiaries	1,644,957,222.61		1,644,957,222.61	1,609,957,222.61		1,609,957,222.61
Investments to associates and joint ventures	33,578,115.08		33,578,115.08	33,853,293.45		33,853,293.45
Total	1,678,535,337.69		1,678,535,337.69	1,643,810,516.06		1,643,810,516.06

(1). Investment to subsidiaries√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Invested company	Opening balance (carrying value)	Opening balance of impairment provisions	Change of the current period				Closing balance (carrying value)	Closing balance of impairment provisions
			Additional investment	Withdrawn investment	Accruing of impairment provisions	Others		
Shanghai M&G Colipu Office Supplies Co., Ltd.(上海晨光科力普办公用品有限公司)	505,324,042.52						505,324,042.52	
Shanghai M&G Zhenmei Stationery Co., Ltd.(上海晨光珍美文具有限公司)	13,288,599.09						13,288,599.09	
Shanghai M&G Stationery & Gift Co., Ltd. (上海晨光文具礼品有限公司)	199,419,400.00						199,419,400.00	
M&G Life Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.(晨光生活馆企业管理有限公司)	240,000,000.00						240,000,000.00	
Shanghai M&G Jiamei Stationery Co., Ltd.(上海晨光佳美文具有限公司)	30,000,000.00						30,000,000.00	
Shanghai M&G Information Technology Co., Ltd.(上海晨光信息科技有限公司)	27,500,000.00						27,500,000.00	
Shenzhen Erya Creative and Cultural Development Co., Ltd.(深圳尔雅文化创意发展有限公司)	6,339,300.00						6,339,300.00	
Shanghai M&G Office	50,000,000.00						50,000,000.00	

Stationery Co., Ltd.(上海晨光办公用品有限公司)								
Axus Stationery (Shanghai) Company Ltd.	177,038,110.00						177,038,110.00	
Shanghai Qizhihaowan Culture and Creativity Co., Ltd.(上海奇只好玩文化创意有限公司)	28,500,000.00						28,500,000.00	
Shanghai Chenxun Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.(上海晨讯企业管理有限公司)	220,000,000.00		15,000,000.00				235,000,000.00	
Guangdong South China Stationery Co., Ltd. (广东华南文教用品有限公司)	40,000,000.00						40,000,000.00	
Hubei Chaoxin Real Estate Co., Ltd.(湖北潮信置业有限公司)	72,547,771.00						72,547,771.00	
Shanghai M&G Online Selection Stationery Co., Ltd.(上海晨光在线甄选文具有限公司)			20,000,000.00				20,000,000.00	
Total	1,609,957,222.61		35,000,000.00				1,644,957,222.61	

(2). Investments to associates and joint ventures

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investment unit	At the beginning of the period balance	Change of the current period								Closing balance	Balance of impairment provisions at the end of the period
		Addition al investment	Withdra wn investment	Investmen t gains and losses recognise d under the equity method	Adjustment to other comprehensi ve income	Other equity change s	Declarati on on distributio n of cash dividends or profits	Accruing of impairme nt provision s	Other s		
I. Joint venture											
Subtotal											
II. Associate											

Ningbo Zhongchen Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	30,704,751.68			-286,711.72	308,191.25					30,726,231.21	
Shanghai Pen-making Technology Services Co., Ltd. (上海制笔技术服务有限公司)	3,148,541.77			-296,657.90						2,851,883.87	
Subtotal	33,853,293.45			-583,369.62	308,191.25					33,578,115.08	
Total	33,853,293.45			-583,369.62	308,191.25					33,578,115.08	

(3). Impairment test of long-term equity investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

No

4. Revenue and operating costs

(1). Particulars on revenue and operating costs

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period		Amount accounted for in the previous period	
	Revenue	Costs	Revenue	Costs
Main operations	4,170,394,130.88	2,298,583,148.56	3,991,833,680.10	2,154,460,755.11
Other operations	209,003,299.92	162,051,201.63	180,937,801.58	156,286,667.19
Total	4,379,397,430.80	2,460,634,350.19	4,172,771,481.68	2,310,747,422.30

(2). Information on the breakdown of revenue and operating costs

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Classification of contracts	Total	
	Revenue	Operating costs
Types of goods		
1. Sales of goods	4,170,394,130.88	2,298,583,148.56
2. Supply chain service	175,787,829.25	159,195,329.13
3. Others	13,075,681.30	93,189.24
Classification by operation territory		
1. China	3,910,498,181.83	2,174,515,044.76
2. Other countries	448,759,459.60	283,356,622.17
Classification by the time of goods transfer		
1. Recognised at a specific point in time	4,359,257,641.43	2,457,871,666.93
2. Recognised within a specific time period		
Total	4,359,257,641.43	2,457,871,666.93

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Description on performance obligations**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Description on allocation to remaining performance obligations**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(5). Significant contract changes or significant transaction price adjustments**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions:

Details on revenue:

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount in the current period	Amount in the last period
Description on revenue from customer contracts	4,359,257,641.43	4,153,656,860.49
Rental income	20,139,789.37	19,114,621.19
Total	4,379,397,430.80	4,172,771,481.68

5. Investment income☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount accounted for in the current period	Amount accounted for in the previous period
Long-term equity investment income calculated by cost method	285,833,333.33	
Long-term equity investment income accounted for under the equity method	-583,369.62	-1,275,439.03
Investment income from disposal of long-term equity investment		
Investment income from held-for-trading financial assets during the holding period		
Dividend income from other equity instrument investments during the holding period		
Interest income from debt investment during the holding period		
Interest income from other debt investments during the holding period		
Investment income from disposal of held-for-trading financial assets	2,592,421.97	5,667,374.58
Investment income from disposal of other equity instrument investments		
Investment income from disposal of debt investment		
Investment income from disposal of other debt investments		
Gains from debt restructuring		
Total	287,842,385.68	4,391,935.55

Other descriptions:

No

6. Others☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**XX. Supplementary Information****1. Table on details of non-recurring gains and losses of the current period**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Item	Amount	Description
Gains or losses on disposal of non-current assets (inclusive of impairment allowance write-offs)	-10,284.89	
Government subsidies included in profits and losses for the current period, excluding those that are closely related to the Company's normal business operations and given in accordance with defined criteria and in compliance with government policies, and have a continuing impact on the Company's profits or losses	156,328,395.64	
Gains or losses on fair-value changes in financial assets and liabilities held by a non-financial enterprise, as well as on disposal of financial assets and liabilities (exclusive of the effective portion of hedges that is related to the Company's normal business operations)	57,959,220.58	
Reversal of provision for impairment of receivables which are individually tested for impairment.	1,638,145.92	
Other net non-operating income and expenses, other than the above items	12,141,547.09	
Minus: Effect of income tax	46,319,092.93	
Effect of minority equity (after tax)	19,829,644.78	
Total	161,908,286.63	

Items unlisted in the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 1: Non-Recurring Profits and Losses* are identified as non-recurring profit and loss items and the items are of a significant amount, and non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 1: Non-Recurring Profits and Losses* are defined as recurring profits and losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other descriptions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Return on net assets and earnings per share

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Profits during the Reporting Period	Weighted average ROE (%)	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	16.64	1.5162	1.5162
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	14.71	1.3404	1.3404

3. Difference in the Accounting Information under the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise ("PRC GAAP") and Overseas Accounting Standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Others

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Chairman: Chen Huwen

Date of report and submission approved by the Board of Directors: 24 March 2025

Revision information

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable