

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Financial Year 2022 Auditor's Report

TianPingShen[2023]No. 0700

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Financial Year 2022 Auditor's Report

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浙江天平会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）

ZHEJIANG TIANPING CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS LLP

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Auditor's Report

TianPingShen[2023]No. 0700

To the Shareholders of Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated and the Company's balance sheets as at December 31, 2022, the consolidated and the Company's income statements, the consolidated and the Company's cash flow statements, and the consolidated and the Company's statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and present fairly, in all material aspects, the consolidated and the company's financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the consolidated and the company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

2. Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics for Chinese Certified Public Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that is necessary to enable the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

浙江天平会计
报告附



In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

4. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objects are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered to be 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.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit performed in accordance with CSAs. We also:

(1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidences that are 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) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

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

(4) Conclude 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 Company's ability 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 related disclosures in the financial statements. If such disclosures are inadequate, we will 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 the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 our audit.


Zhejiang Tianping Certified
Public Accountants
(Special General Partnership)

Zhejiang China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:
Hong Jun



Chinese Certified Public Accountant:
Xian Tianxing



Date of Report: April 27, 2023

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Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current assets:			
Long-term receivables	VI.11	2,436,617,247.51	3,608,909,107.03
Investment in joint ventures & associates	VI.12	34,357,466,046.58	22,547,998,037.61
Other equity investment	VI.13	23,894,441,270.31	26,641,399,529.39
Other non-current financial assets	VI.14	3,589,077,993.61	2,143,746,655.89
Investment properties	VI.15	703,384,127.75	732,668.35
Property, plant and equipment	VI.16	104,673,373,593.37	109,555,002,252.68
Construction in progress	VI.17	13,927,160,374.41	10,766,678,209.04
Right-of-use assets	VI.18	6,460,821,569.23	6,038,152,632.05
Intangible assets	VI.19	55,618,240,321.66	58,777,186,412.83
Development expenditure	VI.20	37,632,590,806.67	30,687,233,995.51
Goodwill	VI.21	578,118,979.00	978,596,788.04
Long-term deferred expenses	VI.22	1,149,162,162.83	167,468,607.21
Deferred tax assets	VI.23	14,882,402,207.71	10,889,374,955.49
Other non-current assets	VI.24	5,268,264,733.79	2,962,382,315.47
Total non-current assets		305,171,121,434.43	285,764,862,166.59
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances	VI.1	107,273,157,175.70	110,187,048,265.95
Financial assets held for trading	VI.2	1,744,550,443.00	1,887,225,357.00
Derivative financial assets	VI.3	1,182,296,148.00	615,359,133.26
Notes receivable	VI.4	1,001,569,341.92	790,144,401.13
Accounts receivable	VI.5	27,685,919,455.36	23,706,024,489.17
Accounts receivable financing	VI.6	20,146,001,251.97	25,118,510,484.07
Prepayments	VI.7	1,711,441,830.13	3,506,032,018.85
Other receivables	VI.8	20,923,281,460.33	12,157,883,191.00
thereof interest receivable			
thereof dividends receivable			
Inventories	VI.9	62,568,393,539.59	44,815,699,819.88
Non-current assets due within one year		128,824,703.14	
Other current assets	VI.10	11,140,531,361.02	10,392,777,934.01
Total current assets		255,505,966,710.16	233,176,705,094.32
Total assets		560,677,088,144.59	518,941,567,260.91

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings	VI.35	48,017,813,293.82	31,440,398,822.05
Bonds payable	VI.36	33,327,435,823.79	32,915,365,429.53
thereof preference shares			
thereof perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities	VI.37	5,076,690,469.40	4,974,542,679.70
Long-term payables	VI.38	3,590,096,872.03	5,090,311,577.55
Long-term employee benefits payable	VI.39	4,658,391,088.07	8,396,987,827.00
Provisions	VI.40	6,329,468,410.04	6,657,366,512.75
Deferred income	VI.41	9,241,751,546.75	13,725,474,383.61
Deferred tax liabilities	VI.23	4,099,077,540.50	1,905,385,592.80
Other non-current liabilities	VI.42	13,145,541,446.81	8,376,628,686.39
Total non-current liabilities		127,486,266,491.21	113,482,461,511.38
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	VI.25	32,311,655,269.19	28,328,330,790.71
Derivative financial liabilities	VI.26	2,188,819,045.77	1,620,410,656.00
Notes payable	VI.27	21,980,613,469.91	19,295,664,189.23
Accounts payable	VI.28	99,503,353,243.85	81,562,421,934.43
Advances from customers		280,247,178.52	55,961,729.50
Contract liabilities	VI.29	22,782,359,062.75	23,854,253,511.89
Employee benefits payable	VI.30	8,759,088,890.66	9,143,735,517.50
Taxes payable	VI.31	7,747,783,005.24	8,890,862,135.53
Other payables	VI.32	14,210,171,571.02	11,729,726,964.60
thereof interest payable			
thereof dividends payable		2,070,833.32	38,470,833.33
Non-current liabilities due within one year	VI.33	21,548,942,646.12	30,884,027,137.47
Other current liabilities	VI.34	21,727,527,074.25	17,918,271,837.81
Total current liabilities		253,040,560,457.28	233,283,666,404.67
Total liabilities		380,526,826,948.49	346,766,127,916.05
Equity:			
Share capital	VI.43	1,030,000,000.00	1,030,000,000.00
Other equity instruments	VI.44	1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
thereof preference shares			
thereof perpetual bonds		1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve	VI.45	21,988,460,341.36	24,428,736,499.63
Less: treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income	VI.46	-9,859,473,662.61	-5,957,877,375.53
Special reserve	VI.47		3,255.52
Surplus reserve			
Undistributed profits	VI.48	75,063,843,434.32	70,794,699,198.63
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		89,722,830,113.07	93,295,561,578.25
Non-controlling interest		90,427,431,083.03	78,879,877,766.61
Total equity		180,150,261,196.10	172,175,439,344.86
Total equity and liabilities		560,677,088,144.59	518,941,567,260.91

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Balance Sheet of the Company

As at December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current assets:			
Investment in joint ventures & associates	XIII.2	28,319,574,180.61	33,713,993,084.63
Other equity investment			
Other non-current financial assets		294,963,067.70	294,963,067.70
Property, plant and equipment		244,402,573.06	228,369,258.06
Construction in progress		93,396.23	1,699,115.04
Right-of-use assets		14,934,934.19	47,830,869.83
Intangible assets		106,287,663.16	87,459,325.14
Development expenditure		72,218,659.25	74,868,047.66
Long-term deferred expenses		7,401,992.62	8,745,786.43
Deferred tax assets		910,765,895.10	1,044,900,762.54
Total non-current assets		29,970,642,361.92	35,502,829,317.03
Current assets:			
Cash and bank balances		3,246,139,907.21	4,985,048,816.21
Notes receivable			
Prepayments		47,960,500.00	50,814,700.00
Other receivables	XIII.1	25,890,787,430.15	10,856,754,721.08
thereof interest receivable			
thereof dividend receivable			
Other current assets		77,736.30	
Total current assets		29,184,965,573.66	15,892,618,237.29
Total assets		59,155,607,935.58	51,395,447,554.32

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Balance Sheet of the Company (Continued)

As at December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings		12,460,580,225.02	4,100,214,515.08
Bonds payable		9,715,401,145.79	10,229,442,952.62
thereof preference shares			
thereof perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities			25,401,722.14
Long-term payables			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		22,175,981,370.81	14,355,059,189.84
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings		8,304,787,611.03	8,823,684,148.79
Notes payable		2,515,280,859.47	507,776,007.59
Employee benefits payable		286,343,612.21	283,648,894.90
Taxes payable		14,682,659.99	23,408,966.65
Other payables		6,508,613,509.65	6,921,305,074.25
thereof interest payable			
thereof dividends payable		2,070,833.32	38,470,833.33
Non-current liabilities due within one year		6,996,530,037.25	9,309,307,979.98
Other current liabilities		3,524,675,510.07	
Other current liabilities		28,150,913,799.67	25,869,131,072.16
Total liabilities		50,326,895,170.48	40,224,190,262.00
Equity			
Share capital		1,030,000,000.00	1,030,000,000.00
Other equity instruments		1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
thereof preference shares			
thereof Perpetual bonds		1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
Capital reserve		204,095,707.84	135,280,665.97
Less: treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income		-19,726,616.45	
Undistributed profits		6,114,343,673.71	7,005,976,626.35
Total equity		8,828,712,765.10	11,171,257,292.32
Total equity and liabilities		59,155,607,935.58	51,395,447,554.32

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	2022	2021
I. Revenue	VI.49	406,268,707,637.82	360,423,626,468.70
Less: Cost of sales	VI.49	328,380,615,107.03	282,374,270,685.40
Taxes and surcharges		8,305,226,581.22	7,824,234,408.74
Selling expenses		24,061,835,166.85	22,218,123,838.30
General and administrative expenses		14,428,658,158.67	12,114,674,750.95
Research and development expenses		18,998,361,730.79	18,851,011,789.58
Financial expenses	VI.50	1,970,541,257.77	2,412,472,950.47
thereof interest expenses		4,144,876,131.49	4,645,550,000.48
thereof interest income		2,550,758,654.00	2,067,957,017.99
Add: Other income	VI.51	1,036,468,220.74	2,509,989,076.12
Investment income ("-" for losses)	VI.52	7,816,019,139.36	1,853,159,708.60
thereof investment income from joint ventures and associates		471,966,875.23	-1,633,831,225.43
Net exposure to hedging income ("-" for losses)	VI.53	-2,921,384,966.00	-1,694,858,672.00
Gains from changes in fair value ("-" for losses)	VI.54	-4,371,945,133.93	-734,784,844.47
Expected credit losses ("-" for losses)	VI.55	-418,920,033.91	-504,940,454.80
Asset impairment losses ("-" for losses)	VI.56	-1,264,800,555.48	-889,129,824.89
Gains from disposal of assets ("-" for losses)	VI.57	-425,445,821.02	-745,881,438.15
II. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		9,573,460,485.25	14,422,391,595.67
Add: non-operating income	VI.58	2,047,302,900.32	190,620,995.75
Less: non-operating expenses	VI.59	512,741,785.78	237,169,766.57
III. Profit before tax ("-" for losses)		11,108,021,599.79	14,375,842,824.85
Less: income tax expenses	VI.60	1,873,486,459.98	2,980,760,926.03
IV. Net profit ("-" for losses)		9,234,535,139.81	11,395,081,898.82
1. Classification by operation continuity		9,234,535,139.81	11,395,081,898.82
(1) Net profit from continued operation		9,234,535,139.81	11,395,081,898.82
(2) Net profit from discontinued operation			
2. Classification by ownership		9,234,535,139.81	11,395,081,898.82
(1) Net profit attributable to owners of the Company		6,356,487,023.33	9,387,678,134.95
(2) Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests		2,878,048,116.48	2,007,403,763.87
V. Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-3,694,292,312.16	-5,978,096,261.64
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Company, net of tax		-3,901,596,287.08	-5,562,032,387.21
1. Other comprehensive income which will not be re-classified to profit or loss		-687,064,296.73	3,631,045,448.65
(1) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		-30,355,315.96	
(2) Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments		-2,558,040,417.77	1,870,883,758.24
(3) Changes due to re-measurement of defined benefit plans		1,901,331,437.00	1,760,161,690.41
2. Other comprehensive income that will be re-classified to profit or loss		-3,214,531,990.35	-9,193,077,835.86
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss under equity method		-79,427,765.28	1,520,630.26
(2) Changes in cash flow hedge recognized in other comprehensive income		598,378,957.00	-1,472,525,137.00
(3) Exchange differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currency		-3,770,532,999.96	-7,693,331,028.72
(4) Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		37,049,817.89	-28,742,300.40
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax		207,303,974.92	-416,063,874.43
VI. Total comprehensive income		5,540,242,827.65	5,416,985,637.18
1.Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		2,454,890,736.25	3,825,645,747.74
2.Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		3,085,352,091.40	1,591,339,889.44
VII. Earnings per share:			
1. Basic earnings per share			
2. Diluted earnings per share			

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Income Statement of the Company

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	2022	2021
I. Revenue	XIII.3	811,327,243.65	919,616,915.48
Less: Cost of sales	XIII.3	464,619,140.75	640,501,472.64
Taxes and surcharges		17,965,813.46	4,146,845.78
General and administrative expenses		715,344,852.26	582,764,096.55
Financial expenses		714,061,671.73	1,134,582,526.28
thereof interest expenses		805,320,223.69	1,152,900,677.92
thereof interest income		110,803,714.30	56,196,881.23
Add: Other income		24,661,718.49	36,067,952.77
Investment income ("-" for losses)	XIII.4	2,920,184,845.36	6,954,527,232.13
thereof investment income from joint ventures and associates		-32,743,723.73	-361,984,493.15
Asset impairment losses ("-" for losses)			-5,000,000.00
Gains from disposal of assets ("-" for losses)		25,416,699.32	10,362,926.54
II. Operating profit ("-" for losses)		1,869,599,028.62	5,553,580,085.67
Add: non-operating income		2,142,426.96	2,762,894.26
Less: non-operating expenses		56,412,128.61	800,000.00
III. Profit before tax ("-" for losses)		1,815,329,326.97	5,555,542,979.93
Less: income tax expenses		134,887,269.14	-350,200,070.84
IV. Net profit ("-" for losses)		1,680,442,057.83	5,905,743,050.77
1. Net profit from continued operation		1,680,442,057.83	5,905,743,050.77
2. Net profit from discontinued operation			
V. Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-19,726,616.45	
1. Other comprehensive income which will not be re-classified to profit or loss		-17,055,746.37	
(1) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		-17,055,746.37	
2. Other comprehensive income that will be re-classified to profit or loss		-2,670,870.08	
(1) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss under equity method		-2,670,870.08	
VI. Total comprehensive income		1,660,715,441.38	5,905,743,050.77

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	Notes	2022	20201
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services		316,510,908,377.18	318,027,631,687.36
Refund of tax and levies		11,227,056,507.45	3,100,640,520.75
Cash receipts from other operating activities		12,478,842,907.74	19,719,404,493.14
Total cash inflows from operating activities		340,216,807,792.37	340,847,676,701.25
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received		200,864,502,823.87	211,503,969,299.68
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		39,365,332,761.23	37,313,175,226.43
Payments of taxes		37,870,230,103.43	23,666,741,886.81
Cash payments for other operating activities		29,371,519,550.83	24,522,595,008.55
Total cash outflows from operating activities		307,471,585,239.36	297,006,481,421.47
Net cash flows from operating activities	VI.62	32,745,222,553.01	43,841,195,279.78
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		702,817,600.16	3,331,969,515.20
Cash receipts from investment income		2,610,986,457.36	4,213,802,897.22
Cash receipts from disposal of tangible assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		106,887,081.02	760,695,426.72
Cash receipts from disposals of subsidiaries and other business entities		349,657,710.00	73,973,894.13
Total cash inflows from investing activities		3,770,348,848.54	8,380,441,733.27
Cash payments for acquisition of tangible assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets		34,695,893,499.36	32,967,788,807.36
Cash payment for acquiring investments		12,612,213,770.04	8,890,682,129.83
Cash payments for other investment activities		5,995,186,612.96	1,989,054,463.43
Total cash outflows from investing activities		53,303,293,882.36	43,847,525,400.62
Net cash flows from investing activities		-49,532,945,033.82	-35,467,083,667.35
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash receipts from capital contribution		9,605,706,000.00	20,112,388,281.45
Cash receipts from borrowings		87,352,608,168.61	50,633,032,401.18
Cash receipts from other financing activities		483,793,916.20	1,555,544,749.84
Total cash inflows from financing activities		97,442,108,084.81	72,300,965,432.47
Debt repayment		70,588,459,375.11	61,513,780,854.83
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profit and interest expenses		7,613,684,853.34	6,178,215,567.99
Cash payment for other financing activities		4,178,558,284.22	7,176,037,166.48
Total cash outflows from financing activities		82,380,702,512.67	74,868,033,589.30
Net cash flows from financing activities		15,061,405,572.14	-2,567,068,156.83
IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-1,250,074,385.14	-3,906,162,963.58
V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-2,976,391,293.81	1,900,880,492.02
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		104,477,958,575.47	102,577,078,083.45
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		101,501,567,281.66	104,477,958,575.47

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Cash Flow Statement of the Company

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co.,Ltd.

Unit RMB

Item	2022	2021
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from sale of goods and rendering of services	73,896,042.28	57,137,071.22
Refund of tax and levies		1,185,906.20
Cash receipts from other operating activities	58,053,116,132.91	79,715,940,475.27
Total cash inflows from operating activities	58,127,012,175.19	79,774,263,452.69
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees	602,706,340.00	473,401,317.50
Payments of taxes	43,154,146.65	18,903,648.10
Cash payments for other operating activities	68,879,018,444.71	83,024,715,261.85
Total cash outflows from operating activities	69,524,878,931.36	83,517,020,227.45
Net cash flows from operating activities	-11,397,866,756.17	-3,742,756,774.76
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments	917,912,300.00	4,483,480,522.36
Cash receipts from investment income	1,603,283,804.77	7,276,288,701.40
Cash receipts from disposal of tangible assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	22,534,512.97	4,688,043.68
Cash receipts from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units	6,856,356,000.00	
Total cash inflows from investing activities	9,400,086,617.74	11,764,457,267.44
Cash payments for acquisition of tangible assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets	148,630,022.58	71,430,414.99
Cash payment for acquiring investments	2,053,113,810.00	4,797,848,841.00
Total cash outflows from investing activities	2,201,743,832.58	4,869,279,255.99
Net cash flows from investing activities	7,198,342,785.16	6,895,178,011.45
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from capital contribution		100,000,000.00
Cash receipts from borrowings	34,071,972,500.00	18,442,000,000.00
Cash receipts from other financing activities	2,000,000,000.00	
Total cash inflows from financing activities	36,071,972,500.00	18,542,000,000.00
Debt repayment	28,093,795,727.12	15,951,684,616.00
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profit and interest expenses	3,559,263,770.47	1,239,227,196.35
Cash payment for other financing activities	949,239,487.65	2,082,724,000.00
Total cash outflows from financing activities	32,602,298,985.24	19,273,635,812.35
Net cash flows from financing activities	3,469,673,514.76	-731,635,812.35
IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	54,430.08	-31,981.32
V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-729,796,026.17	2,420,753,443.02
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,975,685,392.29	554,931,949.27
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	2,245,889,366.12	2,975,685,392.29

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Item	Current period											Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits			
		Preferred shares	Perpetual bonds	Others									
I. At 31st December 2021	1,030,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		23,993,864,619.49		-5,957,877,375.53	3,255.52		71,394,327,886.76	78,976,566,663.62	172,436,885,049.86	
Add: Changes in accounting policy													
Correction of prior error													
Business combination involving entities under common control					434,871,880.14					-338,670,150.00	-33,494,850.00	-372,165,000.00	
Others										-260,958,538.13	-63,194,047.01	110,719,295.00	
II. Opening balance of the year	1,030,000,000.00	-	3,000,000,000.00	-	24,428,736,499.63	-	-5,957,877,375.53	3,255.52	-	70,794,699,198.63	78,879,877,766.61	172,175,439,344.86	
III. Movement ("-" for decrease)			-1,500,000,000.00		-2,440,276,158.27		-3,901,596,287.08	-3,255.52		4,269,144,235.69	11,547,553,316.42	7,974,882,851.24	
(1) Total comprehensive income							-3,901,596,287.08			6,356,487,023.33	3,085,352,091.40	5,540,242,827.65	
(2) Capital contributions and reduction			-1,500,000,000.00		-2,440,276,158.27					15,432,040.00	9,967,235,392.42	6,042,391,274.15	
1. Capital contribution											1,347,303,633.17	1,347,303,633.17	
2. Capital invested by other equity instrument holders			-1,500,000,000.00								8,000,000,000.00	6,500,000,000.00	
3. Share-based payment recognized in owners' equity					710,283,092.60						1,298,686,932.51	2,008,970,025.11	
4. Others					-3,150,559,250.87					15,432,040.00	-678,755,173.26	-3,813,882,384.13	
(3) Profit distribution										-2,102,185,416.64	-1,505,034,167.40	-3,607,219,584.04	
1. Transfer to surplus reserve													
2. Distributions to shareholders										-2,102,185,416.64	-1,505,034,167.40	-3,607,219,584.04	
3. Others													
(4) Transfer within owners' equity													
1. Transfer of capital reserve to share capital													
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to share capital													
3. Surplus reserve making up of losses													
4. Transfers of retained earnings due to changes in defined benefit plans													
5. Other comprehensive income transfer to retained earnings													
6. Others													
(5) Special reserve								-3,255.52				-3,255.52	
1. Transfer to special reserve in the year													
2. Amount utilized in the year													
3. Reduction of consolidation scope								-3,255.52				-3,255.52	
(6) Others										-589,411.00		-589,411.00	
IV. At 31st December 2022	1,030,000,000.00		1,500,000,000.00		21,988,460,341.36		-9,859,473,662.61			75,063,843,434.32	90,427,431,083.03	180,150,261,196.10	

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Greedy Holding Group Co.,Ltd.														Unit: RMB
Item	Previous period													
	Attributable to shareholders of the Company													
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Non-controlling interests	Total equity		
Preferred shares		Perpetual bonds	Others											
I. At 31st December 2020	930,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		20,405,448,798.59	-395,844,988.32				63,243,730,606.35	65,120,464,618.87	152,303,799,035.49		
Add: Changes in accounting policy										-138,318,962.14	-5,736,867.03	-144,055,829.17		
Correction of prior error										-338,670,150.00	-33,494,850.00	-372,165,000.00		
Business combination involving entities under common control					3,239,989,080.14					-1,130,924,869.74	-99,381,774.03	2,009,682,436.37		
Others														
II. Opening balance of the year	930,000,000.00	-	3,000,000,000.00	-	23,645,437,878.73	-395,844,988.32	-	-		61,635,816,624.47	64,981,851,127.81	153,797,260,642.69		
III. Movement ("-" for decrease)	100,000,000.00				783,298,620.90	-5,562,032,387.21		3,255.52		9,158,882,574.16	13,898,026,638.80	18,378,178,702.17		
(1) Total comprehensive income						-5,562,032,387.21				9,387,678,134.95	1,591,339,889.44	5,416,985,637.18		
(2) Capital contributions and reduction	100,000,000.00				783,298,620.90						13,539,771,136.62	14,423,069,757.52		
1. Capital contribution	100,000,000.00										13,408,574,651.34	13,508,574,651.34		
2. Capital invested by other equity instrument holders														
3. Share-based payment recognized in owners' equity					591,864,962.60						985,600,289.64	1,577,465,252.24		
4. Others					191,433,658.30						-854,403,804.36	-662,970,146.06		
(3) Profit distribution										-228,795,560.79	-1,233,084,387.26	-1,461,879,948.05		
1. Transfer to surplus reserve														
2. Distributions to shareholders										-193,795,560.79	-1,233,084,387.26	-1,426,879,948.05		
3. Others										-35,000,000.00		-35,000,000.00		
(4) Transfer within owners' equity														
1. Transfer of capital reserve to share capital														
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to share capital														
3. Surplus reserve making up of losses														
4. Transfers of retained earnings due to changes in defined benefit plans														
5. Other comprehensive income transfer to retained earnings														
6. Others														
(5) Special reserve								3,255.52				3,255.52		
1. Transfer to special reserve in the year								9,494,018.71			24,392,718.39	33,886,737.10		
2. Amount utilized in the year								9,490,763.19			24,392,718.39	33,883,481.58		
(6) Others														
IV. At 31st December 2021	1,030,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		24,428,736,499.63	-5,957,877,375.53		3,255.52		70,794,699,198.63	78,879,877,766.61	172,175,439,344.86		

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.

Unit: RMB

Current period											
Item	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total equity
		Preferred shares	Perpetual bonds	Others							
I. At 31st December 2021	1,030,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		135,280,665.97					7,005,976,626.35	11,171,257,292.32
Add: Changes in accounting policy											
Correction of prior error											
Others											
II. Opening balance of the year	1,030,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		135,280,665.97					7,005,976,626.35	11,171,257,292.32
III. Movement ("-" for decrease)			-1,500,000,000.00		68,815,041.87	-19,726,616.45				-891,632,952.64	-2,342,544,527.27
(1) Total comprehensive income						-19,726,616.45				1,680,442,057.83	1,660,715,441.38
(2) Capital contributions and reduction			-1,500,000,000.00		68,815,041.87					-469,889,593.83	-1,901,074,551.96
1. Capital contribution											
2. Capital invested by other equity instrument holders			-1,500,000,000.00								-1,500,000,000.00
3. Share-based payment recognized in owners' equity											
4. Others					68,815,041.87					-469,889,593.83	-401,074,551.96
(3) Profit distribution										-2,102,185,416.64	-2,102,185,416.64
1. Transfer to surplus reserve											
2. Distributions to shareholders										-2,102,185,416.64	-2,102,185,416.64
3. Others											
(4) Transfer within owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to share capital											
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to share capital											
3. Surplus reserve making up of losses											
4. Transfers of retained earnings due to changes in defined benefit plans											
5. Other comprehensive income transfer to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(5) Special reserve											
1. Transfer to special reserve in the year											
2. Amount utilized in the year											
(6) Others											
IV. At 31st December 2022	1,030,000,000.00		1,500,000,000.00		204,095,707.84	-19,726,616.45				6,114,343,673.71	8,828,712,765.10

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.											Unit: RMB
Item	Previous period										
	Share capital	Other equity instruments			Capital reserve	Less: treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total equity
		Preferred shares	Perpetual bonds	Others							
I. At 31st December 2020	930,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		588,784,449.10					1,246,219,758.91	5,765,004,208.01
Add: Changes in accounting policy											
Correction of prior error											
Others											
II. Opening balance of the year	930,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		588,784,449.10					1,246,219,758.91	5,765,004,208.01
III. Movement ("-" for decrease)	100,000,000.00				-453,503,783.13					5,759,756,867.44	5,406,253,084.31
(1) Total comprehensive income										5,905,743,050.77	5,905,743,050.77
(2) Capital contributions and reduction	100,000,000.00				-453,503,783.13						-353,503,783.13
1. Capital contribution	100,000,000.00										100,000,000.00
2. Capital invested by other equity instrument holders											
3. Share-based payment recognized in owners' equity											
4. Others					-453,503,783.13						-453,503,783.13
(3) Profit distribution										-145,986,183.33	-145,986,183.33
1. Transfer to surplus reserve											
2. Distributions to shareholders										-145,999,583.33	-145,999,583.33
3. Others										13,400.00	13,400.00
(4) Transfer within owners' equity											
1. Transfer of capital reserve to share capital											
2. Transfer of surplus reserve to share capital											
3. Surplus reserve making up of losses											
4. Transfers of retained earnings due to changes in defined benefit plans											
5. Other comprehensive income transfer to retained earnings											
6. Others											
(5) Special reserve											
1. Transfer to special reserve in the year											
2. Amount utilized in the year											
(6) Others											
IV. At 31st December 2021	1,030,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00		135,280,665.97					7,005,976,626.35	11,171,257,292.32

Legal Representative: Li Donghui

Chief Financial Officer: Zhang Quan

Finance Director: Yuan Peng

Notes to the Financial Statements of Financial Year 2022

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.

I. Basic situation of the company

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was jointly founded and registered by natural persons Li Shufu and Li Xubing jointly on March 24, 2003 and owns the Business License of Enterprise. The Company currently holds a unified social credit code 91330000747735638J of business license.

In March 2007, Li Xubing transferred 17.3% of his shares of the Company with the total amount of 143.59 million yuan to Li Shufu and 10% of his shares of the Company with the total amount of 83 million yuan to Li Xingxing. In January 2017, the Company changed its registered capital from 830 million yuan to 930 million yuan. The shareholders of the Company are Li Shufu, who invests 847 million yuan, accounting for 91.08% of the registered capital and Li Xingxing, who invests 83 million yuan, accounting for 8.92% of the registered capital.

In November 2021, according to the resolution of the shareholder committee, the Company changed its registered capital from 930 million yuan to 1.03 billion yuan. The new shareholder, Ningbo Yima Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) invested 100 million yuan, and the original shareholders agreed to give up pre-emption rights. The current shareholders of the Company are Li Shufu, who invests 847 million yuan, accounting for 82.23% of the registered capital, Li Xingxing, who invests 83 million yuan, accounting for 8.06% of the registered capital, and Ningbo Yima Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership), who invests 100 million yuan, accounting for 9.71% of the registered capital.

The operating period of the Company is 30 years and its legal representative is Li Donghui.

The main operation and business scope of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "the Group") includes: automobile manufacture and sales, industrial investment, investment in mechanical and electrical products, investment management, asset management, business administration, technology development of automobile and auto parts, car design, car model design, software and information technology service, operating import and export business.

The financial statements thereto of the Group were approved by the Group Board on April 27, 2023.

II. The scope of consolidated financial statements for this year

The consolidation of financial statements in the current period contains 23 1st tier subsidiaries, including 2 new subsidiaries, namely Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Geely Digital Technology Co., Ltd., and excludes 5 subsidiaries. The shares of Geely International (Hong Kong) Limited and Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd. were transferred respectively to Hainan Geely Investment Holding Co., Ltd. and Geely Automobile Group Co., Ltd, both of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. 50% shares of Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Yizhen New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd., and Hangzhou Langge Technology Co., Ltd., were transferred to Geely Group (Ningbo) Co., Ltd, net reducing 3 subsidiaries in total within the period. Please refer to Note VIII "Interest in subsidiaries" for detail.

III. Preparation basis of the financial statements

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, its Implementation Guidelines and Interpretations, and other related regulations (generally referred as "Accounting Standards for Enterprises"), which were issued and enforced by the Ministry of Finance.

The Group has adopted the accrual basis of accounting, except for certain financial instruments. The financial statements are generally measured on a historical cost basis. In case of impairment of assets, the corresponding impairment provision shall be recognized in accordance with the relevant requirements.

2. Going concern

The Group has not engaged in any events or circumstances which may cast significant doubt upon its ability to continue as a going concern for the following 12 months since this reporting date.

IV. Interpretations of important accounting policies and estimates

1. Statement of compliance with "Accounting Standards for Enterprises"

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of "Accounting Standards for Enterprises", and reflected truly and completely, the consolidated and the Company's financial position as at December 31, 2022, the consolidated and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the financial year ended December 31, 2022.

2. Accounting period

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

3. Operation cycle

The Group takes 12 months as the operating cycle and uses it as the criterion for the liquidity of assets and liabilities.

4. Functional currency

As RMB is the currency of the primary economic environment where the Company and its domestic subsidiaries operate, they adopt RMB as the functional currency for book-keeping. The foreign subsidiaries of the Company adopt Hong Kong dollar, Swedish krona, Ruble, Euro and US dollar as their bookkeeping functional currency according to the primary economic environment where they operate. The functional currency of the Group used in bookkeeping is RMB during the preparation of the financial statements.

5. Business combination involving and not involving entities under common control

(1) The terms, conditions, and economic impacts of each transaction in the process of a business combination achieved in stages through stepwise transaction meet one or more of the following conditions, accounting for multiple transactions as a "package deal"

- 1) These transactions were made at the same time or under the influence of mutual influence;
- 2) These transactions shall achieve a complete business result as a whole;
- 3) The occurrence of a transaction depends on the occurrence of at least one other transaction;
- 4) A transaction considered alone is not economical, but it is economical when considering other

transactions.

(2) Business combination involving entities under common control

Business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all the combining enterprises are ultimately and permanently controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination. The consolidation date refers to the day when the combining party obtains the control over the combined party.

For the assets and liabilities obtained from business combination under common control, their value shall be measured at their carrying amount as recorded by the combining entity on the combination date, excepting for adjustments due to different accounting policies. The difference between the carrying amounts of the net assets of the combination and the carrying amount of consideration paid for the combination (or the total face value of issued shares) is adjusted in the capital reserve (share premium). If the capital reserve (share premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, retained earnings will be adjusted accordingly.

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is achieved in stages through stepwise transactions.

Where a business combination involving enterprises under common control is achieved in stages through stepwise transactions, the acquirer shall determine if these transactions are considered to be “a package deal”. If it is, these transactions are accounted for as a single transaction where control is obtained. If it's not “a package deal,” shares of book value of owners' equity of combined party in financial statements of ultimate controlling party are recognized as initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment at consolidation date.

In individual financial statements, shares of the book value of the consolidated party's net assets in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party shall be taken as the initial investment cost of the investment. The difference between the initial investment cost and the sum of the book value of investment held before consolidation date and the book value of payment on the consolidation date shall be adjusted to capital reserve (capital premium); if the balance of capital reserve (capital premium) is not sufficient, any excess is adjusted to retained earnings.

In consolidated financial statements, for the assets and liabilities obtained from business combination under common control, their value shall be measured at their carrying amount as recorded by the combining entity on the combination date, excepting for adjustments due to different accounting policies. For the long-term equity investment held by the combining party before acquiring the control of the combined party, if the relevant profit and loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owners' equity have been recognized between the date of acquisition of the original equity and the date on which the combining party and the combined party are under the final control of the same party and the combination date, the beginning retained earnings or current profit and loss of the comparative statement period shall be deducted respectively.

(3) Business combination not involving enterprises under common control

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

The acquisition date refers to the date on which the Group actually obtains control over the acquiree, that is, the date on which the net assets of the acquiree or the control over production and operation decisions are transferred to the Group. The Group generally considers the transaction of control which has been achieved when the following conditions are met:

1) The combination contract or agreement has been approved by the internal authority of the Company;

- 2) Where the matters of enterprise combination need to be examined and approved by the relevant competent department, such approval has been obtained;
- 3) Procedure for transfer of property rights has been made;
- 4) The Group has paid the majority of the combination price and has the ability and plans to pay the rest;
- 5) The Group has actually controlled the financial and business policies of the purchaser, and enjoyed corresponding benefits and assumed corresponding risks.

For a business combination not under common control, the cost of combination is the fair value of the assets paid, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity securities issued to obtain the control of the acquiree at the acquisition date. On the transaction date, the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are recognized at fair value.

The difference between the cost of combination and the fair value share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets obtained in the combination shall be recognized as goodwill if the figure is positive, and the subsequent measurement shall be made by deducting the accumulated impairment provision from the cost; The difference between the cost of combination and the fair value share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets obtained in the combination shall be recognized in profit or loss after review if the figure is negative.

A business combination not involving enterprises under common control is achieved in stages through stepwise transactions.

In individual financial statements, the sum of the book value of the equity investment held by the purchaser before the acquisition date and the new investment cost on the acquisition date is taken as the initial investment cost of the investment. Other comprehensive income recognized by the equity method for the equity investment held before the acquisition date shall not be disposed on the acquisition date, but be disposed on the same basis as the direct disposal of related assets or liabilities by the invested entity when disposing the investment. The owner's equity recognized due to changes in the owner's equity other than net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution of the investor shall be transferred to the current profit and loss during the disposal period when the investment is disposing. If the equity investment held before the acquisition date is measured by fair value, the accumulated fair value changes originally included in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings when accounting by cost method.

In consolidated financial statements, the combined cost refers to the sum of the consideration paid on the acquisition date and the fair value at the acquisition date of the purchaser's equity held before the acquisition date. For the equity held by the purchaser before the acquisition date, it shall be remeasured according to the fair value of the equity on the acquisition date, and the difference between the fair value and the carrying value shall be included in the current income. The equity held by the purchaser before the acquisition date involves other comprehensive income which can be reclassified into profit and loss in the future, and other changes in owner's equity under the equity method of accounting are converted into the current investment income of the acquisition date.

(4) Transaction costs in business combination

The intermediary expenses incurred for business combination shall be recognized in profit or loss when incurred. The transaction costs incurred by issuing equity securities or debt securities as merger consideration shall be recognized in the initial recognition amount.

6. Methods of preparing for consolidated financial statements

(1) Principle of determining the scope of consolidated financial statements

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of

control. Control is the power over the investee, has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries refer to the entities controlled by the Group (including enterprises, divisible parts of the invested units, structured entities, etc.).

(2) Methods of preparing for consolidated financial statements

The Group prepared the consolidated financial statements based on the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries and other relevant information, and using uniform accounting period and accounting policies.

The balance of major transactions and transactions between companies shall be eliminated. During the reporting period, the subsidiaries and businesses increased due to business combination under common control shall be deemed to be included in the consolidation scope of the Group from the date when they are under the control of the ultimate controller, and the financial performance and cash flows from the date when they are under the control of the ultimate controller shall be included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated cash flow statement respectively.

For the subsidiaries and businesses acquired due to business combination, which is not under the common control during the reporting period, the income, expenses and profits of the subsidiaries and businesses from the purchase date to the end of the reporting period shall be included in the consolidated income statement, and the cash flow shall be included in the consolidated cash flow statement.

The portion of subsidiaries' equity that is not attributable to the Group is treated as non-controlling interest and presented as "Non-controlling interest" in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. The portion of net profits or losses of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority shareholders is presented as "Non-controlling interest" in the consolidated income statement below the "net profit" line item. When the amount of losses for the period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' portion of the opening total equity of the subsidiary on December 31, 2022, the excess amounts are still allocated against non-controlling interest.

1) Increasing in subsidiaries or businesses

During the reporting period, the beginning of the consolidated balance sheet shall be adjusted for increasing in subsidiaries or businesses as a result of the consolidation of enterprises under common control. The revenues, expenses and profits of the subsidiaries or businesses shall be incorporated into the consolidated income statement from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period. The cash flows of the subsidiaries or businesses shall be incorporated into the consolidated cash flow statement combination from the beginning of the current period to the end of the reporting period. The relevant items of the comparative statements shall be adjusted at the same time, it is deemed that the consolidated reporting subject has existed since the control point of the final controlling party.

During the reporting period, the beginning of the consolidated balance sheet shall not be adjusted for increasing in subsidiaries or businesses as a result of a business combination not involving enterprises under common control. The revenues, expenses and profits of the subsidiaries or businesses shall be incorporated into the consolidated income statement from the acquisition date to the end of the reporting period. The cash flows of the subsidiaries or businesses shall be incorporated into the consolidated cash flow statement combination from the acquisition date to the end of the reporting period.

2) Disposing of subsidiaries or businesses

A. General method

During the reporting period, if the Group disposes of subsidiaries or businesses, the revenues, expenses and profits of the subsidiaries or businesses from the beginning of the period to the date of disposal shall be included in the consolidated income statement. The cash flows of the subsidiaries or businesses shall be included from the beginning of the period to the date of disposal. When the Company loses control of the investor due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the Company shall remeasure the remaining equity investment after disposal according to the fair value on the date of the loss of control. The sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity and the fair value of the remaining equity, and minus the difference between the share of the original subsidiary's net assets and the sum of goodwill which should be continuously calculated since the acquisition date or the combined date based on the original shareholding ratio, shall be included in the investment income of the period of loss of control. Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment of the original subsidiary, which can be reclassified into profit and loss in the future and other changes in owners' equity under the equity method of accounting, shall be recognized as investment income in current period when the right of control is lost.

B. Disposal of subsidiaries achieved in stages

When losing control over a subsidiary due to disposal of its equity investment through multiple separate transactions, if terms, conditions, and economic impact of the transactions of disposing the subsidiary's equity investment meet the following one or more cases, it's generally indicated that the Group shall account for the multiple as "a package deal":

- These transactions are concluded at the same time or in contemplation of each other;
- These transactions form a single transaction designed to achieve an overall commercial effect;
- The occurrence of one transaction depends on occurrence of at least one other transactions;
- A transaction considered alone is not economical, but it is economical when considering other transactions.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary due to disposal of its equity investment through various transactions which belong to "a package deal", these transactions are accounted for as a single transaction where the Group disposes a subsidiary and loses the control over it; However, before the Group loses its control, the difference of shares of the net assets the Group enjoys in the subsidiary related to disposal price and investment each time shall be recognized as other comprehensive income in consolidated financial statements and recorded into the current profit or loss at the date of losing control.

If the disposal of the equity investment of a subsidiary until the loss of control is not a package deal, accounting treatment shall be carried out according to the relevant policy of partial disposal of the equity investment of the subsidiary without loss of control before the loss of control. When losing control over a subsidiary, accounting treatment shall be carried out according to the general treatment of the disposal of subsidiaries.

3) Purchase of minority shareholders' equity of subsidiaries

The difference between the newly acquired long-term equity investment cost due to the purchase of minority equity and the share of net asset of the subsidiary calculated continuously from the purchase date or the merger date according to the newly increased shareholding percentage shall be adjusted in the capital reserve (share premium). If the capital reserve (share premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, retained earnings will be adjusted accordingly.

4) Partial disposal of the equity investment in subsidiaries without losing the right of control

The difference between the disposal price obtained from the partial disposal of equity investment of the subsidiary without losing control and the share of net assets of subsidiaries continuously

calculated from the date of purchase or merger for disposal of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted in the capital reserve (share premium). If the capital reserve (share premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, retained earnings will be adjusted accordingly.

7. Goodwill

Goodwill occurred on a business combination shall be recognized separately in the consolidated financial statement and measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination should be tested for impairment at least at each financial year-end.

When goodwill is undertaken impairment test, it should be progressed with related assets group or assets group portfolio. From the acquisition date, the book value of goodwill should be allocated reasonably to the assets group or assets portfolio expected to benefit from synergy effect of the combination. If the recoverable amount of the assets group or assets portfolio contained allocated goodwill is less than its book value, an impairment loss of goodwill shall be recognized. The amount of impairment loss should offset the book value of the goodwill allocated to the assets group or assets portfolio firstly, and the remaining part should offset the book value of other assets according to the proportion in assets group or assets portfolio. The recoverable amount is the higher amount between the fair value of the asset less the disposal expenses and the present value of the expected future cash flow of the asset.

Goodwill impairment loss shall be recorded in profit or loss when it occurs and cannot be reversed in the subsequent accounting period.

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

Joint arrangement refers to the arrangements jointly controlled by two or more parties. Joint arrangements of the Group are classified as either joint operation or joint venture.

(1) Joint operation

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The Group recognizes the following items related to the share of interests in the joint operation and conducts accounting treatment in accordance with the relevant accounting standards for business enterprises:

- A. Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- B. Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- C. Its revenue from sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- D. Its share of the revenue from the sale of output by joint operation;
- E. Its expenses, including its share of any expense incurred jointly.

(2) Joint venture

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

The Group accounts for investments in joint ventures by using equity method of the long-term equity investment.

9. Criterion for determining cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents of the Group include cash on hand, bank deposits which can be readily withdrawn on demand, cash with a short term, high liquidity and easily converted into known amounts and investments with an insignificant risk of change in value.

10. Translation of transactions and financial statement denominated in foreign currencies**(1) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially measured at the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction.

The foreign currency monetary items shall be translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The exchange difference caused by the difference between the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate at the initial recognition date or at the previous balance sheet date shall be recorded in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions, and the amount denominated in the functional currency is not changed. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The resulting exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the non-monetary items.

(2) Accounting treatment of translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies
As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date, and equity items other than "Undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates of transactions.

Income and expense items in the income statement are translated using the annual average exchange rate. Unless there is a significant fluctuation of exchange rate during the year, the spot exchange rates on the dates of transactions shall be used.

All items in the cash flow statement are translated using the annual average exchange rate. Unless there is a significant fluctuation in the exchange rate during the year, the spot exchange rates on the dates of occurrence of the transactions shall be used. The impact of exchange rate changes on cash is taken as an adjustment item, and listed in the item "Impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents".

The difference arising from the translation of the financial statements is reflected in the balance sheet item "Other Comprehensive Income" under equity.

When disposing overseas business and losing control, the balance of foreign currency statement translation related to the overseas business as shown in the balance sheet shall be transferred to profit or loss in whole or in proportion to the disposal of the overseas business.

11. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- 1) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from financial assets have expired;
- 2) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized

when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. The trade date is the date that the Group committed to purchase or sell a financial asset.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

When the financial assets of the Group are initially recognized, they are classified as follows according to financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. When financial assets are initially recognized, they are measured at fair value. However, if the accounts receivable or notes receivable arising from the sale of goods or rendering of services that do not contain significant financing components or take into account financing components which are not exceeding one year, the initial measurement shall be determined by the transaction price.

For financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recognized in profit or loss. Relevant transaction costs of other types of financial assets are recognized in the initial recognition amount.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification:

1) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that simultaneously satisfied the following conditions shall be classified as financial assets at amortized cost: the objective of managing the financial asset is to collect contractual cash flows; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The interest income of financial assets is recognized by the effective interest method, gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The financial assets mainly include cash and bank balances, accounts receivable, notes receivable, other receivables, debt investment and long-term receivables, etc. The Group shall present both debt investments and long-term receivables that due within one year from the balance sheet date as non-current assets due within one year, and present original debt investments due within one year as other current assets.

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

a. Debt instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that simultaneously meet the following conditions shall be classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. The interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange revaluation are recognized in profit or loss. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss. Such financial assets include accounts receivable financing and other debt investments. The Group shall present other debt investments due within one year from the balance sheet date as non-current assets due within one

year, and present other debt investments originally due within one year as other current assets.

b. Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group irrevocably designated partial non-tradable equity instruments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and only the relevant dividend income (excluding the dividend income explicitly recovered as part of the investment cost) is recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent changes in the fair value are included in other comprehensive income, and no provision for impairment is made. When the financial asset is derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Such financial assets are presented as other equity instruments investment.

3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets other than the above financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. These financial assets are presented as financial assets held for trading, and those that will mature more than one year from the balance sheet date and are expected to be held for more than one year are presented as other non-current financial assets. On initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch, the Group irrevocably designates financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The designation shall not be revoked once made.

(3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The initial recognition of financial liabilities of the Group is classified as follows: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, other financial liabilities, and derivative instruments designated as effective hedging instruments. For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recognized in profit or loss. Relevant transaction costs of other types of financial liabilities are included in the initial recognition amount.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification:

1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group measures Financial liabilities as financial liabilities held for trading if meet one of the following conditions: The purpose of undertaking relevant financial liabilities is mainly for short-term repurchase or sale; such financial liabilities are part of the centrally-managed identifiable financial instruments portfolio on initial recognition, and the objective evidence indicates that short-term profit model exists in near term; such financial liabilities are derivative instruments, except for derivatives that are designated as effective hedging instruments and derivatives that meet the definition of financial guarantee contracts. All changes in fair value of financial liabilities held for trading (including derivative instruments attributable to financial liabilities) are recognized in profit or loss and subsequently measured at fair value, except for those related to hedge accounting.

2) Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(4) Offsetting a financial instrument

Where the following conditions are met simultaneously, a financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet.: there is a currently enforceable

legal right to offset the recognized amounts; and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(5) Financial guarantee contract

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made by the issuer to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are measured, on initial recognition, at fair value. For financial guarantee contracts that are not designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, they are, after initial recognition, subsequently measured at the higher of: (i) the amount of provisions for expected credit losses ("ECLs") at the balance sheet date, and (ii) the amount initially recognized less the cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the guidance for revenue recognition.

(6) Transfer of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset to the transferee. A financial asset is not derecognized when the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset. When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, it either (i) derecognizes the financial asset and recognizes the assets and liabilities created in the transfer when it has not retained control of the asset; or (ii) continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial asset and the guarantee amount. The guarantee amount is the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

12. Determination method and accounting treatment method of expected credit loss

Based on ECLs, the Group recognizes an allowance for ECLs for the financial assets at amortized cost, debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables and financial guarantee contracts.

Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash inflows discounted at the original effective interest rate and all cash flows expected to receive by the Group, which means the present value of all cash shortfalls. The purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets need to be discounted at the actual interest rate adjusted by credit of the financial assets.

For leasing receivables and receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach to recognize a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs.

In addition to the financial assets and financial guarantee contracts apply the simplified measurement method mentioned above, the Group evaluates whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition at each balance sheet date. If not, it is in the first stage. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs by the Group and the interest income is calculated according to the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. If the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred, it is in the second stage. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs by the Group and the interest income is calculated according to the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. If the credit impairment occurred after the initial recognition, it is in the third stage. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs by the Group and the interest income is calculated according to the amortized cost and the effective interest rate. For financial instruments with low credit risk at the balance sheet date, the Group assumes that the credit risk has

not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

The Group evaluates credit losses of financial instruments on a single and combined basis. The Group considers the credit risk characteristics of different customers and evaluates the ECL of financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the basis of the aging portfolio.

When assessing expected credit losses, the Group makes use of reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions.

(1) The Judgment standard of credit risk increased significantly

The Group uses the reasonable and supportable forward-looking information to determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition by comparing the risk of the default occurring on the financial instruments at the balance sheet date and the initial recognition date.

The Group takes the following factors into consideration when evaluating whether the credit risk is significantly increased:

- Whether there are significant changes in the internal price indicators caused by credit risk changes.
- Whether an adverse change in the business, financial or economic situation causes a significant change in the ability of the borrower to meet its obligations.
- Whether the actual or expected financial performance of the borrower have changed significantly.
- Whether there has been a significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technical environment of the borrower.
- Whether there has been a significant change in the value of the collateral for the debt or in the quality of the collateral or credit enhancement provided by a third party. These changes are expected to reduce the borrower's financial incentive to repay the debt within the contractual period or affect the probability of default.
- Whether there is a significant change in the economic motivation that is expected to reduce the incentive of borrower's repayment within the contracted term.
- Whether there is any change in the expectation of the loan contract, including the expected exemption or amendment of contractual obligations that may result from the breach of the contract, the granting of an interest-free period, a jump in interest rates, the demand for additional collateral or guaranty, or other changes in the contractual framework of the financial instrument.
- Whether the borrower's expected performance and repayment behavior have changed significantly.
- Whether the payment of the contract is overdue for more than (including) 30 days.

(2) The definition of Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower.
- A breach of contract by the borrower, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, will not grant a concession to the borrower.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganizations.
- The financial difficulties of the lender or borrower cause the financial assets' active market to disappear.
- Purchase or originate a financial asset with substantial discount reflects a credit loss.

(3) Recognition of expected credit losses

The Group shall recognize the expected credit losses of the relevant financial instruments according to the following methods:

- For financial assets, the credit loss refers to the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows to be received by the Group and the expected cash flows to be received.
- For leasing receivables, the credit loss refers to the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows to be received by the Group and the expected cash flows to be received.
- For a financial asset that is credit-impaired at the balance sheet date but is not purchased or originated, the credit loss refers to the difference between the book balance of the financial assets and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The factors reflected in the Group's methods of measuring the expected credit losses of financial instruments include: the unbiased probability-weighted average amount determined by evaluating a series of possible results; time value of money; reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts on future economic conditions at the balance sheet date that can be obtained without unnecessary additional cost or effort.

(4) Written-off financial assets

When the Group no longer reasonably expects that the cash flows of the financial asset contract can be fully or partially recovered, the book balance of the financial asset shall be directly written off. Such written-off constitutes to the derecognition of the relevant financial asset.

13. Inventory**(1) Classification of inventory**

Inventory mainly includes raw material, materials in transit, self-made semi-finished goods and work-in-progress, finished products, goods in transit, revolving materials (including low-value and short-lived consumables, packages), consigned processing materials, project cost, and others.

(2) Valuation method of inventories upon purchase and delivery

Inventory initially obtained shall be evaluated at its actual cost. Inventory cost includes purchasing cost, processed cost and other costs. Weighted average method shall be used when consuming or delivering inventories.

(3) Recognition of net realizable value of inventory and provision methods for decline in value of inventories

Net realizable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs necessary to make the sale and relevant taxes. When determining the net realizable value of inventory, basis is relied on the actual evidences obtained while the objectives of inventories holding and the impact of post balance sheet date events are also considered.

Inventory shall be valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value at the balance sheet date. Provision for inventories devaluation is to be made when its net realizable value is lower than cost. Inventory devaluation provision is normally to be made based on the difference between the cost of single inventory item and its net realizable value. For the inventory with large quantity and low unit price, provision is made based on categories of inventories; Items of inventories relating to the same product line that have the same or similar end uses or purposes, are produced and marketed in the same geographical area, and cannot be practicably evaluated separately from other items in that product line, are grouped and written down on an aggregate basis.

After provision for devaluation of inventories is made, if the factors that caused inventories to be

written down below cost are no longer existed and the net realizable value of inventories is higher than their cost, the original provision for devaluation of inventories shall be reversed and the reversal is included in profit or loss for the period.

(4) Perpetual inventory system is adopted

(5) Amortization method of low-priced and short-lived consumable items and packages

Low-priced and short-lived consumable items and packages are amortized by one-time write-off method. The packaging shall be recorded in the cost according to the estimated times of use.

14. Investment in joint ventures & associates

(1) Judgment criterion of determining joint control or significant influence over the investee

Joint control refers to the Group jointly controls an arrangement according to relevant agreement, and decisions about the relevant activities of the arrangement require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Significant influence refers to the power of participating in decision-making on the financial and operating policies of the Investees, but is not control or joint control with other parties over the formulation of those policies. In determining whether it is possible to exercise control over or exert significant influence on the Investees, potential voting rights such as the current convertible corporate bonds of the Investees and the current exercisable stock warrants held by the investor and other parties were taken into account.

(2) Recognition of investment cost

For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination involving entities under common control, shares of book value of owners' equity of combined party in financial statements of ultimate controlling party are recognized as initial investment cost of long-term equity investment at combination date. For a long-term equity investment acquired through business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition.

Long-term equity investment acquired otherwise than through a business combination: for a long-term equity investment acquired through paying cash, the initial investment cost shall be the actual purchase price paid; for a long-term equity investment acquired through issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost shall be the fair value of the equity securities.

(3) Methods for subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition

1) Long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method

For a long-term equity investment accounted by the cost method, except for the price actually paid at the time of the investment or the consideration includes the declared but not yet paid cash dividend or profit, the cash dividends or profit distributions by the investee shall be recognized as investment income in profit or loss.

2) The long-term equity investment accounted for using the equity method

The Group accounts for investment in associates and joint ventures using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Group has a significant influence, and joint venture is a joint venture arrangement in which the Group only has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Under the equity method, where the initial investment cost of long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's interest in the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the difference shall be recorded in profit or loss, and the cost of long-term equity investment shall be adjusted accordingly.

Under the equity method, the Group recognizes its share of the net profit or loss and other

comprehensive income of the investee for the period as investment income and other comprehensive income for the period, and carrying amount of long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly; the carrying amount of long-term equity investment is decreased in accordance with its share of the investee's declared profit or cash dividends; other changes of owner's equity of the Investees other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distributed, are correspondingly adjusted to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment, and recognized in the capital reserve. The Group recognizes its share of the investee's net profit or loss based on the fair value of the investee's individual identifiable assets after adjusting net profit of the investee. When accounting policies and accounting period adopted by the investees are inconsistent with those of the Company, the investees' financial statements shall be adjusted to conform the Company's accounting policies and accounting period and the Company shall recognize the investment income and other comprehensive income. Unrealized profits and losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures, which do not constitute a business, are eliminated based on the proportion attributable to the Group and then investment gains or losses is recognized. However, unrealized losses resulting from the Group's transactions with its associates and joint ventures which represent impairment losses on the transferred assets are not eliminated.

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

(4) Disposal of long-term equity investments

When disposing the long-term equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and actual consideration received shall be recorded in current profit or loss.

15. Held for sale, and discontinued operation

(1) Classification and measurement of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sales transaction (including exchange of non-monetary assets of commercial substance) rather than through continuing use.

The above non-current assets do not include investment real estate which is subsequently measured using the fair value model, biological asset which is measured using the net fair value minus selling expenses, assets derived from employee compensation, financial assets, deferred income tax assets and rights arising from insurance contracts.

Disposal group means a group of assets disposed together as a whole by sale or otherwise in a transaction, and liabilities directly related to these assets transferred in the transaction. In certain cases, the disposal group includes goodwill acquired in a business merger, etc.

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if they meet the following conditions: non-current assets or disposal groups are immediately available for sale in current condition in accordance with the practice for the sale of such assets or disposal groups in similar transactions; A sale is highly probable to occur if the Group has passed a disposal resolution and obtained a firm purchase commitment, expecting to complete the sale within one year. If the Group committed to a sale plan involving a loss of control of a subsidiary, the investment in the subsidiary is classified in whole as an asset held for sale in the individual financial statements, and all assets

and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified as a disposal group held for sale in the consolidated financial statements when the criteria are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

At the time of initial recognition or remeasurement at the balance sheet date of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale, the difference between the carrying value and the net value after deducting selling expenses is recognized as asset impairment loss. For the amount of asset impairment loss recognized by disposal groups held for sale, the carrying value of goodwill in disposal groups shall be deducted first, and then the remaining value shall be deducted proportionally according to the proportion of the carrying value of various non-current assets in disposal groups.

If the net value of fair value of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale after deducting selling expenses increases at the subsequent balance sheet date, the amount previously written down shall be restored, and the amount of asset impairment loss recognized after the division of assets held for sale shall be reversed, and the reversed amount shall be recognized in profit and loss. The offset carrying value of goodwill shall not be reversed.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale shall not be depreciated or amortized; interest and other expenses on liabilities held for sale in disposal groups continue need to be recognized. For all or part of the investment of the joint venture or joint venture classified as held for sale, the equity method shall be discontinued for the portion classified as held for sale, and the retained portion (not classified as held for sale) shall continue to be accounted for by the equity method; When the group loses its significant influence or sale joint ventures and associates, the equity method shall be discontinued.

When the non-current asset or the disposal group held for sale no longer fulfill the recognition criteria of non-current assets held for sale subsequently, the group measures the non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale assets at the lower of:

- 1) The carrying amount of the asset or disposal group before classified as held for sale category adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized had the asset not been classified as held for sale assets;

- 2) Recoverable amount.

(2) Discontinued operation

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

- 1) The component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation;
- 2) Is a part of single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations or;
- 3) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively a view to resale.

(3) Presenting

In the balance sheet of the Group, non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are presented as "Assets held for Sale" and the liabilities in disposal groups held for sale are presented as "Liabilities held for sale".

The Group shall separately present profit or loss from continued operations and discontinued operations in income statement. The impairment loss, reversal amount, and the gain or loss from disposal of the non-current assets or the disposal group held for sale shall be presented as the profit or loss of continued operation when not satisfying the definition of discontinued operation. The profit or loss in operations as well as the disposal, the impairment loss from discontinued operations and its reversal amount, shall be reported as the profit or loss of the discontinued operation.

Disposal groups that intend to end rather than sell and satisfy the conditions for the relevant components of the definition of discontinued operations shall be presented as discontinued operations as of the date of discontinued use.

For discontinued operations presented in current period, in the financial statements, the information previously reported as a continuing operation profit and loss is re-reported as a discontinued operation profit and loss for the comparable accounting period. Where the discontinued business no longer meets the classification conditions for holding for sale, the information previously reported as the discontinued business gains and losses is restated as the continuing business gains and losses for the comparable accounting period in the financial statements of the current period.

16. Investment properties

(1) The initial measurement amount of the investment properties

Investment properties include land use rights leased out, land use rights held for transfer upon capital appreciation, and buildings leased out.

An investment property of the Group is measured initially at cost. The cost of purchasing investment property includes the purchase price, related taxes, and other expenses directly attributable to the asset. The cost of self-constructed investment property consists of the necessary expenses before the asset is ready for its intended use.

(2) The subsequent measurement of the investment properties

The Group uses the cost model for the subsequent measurement of its investment properties. For details, refer to the depreciation method for buildings in fixed assets and the amortization method for land use rights in intangible assets.

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

(1) Recognition criteria

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets held for the use in the production or supply of goods or service provision, for rental or for operation and administrative purpose with a useful life of more than one accounting year. A tangible asset is only recognized when its relevant economic benefits are likely to flow into the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment shall be initially measured at cost.

(2) Depreciation method

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful life using the straight-line method start from the month subsequent to the one in which they are ready for intended use. The useful life, estimated net residual value rate, and annual depreciation rate of each category of tangible assets are as follows:

Category	Depreciation years	Residual value rate (%)	Annual depreciation rate (%)
Houses and buildings	14.5-50	0-10	1.80-6.90
Machinery equipment	3-30	0-10	3.00-33.33
Transportation vehicles	4-14	0-10	6.43-25.00
Molds and gauges	3-7	0-10	12.86-33.33
Electronic and office equipment	3-10	0-10	9.00-33.33
Other equipment	3-5	0-10	18.00-33.33

Estimated net residual value is the estimated amount that the Group obtained from the disposal of the asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the stage and in

the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

(3) Property, plant and equipment impairment test method and impairment provision method
Impairment test and impairment provision of property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note IV, 24 "Impairment of long-term asset", except for goodwill, for details.

(4) Other explanations

For the subsequent expenditure of tangible assets need to be capitalized if the economic benefit related to such tangible assets is likely to inflow and its cost could be measured reliably; the daily repair expenses of property, plant and equipment that do not meet the conditions of capitalized subsequent expenditures of fixed assets shall be recorded into profit and loss or the costs of relevant assets according to the beneficiaries when incurred. The carrying value of replaced part shall be terminated.

If the property, plant and equipment are upon disposal or no future economic benefits are expected to be generated from their use or disposal, the property, plant and equipment are derecognized. When the property, plant and equipment are sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of any proceeds on disposal of the asset net of the carrying amount and related taxes is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The Group reviews the useful life and estimated net residual value of the property, plant and equipment and the depreciation method applied at least once at each financial year-end, and account for any change as a change in an accounting estimate.

18. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is recognized based on the actual construction cost, including all expenditures incurred for construction projects, capitalized borrowing costs for the construction in progress before it is ready for its intended use, and other related expenses during the construction period. A construction in progress shall be transferred to property, plant, and equipment when the asset is ready for its intended use.

Refer to details of impairment test and impairment provision of construction in progress in Note IV, 24 "Impairment of long-term asset", except for goodwill.

19. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of discount or premium related to borrowings, auxiliary costs and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings, etc. For borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs have been incurred, activities that are necessary to acquire, construct or produce the asset for its intended use or sale have been undertaken, such borrowing costs shall be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset; and capitalization shall be discontinued when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing cost is recognized as expenses when occurs during the current year.

Where funds are borrowed for a specific purpose, the amount of interest to be capitalized shall be the actual interest expense incurred during the current year less any bank interest earned from depositing the borrowed funds before being used or any investment income on the temporary investment of those funds. Where funds are borrowed for general purpose, the Group shall determine the amount of interest to be capitalized on such borrowings by applying a capitalization rate to the weighted average of the excess amounts of cumulative expenditures on the asset over and above the amounts of specific-purpose borrowings. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the general-purpose borrowings.

During the capitalization period, exchange differences related to a specific-purpose borrowing denominated in foreign currency are all capitalized. Exchange differences related to general-purpose borrowings are recognized in profit or loss when occurs during the current year.

Qualifying assets are assets (property, plant and equipment, inventories, etc.) that necessarily taking a substantial year of time for acquisition, construction or production to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is suspended abnormally by activities other than those necessary to get the asset ready for its intended use or sale, when the suspension is for a continuous period of more than 3 months. Borrowing costs incurred during these periods are recognized as an expense in profit or loss until the acquisition, construction or production is resumed.

20. Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets of the Group mainly include land, houses and buildings, machinery equipment, transportation vehicles, etc.

The Group recognizes the right-of-use assets on the beginning of the date of the lease term, except short-term leases and low-value asset leases with simplified treatment. The beginning date of the lease term refers to the date on which the lessor provides the leased assets for use to the Group.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost. The cost includes:

- (1) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;
- (2) The amount of lease payment paid on or before the beginning date of the lease term less any lease incentives received;
- (3) Initial directed expenses incurred by the Group, and
- (4) An estimate of costs incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, excluding those incurred for the production of inventory.

If the Group is reasonably certain that the ownership of the underlying asset will be transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, the Group depreciates the asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease term.

In accordance with the impairment of long-term assets in Note IV, 24, except for goodwill, the Group determines whether the assets of the right of use have been impaired and conducts accounting treatment.

After the beginning of the lease term, if any of the following situations occur, the Group shall remeasure the lease liabilities and adjust the corresponding right-of-use assets. when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognizes the remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss:

- (1) If the actual vesting and the evaluation result of purchase option, renewal option or termination option, have been changed, the Group recalculates the lease liability by changed lease payment and present value with revised discount rate;
- (2) When there is a change in the substantial fixed payment amount, a change in the expected amount payable in the guarantee residual value or a change in the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment amount, the Group recalculates the lease liability by changed lease

payment and present value with the same discount rate. However, if changes in lease payments are due to changes in floating interest rates, the present value should be calculated by the revised discount rate.

21. Intangible assets

Intangible assets refer to the identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance owned or controlled by the Group. Intangible assets include software system, proprietary technology, land use right, non-patent technology, patents, trademark, dealer network and others.

Intangible assets shall be initially measured at cost. For the expenditure related to intangible assets, if the economic benefits related to the intangible assets is likely to inflow and its cost can be measured reliably, such expenditure shall be capitalized to recorded in intangible assets cost, and other expenditure shall be charged to profit or loss for the current year when incurred.

The land-use right acquired is normally recognized as an intangible asset. The expenditure of self-constructed buildings (e.g. plants), related land use right and the buildings shall be separately accounted for as intangible assets and tangible assets. For buildings and structures purchased, the purchase consideration shall be allocated among land use right and the buildings on a reasonable basis. If there is any difficulty in making a reasonable allocation, the consideration shall be recognized in full as the property, plant and equipment.

When an intangible asset with a finite useful life is available for use, its original cost less estimated net residual value and any accumulated impairment losses is amortized over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method. The intangible assets with infinite useful life are not amortized.

The Group shall review the finite useful life of an intangible asset and the amortization method applied at the end of the year. Any changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimate. Besides, the Group shall review the useful life of an intangible asset with infinite useful life, if any evidence shows that the intangible assets can bring foreseeable economic benefit to the enterprise within a certain period, its useful life shall be estimated and it shall be amortized under amortization method of intangible assets within the useful life.

Refer to Note IV, 24 "Impairment of long-term asset", except for goodwill, for details of impairment test and impairment provision of intangible assets.

22. Research and development expenditure

The research and development expenditures of the Group are classified into research phase expenditure and development phase expenditure.

The expenditure arising from research phase shall be recorded in profit or loss when incurred.

Expenses incurred during the development stage that satisfy the following conditions are recognized as intangible assets, while those that do not satisfy the following conditions are recognized in profit or loss for the current year:

- (1) It is technically feasible that the intangible asset can be used or sold upon completion;
- (2) There is intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- (3) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits, the Group can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- (4) 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;
- (5) The expenditure attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be reliably

measured.

If the expenditure incurred during the research phase and the development phase cannot be distinguished separately, all development expenditure incurred are accounted for in profit or loss for the current year.

Capitalized expenditure incurred during development phase is presented as development expenditures on the balance sheet and transferred to intangible assets at the date that the assets is ready for its intended use.

23. Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are expenses which have incurred but shall be amortized over the current year and subsequent years for more than one year. Long-term deferred expenses are amortized by using the straight-line method over the expected periods in which benefits are derived.

24. Impairment of long-term assets

At the balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication any investment properties, property, plant and equipment, construction in process, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, research and development expenditure, or long-term equity investments may be impaired. If any, their recoverable amount shall be estimated and impairment tests shall be performed. Intangible assets with infinite useful life and intangible assets that have not been ready for their intended use are tested each year regardless of any indication of impairment.

If the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than carrying amount, the difference shall be regarded as a provision for impairment loss of the asset and recognized in impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. The fair value of the assets is determined according to the price in the sales agreement in fair bargain; the fair value shall be determined according to price offered by the buyer of the assets when the sales agreement does not exist but active market for assets does; the fair value shall be estimated according to the best information available when both sales agreement and active market for assets do not exist. The disposal expenses include legal expenses relevant to asset disposal, relevant tax, cartage and direct expenses that enable the assets to be ready for sale. The present value of the assets' estimated future cash flow shall be determined based on the amount of estimated future cash flow of assets incurred during the continuous use and at the final disposal of assets, discounted at an appropriate discount rate. Impairment provision for assets shall be measured and recognized on the basis of the individual asset. The recoverable amount should be estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group shall determine the recoverable amount of the asset group which the asset belongs to. The asset group refers to the smallest asset group that can generate cash inflow independently.

Once the impairment loss of such assets is recognized, it shall not be reversed in subsequent years.

25. Employee benefits

Employee benefits of the Group mainly include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits. The short-term employee benefits include wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, employee welfare expenses, medical insurance, maternity insurance, work-related injury insurance premiums, housing provident fund, labor union expenditure and employee education expenses, non-monetary welfare and so on. The Group recognizes the short-term employee benefits actually occurred as liability, and charged to profit or loss for the current

year or cost of relevant assets in the accounting year in which employees rendered service. The non-monetary welfare shall be measured at fair value.

Post-employment benefits mainly include the defined contribution plans, which mainly include the basic endowment insurance, unemployment insurance and annuity and so on. The corresponding payable amount shall be recorded in the relevant asset costs or profit or loss when incurred.

When terminating the labor relationship with the employee before contract term expires, or proposing to give compensation to encourage employees to accept redundancy voluntarily, the Group shall recognize a liability for a termination benefit in profit or loss for the period at the earlier of when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw from the termination plan or the redundancy offer and when the Group recognizes any related restructuring costs or expenses. However, if the termination benefits cannot be fully paid as expected within 12 months after the annual reporting period, it shall be dealt with as other long-term employee benefits.

The Group accounts for early retirement benefits using the same accounting policy for termination benefits. When recognition criteria for provisions are met, the Group recognizes the salaries and social insurance of early retirement employees for the period from the date termination of service to the date of statutory retirement in profit or loss in current period.

Other long-term employee benefits the Group offers to its employees shall be accounted according to the defined contribution plan when recognition criteria for defined contribution plan are met, otherwise they shall be accounted according to the defined benefit plan.

26. Lease liabilities

The Group makes initial measurement of lease liabilities according to the present value of the outstanding lease payments at the commencement date of the lease term, except for short-term leases with simplified treatment and leases of low-value assets. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicit in the lease as the discount rate. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payment refers to the amount paid by the Group to the lessor in relation to the right to use the leased assets during the lease term, including:

- (1) Fixed payment amount and substantial fixed payment amount, if there is a lease incentive, the amount related to lease incentive will be deducted;
- (2) Variable lease payments subject to an index or ratio, which is based on the index or ratio of the commencement date of the lease term at the time of initial measurement;
- (3) The exercise price which will be exercised is reasonably determined by the Group;
- (4) If the lease term reflects that the Group will exercise the option to terminate the lease, the amount to be paid for exercising the option to terminate the lease;
- (5) The amount expected to be paid based on the residual value of the guarantee provided by the Group.

After the beginning of the lease term, the Group calculates the interest expense of the lease liability in each period of the lease term according to the fixed periodic interest rate and recognizes in profit and loss or the cost of related assets. The variable lease payment not included in the measurement of the lease liability will be recognized in profit and loss or the cost of related assets when it actually occurs.

After the beginning of the lease term, if any of the following situations occur, the Group shall re-measure the lease liabilities and adjust the corresponding right-of-use assets. When the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognizes the remaining amount of the

remeasurement in profit or loss:

- (1) If the actual vesting and the evaluation result of purchase option, renewal option or termination option, have been changed, the Group recalculates the lease liability by changed lease payment and present value with revised discount rate;
- (2) When there is a change in the substantial fixed payment amount, a change in the expected amount payable in the guarantee residual value or a change in the index or ratio used to determine the lease payment amount, the Group recalculates the lease liability by changed lease payment and present value with the same discount rate. However, if changes in lease payments are due to changes in floating interest rates, the present value should be calculated by the revised discount rate.

27. Share-based payment

A share-based payment of the Group is a transaction which the Group grants equity instruments or assumes liabilities determined on the basis of equity instruments in return for services rendered by employees. The Group's share payment is an equity-settled share-based payment.

Stock option plan refers to a share payment made in exchange for services received from employees, and measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted to the employee at the date of grant. The Group at each balance sheet date during the vesting period recognizes the services received for the current period as related costs and expenses, with a corresponding increase in capital reserves, at an amount equal to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

28. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation related to a contingency, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money.

Where all or part of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of reimbursement recognized does not exceed the carrying amount of the provision.

(1) Onerous contract

Onerous contract refers to the contract in which the unavoidable costs the contract obligations exceed the economic benefits as expected. When an executory contract becomes an onerous contract, and the obligation in such onerous contract meets the recognition conditions criteria of a provision, the Group shall recognize a provision at the amount that the estimated loss of the contract exceeds recognized impairment loss (if any) of contractual subject assets.

(2) Restructuring obligations

For a detailed and formal restructuring plan that has been officially announced, if recognition criteria of a provision have been met, the amount of the provision shall be recognized according to the direct expenditure associated with the restructuring. For the restructuring obligations with the part of the business will be sold, such obligations shall be reorganized after the Group commits to sell part of the business, (namely, to sign a binding sales agreement).

29. Revenue

The Group's revenue mainly comes from the following business:

- (1) Revenue from selling goods
- (2) Service revenue

The Group recognizes revenue based on the transaction price allocated to such performance obligation when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when the customer obtains control of relevant goods or services. A performance obligation refers to the commitment that a good or service that is distinct shall be transferred by the Group to the customer. Transaction price refers to the consideration that the Group is expected to receive due to the transfer of goods or services to the customer, but it does not include the payments received on behalf of third parties and the amount that the Group expects to refund to the customer.

Should one of the following conditions is satisfied, it is a performance obligation performed within a certain period of time. The Group recognizes revenue within a period of time in accordance with the progress of contract performance. The conditions are: 1) the customer receives and consumes the economic benefits brought by the contract at the time performing the contract; 2) the customer is able to control the products under construction during the Group's performance; 3) The products of the Group have irreplaceable uses, and the Group has the right to ask for payment for the cumulative part that has been completed so far during the entire contract period. Otherwise, the Group recognizes revenue at the point when the customer obtains control of the relevant goods or services.

Contract assets refer to the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. The Group's unconditional (i.e., depending only on the passage of time) right to receive consideration from customers is presented separately as receivables.

Contract liabilities refer to the obligation of the Group to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received or shall receive consideration from the customer.

Contract assets and contract liabilities under common contract are presented as net.

Cost of acquiring the contract:

When the incremental costs incurred from the acquisition of the contract (i.e. costs that will not occur without the acquisition of the contract) are expected to be recovered, the Group recognizes such incremental costs as an asset and amortizes the costs on the same basis as the recognition of revenue related to the asset from sale of goods or rendering services, and the amortization amounts are recorded in profit or loss. Other expenditures incurred by the Group for obtaining the contract shall be recorded in profit or loss at the time of occurrence, except those clearly borne by the customers.

Cost of performing the contract:

The cost incurred from the performing of the contract are recognized as an asset when the cost is not in the scope of other enterprise accounting standards except revenue standards and meets the following conditions at the same time: 1) the cost is directly related to a current or expected contract; 2) the cost increases the resources of the Group for performing obligations; 3) the cost is expected to be recovered. The assets mentioned above shall be amortized on the same basis as the recognition of revenue related to the assets from sale of goods or rendering services, and the amortization shall be recorded in profit or loss.

30. Government grants

- (1) Government grants refer to monetary or non-monetary assets gratuitously acquired from the government. Government grants include government grants related to asset and government grants

related to income.

1) Judgment criteria and accounting treatment of government grants related to asset

A government grant related to an asset is the grant that the Group receives to purchase, construct the long-term assets or form the long-term assets by other ways.

A government grant related to an asset shall be offset against carrying amount of related assets or recognized as deferred income and evenly amortized in profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset by using reasonable and systematic methods. The Government grant measured at the nominal amount shall be recorded in profit or loss directly.

The balance of undistributed deferred income from the relevant assets which are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before useful life is transferred into profit or loss.

2) Judgment criteria and accounting treatment of government grants related to income

For a government grant related to income, if the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred in subsequent years, the grant is recognized as deferred income and recognized in profit or loss when the relevant expenses or losses are recognized.

If the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred, the grant is recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

For a government grant that includes the related parts of asset and income simultaneously, different parts of the government grant should be distinguished and apply accounting methods respectively; if the grant is difficult to be distinguished, then the whole is classified as the government grant related to income.

Government grants related to the Group's daily activities are recorded in other income or offset the relevant cost in accordance with its economic substance. Otherwise, government grants are recorded in non-operating income or expense.

(2) The accounting methods of policy-related preferential loan discount

The Government appropriates the discount interest funds to the lending banks, and the lending banks provide loans to the Group at preferential policy interest rates, and the value of the loans is based on the actual amount of received loans, and the related loans costs are calculated according to the principal of the loans and the preferential policy interest rates.

The Government appropriates the discount interest funds to the Group directly, and the corresponding discounts will be used to offset the related loans costs.

Government grants are recognized and measured in accordance with the actual amount of funds received. Only when there is conclusive evidence that the grants are appropriated according to a fixed quota standard, and there is conclusive evidence that the grants satisfy the relevant conditions stipulated in the financial support policy and financial support funds is expected to be received, the grants can be recognized and measured according to the amount receivable.

If the recognized government grants need to be returned, the Group shall conduct accounting treatment at the time when the grants need to be returned, that is, to adjust the related book value of assets, which was offset at the time of initial recognition.

31. Deferred tax assets/ liabilities

Income tax expense includes current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

(1) The current income tax

At the balance sheet date, current income tax liabilities (or assets) arising from the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be paid by the Group or returned by the tax authority calculated according to related tax laws.

(2) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, and temporary differences between the tax bases and the carrying amounts of the items, which have a tax base according to related tax laws but are not recognized as assets and liabilities.

For taxable temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax liability is recognized. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

For deductible temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of an asset or liability arising from a transaction (not a business combination) that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profits (or deductible losses) at the time of transaction, no deferred tax asset is recognized. In addition, deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates, in accordance with the requirements of tax laws, that are expected to apply in the year in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to allow the benefit of deferred tax assets to be utilized. Such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

(3) Income tax expenses

Income tax expense includes current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

Current income tax expense and deferred income tax shall be recorded in profit or loss for the year, except when they arise from transactions or events that are directly recognized in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity, in which case they are recognized in other comprehensive income or in shareholders' equity; and when they arise from business combinations, in which case they adjust the carrying amount of goodwill.

(4) Offset of income tax

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

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

32. Leases

(1) Identification of leases

Lease refers to a contract whereby the lessor assigns the right to use an asset to the lessee for consideration within a certain period of time. At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Unless the terms and conditions of the contract change, the Group does not re-evaluate whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has both of the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

(2) Identification of separate lease components

For a contract that contains multiple separate lease components, the Group separates the components of the contract and accounts for each separate lease component. The right to use an underlying asset is a separate lease component if both: 1) the lessee can benefit from use of the underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the lessee; 2) the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract.

(3) As lessee

1) Separating lease components and non-lease components

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group accounts for lease components and non-lease components separately. The contract consideration shall be apportioned in proportion to the sum of the separate prices of each leased part and the separate prices of the non-leased components.

2) Assessment of the lease term

The lease term is the non-cancellable period of a lease for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset. If the Group has an option to extend the lease, that is, the Group has the right to extend the lease, and is reasonably certain to exercise that option, the lease term also includes periods covered by an option to extend the lease. If the Group has an option to terminate the lease, that is, the Group has the right to terminate the lease, but is reasonably certain not to exercise that option, the lease term includes periods covered by an option to terminate the lease. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, purchase option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in the circumstances that is within the control of the Group and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term.

3) Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities

Please refer to Note IV, 20 "Right-of-use assets" and Note IV, 26 "Lease liabilities".

4) Lease modifications

Lease modification is a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease, for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term.

The Group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- ① the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- ② 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.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Group remeasures the consideration of the modified contract and remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by: 1) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, and recognizing the gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease in profit or loss; 2) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

5) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group considers a lease that, at the commencement date of the lease, has a lease term of 12 months or less, and does not contain any purchase option as a short-term lease. A lease for which the value of the individual underlying asset with low value when it is new as a lease of low-value assets. If the Group subleases an asset, or expects to sublease an asset, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset. The Group does not recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets in the costs of the related asset or profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(4) As lessor

1) Separating lease components and non-lease components

If the contract contains both leased and non-leased parts, the apportion shall be based on the separate price of the leased part and the non-leased part respectively, in accordance with Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No.14 – Revenue.

2) Classification of leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset, except that a lease is classified as an operating lease at the inception date.

3) As lessor of an operating lease

Rental income under an operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, through profit or loss. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease receivables are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Initial direct expenses incurred by the Group in relation to operating leases are capitalized at the time of occurrence and are amortized over the term of the lease on the same basis as rental income recognition and recorded in the current profit and loss by stages. In accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 8 - Impairment of Assets, the Group determines whether the impairment of operating leased assets occurs and conducts corresponding accounting treatment.

The Group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

4) As lessor of a finance lease

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes finance lease receivable and derecognizes finance lease assets. The Group presents lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease for the initial measurement. The net investment in the lease is the sum of any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor and at the commencement date of the lease

the lease payments receivable by a lessor under a finance lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The Group recognizes finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease. The termination recognition and impairment of the receivable finance lease shall be in accordance with Note IV, 11 "Financial instruments" and Note IV, 12 "Determination method and accounting treatment method of expected credit loss".

Variable lease payments received by the Group that are not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group accounts for a modification to a finance lease as a separate lease if both:

- ①the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- ②the 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.

For a modification to a finance lease that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the modification as follows:

- ①if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Group accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, and measures the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification; or
- ②if the lease would have been classified as a finance lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Group accounts for the lease modification in accordance with the requirements in Note IV, 11 "Financial instruments" on the contract modifications or re-negotiation.

(5) Sale and leaseback transactions

The Group applies the requirements in Note IV, 29 to assess and determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

1) As seller and lessee

If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirements to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group, as a lessee, measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by the Group. Accordingly, the Group recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the lessor; and if the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirements to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group, as a lessee, continues to recognize the transferred asset and recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. The Group accounts for the financial liability applying Note IV, 11 "Financial instruments".

2) As buyer and lessor

If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirements to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group, as a lessor, accounts for the purchase of the asset and for the lease applying the accounting requirements set forth; and if the transfer of an asset by the Group does not satisfy the requirements to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Group, as a lessor, does not recognize the transferred asset and recognizes a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds. The Group accounts for the financial asset applying Note IV, 11 "Financial instruments".

33. Safety production expense

The safety production expense which drawn by the Group in accordance with national regulation

shall be included in the cost of relevant products or profit or loss, and credited to special reserve. Accounting treatments for the use of production safety expense are distinguished whether fixed assets are formed, for those in the nature of expenses are directly offset against special reserve, for those which form part of fixed assets, the accumulated cost is recognized in fixed assets when it is ready for intended use, meanwhile special reserve is offset against with the full depreciation of the fixed asset. The fixed assets will not be depreciated in the future.

34. Related parties

If one party has the power to controls, jointly controls or exercise significant influence over another party, and two or more parties are subject to control or joint control from the same party, they constitute related parties. The related parties could be individuals or enterprises. An enterprise, which is only controlled by the Country and does not have any other relationship, does not constitute a related party.

Related parties of the company include but are not limited to:

- (1) Parent of the company;
- (2) Subsidiaries of the Company;
- (3) Other enterprises controlled by the same parent company;
- (4) Investors that have joint control over the Company;
- (5) Investors that have significant influence over the Company;
- (6) Joint ventures, including their subsidiaries;
- (7) Associates, including their subsidiaries;
- (8) Joint ventures or associates of the company and other member companies of the group (including parent company and subsidiaries);
- (9) Joint ventures of the company and other joint ventures or associates of the company;
- (10) Major investors of the company and their close family members;
- (11) Key management staff of the company and their close family members;
- (12) Key management staff of parent of the company;
- (13) Close family members of key management staff of parent of the company;
- (14) Other companies controlled or jointly controlled by company's major investors, key management staff or their close family members.

In addition to the above-mentioned related parties of the company determined according to the relevant requirements of the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprise, Administrative measures for information disclosure of listed companies issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission also regulates that the following enterprises or individuals (including but not limited to) also belong to the related parties of the company:

- (15) Legal representative (or other organizations) or persons acting in concert holding more than 5% of shares of the company;
- (16) Individuals who directly or indirectly hold more than 5% of shares of the company and their close family members, supervisors of listed companies and their close family members, and supervisor of the parent of the company;
- (17) In the past 12 months or in the next 12 months according to the relevant agreements, the enterprise that is in one of the situations mentioned in items 1, 3 and 15 above;
- (18) In the past 12 months or in the next 12 months according to the relevant agreements, the individual who is in one of the conditions mentioned in items 11, 12, 16 above;
- (19) Enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by items 11, 12, 16 and 18 above, or in which the related persons acting as directors or senior managers, except for legal representative (or other

organizations) of the company and its holding subsidiaries.

35. Significant accounting judgment and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note III, the Group is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of items in the financial statements that cannot be measured accurately, due to the internal uncertainty of the operating activities. These judgments, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences of the Group's management as well as other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates of the Group. The above judgments, estimates and assumptions shall be reviewed regularly by Group on the basis of continued operations. Where the changes in accounting estimates only impact the current year, the impact shall be recognized during the current year; where such changes impact both the current and future years, the impact shall be recognized during the current and future years when such changes occur.

The Group has made the following important judgments in the application of accounting policies, which had a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(1) Classification of financial assets

The significant judgments related to the Group's classification of financial assets are based on business model and contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Group determines the business model of managing the financial assets at the level of financial asset portfolio. Factors that should be considered include the way to evaluate and report the performance of financial assets to key managers, the risks affecting the performance of financial assets and their management approaches, as well as the ways in which relevant business managers are remunerated.

When evaluating whether the contractual cash flow of financial assets is consistent with the basic borrowing arrangement, the group has the following major judgments: whether the principal may change in time distribution or amount during the duration due to reasons such as prepayment; whether the interest only includes the monetary time value, credit risk, other basic borrowing risks and the consideration against costs and profits. For example, whether the amount of prepayment only reflect outstanding principal and interest based on the unpaid principal, as well as reasonable compensation due to early termination of the contract.

(2) Impairment of financial instruments

The Group uses the expected credit loss model to evaluate the impairment of receivables and debt investments measured at amortized cost and accounts receivable financing and other debt investments measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income. Applying the expected credit loss model involves significant judgments and estimation by management. The key parameters of expected credit loss measurement include default probability, default loss rate and default risk exposure. The Group considers the quantitative analysis of historical statistical data and forward-looking information to establish default probability, default loss rate and default risk exposure models. The difference between the actual impairment result of the financial instrument and the original estimate will affect the book value of the financial instrument and the provision or reversal of the expected credit losses during the period when the estimate is changed.

(3) Impairment of long-term assets

At the balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication of possible impairment of non-current assets other than financial assets. For intangible assets with infinite useful life, except for the annual impairment test, the Group shall conduct impairment test when the signs of impairment exist. Other non-current assets other than financial assets are subject to impairment tests

when there are signs that the carrying amount cannot be recovered.

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset or asset group is higher than the recoverable amount, that is, the higher of the net amount of fair value less the disposal costs and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The net amount of fair value less disposal costs is determined by referring to the agreed sale price or observable market price of a similar asset in fair trading deducted by the incremental cost directly attributable to disposal of the asset. When estimating the present value of future cash flows, important judgments need to be made on the output, selling price, related operating costs of the asset (or asset group) and the discount rate used in calculating the present value. When estimating recoverable amounts, the Group uses all relevant and available information, including projections of production volumes, selling prices and related operating costs based on reasonable and supportable assumptions.

(4) Notes receivable business model

The Group confirms the notes receivable business model according to notes receivable situation of different subordinate business entities. If the business model only aims to collect the contract cash flow, the Group will classify it as financial assets measured at the amortized cost and list it in the notes receivable. If the target of business model is both to collect the contract cash flow and to sell the notes, the Group will classify it as financial assets measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income and list them in accounts receivable financing.

(5) Residual value risk

The Group faces residual value risk when signing of sales contracts with repurchase agreements or residual value guarantee clause. Residual value risk will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements in different ways according to the degree of risk held by the Group. If the major risks in vehicle ownership remain in the Group, the relevant vehicles are presented as assets leased under operating leases on the balance sheet. The accumulated depreciation of these vehicles will reduce the original value of the vehicle to its residual value, which is the expected recoverable amount of the asset at the end of the lease period. Depreciation shall be calculated and recognized under straight line method during the lease period. If the vehicle sales contract is attached with residual value guarantee clause, but the major risk has been transferred, the asset should be derecognized, expected recoverable amount of the assets in future period shall be recognized as a provision. The Group will constantly pay attention to and adjust its expected recoverable amount of each asset when it is recovered in future period. The expected amount is based on the latest auction price of second hand cars and future price fluctuations due to changes in the anticipated market environment, market incentive plans, vehicle quality data and repair costs. The situation of high inventory and low demand in the automotive industry may have a negative impact on the prices of new and used cars.

(6) Product warranty

The Group undertakes the warranty obligation for the vehicles sold within a certain warranty period, and accrues the after-sales service expenses according to the sales volume and estimated cost standards. Product warranty includes contractual guarantees, warranty activities (recall and repurchase) and goodwill guarantees (the guarantees provided to consumers according to the policies of the Group and industry practices, other than contractual guarantees and warranty activities, in order to maintain a good relationship with consumers), etc. The improvement of product quality shown by historical data has been reflected in the forecasting process of the above three product warranties as a forecasting parameter.

When the compensation obtained from the supplier can be basically determined, the product

warranty shall be offset accordingly.

(7) Provision for decline in value of inventories

The net realizable value of an individual inventory item is the amount that the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion, the estimated costs necessary to make the sale and relevant taxes. The difference between the cost of inventory and its net realizable value is recognized as a provision for decline in value of inventories, as mentioned in Note IV.13.

(8) Deferred tax assets

The Group and its subsidiaries or other forms of business organizations around the world shall, according to the differences between the accounting and tax bases, calculate deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible losses and deductible temporary difference can be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the prediction of future taxable income and the period during which deferred tax assets will be returned. These assumptions have considered future operation results and the impact of reversal of taxable temporary differences. The measurement of deferred tax assets is uncertain, as it may be affected by some factors, such as the change of future operating environment and tax law. The Group evaluates whether reversal of deferred tax assets is feasible on each balance statement date. If necessary, the amount of deferred tax assets will be revised and this situation will affect the profit or loss.

(9) Legal action

Lawsuits faced by the Company's subsidiaries involves different legal cases in multiple jurisdictions, including but not limited to contractual disputes, inadequate supply of goods or services, product liability, patents or other infringements. Due to the complexity of the cases and legal provisions involved, it is difficult for the Group to infer the final outcomes. The Group maintains close cooperation with professional legal advisers and relevant experts. Once the loss is probable to occur and can be measured reliably, the Group will recognize the corresponding liabilities. If the above conditions are not satisfied simultaneously, the Group will disclose the loss as contingent liabilities.

(10) Tax treatment

According to accounting standards, the Group regularly evaluates tax risks. If such losses are probable to occur and the amount of losses can be reliably measured, the Group will recognize corresponding liabilities. If these conditions are not satisfied simultaneously the Group will disclose the loss as contingent liabilities.

36. Changes in significant accounting policies, estimates, and the error correction in the prior periods

(1) Changes in significant accounting policies

1) Implementation of the Interpretation of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 15
The Ministry of Finance issued Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 15 (Caikuai [2021] No. 15, hereinafter referred to as "Implementation No. 15") on 31 December 2021.

A. The products or by-products which produced before the fixed assets are ready for the intended use or during the research and development process can be sold

According to the relevant provisions of Implementation No. 15, if the products or by-products which produced before the fixed assets are ready for the intended use or during the research and development process can be sold (hereinafter referred to as "Trial sales"), the income and cost related to trial sales shall be accounted for separately and recorded into the current profit and loss.

The net amount of the revenue related to trial sales after offsetting the related costs shall not be deducted from the cost of fixed assets or research and development expenses. The relevant products or by-products produced from trial sales shall be recognized as inventories, if these products or by-products meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 1 – Inventories before selling. If these products or by-products meet the conditions for the recognition of relevant assets in other relevant accounting standards for Business Enterprises shall be recognized as related assets. Trial sales recognized as daily activities shall be listed under operating income and operating cost items, if not, trial sales shall be listed under asset disposal income and other items.

The provisions enforced on January 1, 2022, and shall be adjusted retroactively for trial sales occurring between the beginning of the earliest period of financial statements and January 1, 2022.

The Group has implemented the regulation since January 1, 2022, and the implementation of the regulation has not had a material impact on the Company's financial position and business operation.

B. Judgment on loss contract

According to the relevant provisions of Implementation No. 15, the "cost of performing the contract" considered by the enterprise when determining whether the contract constitutes a loss contract includes the incremental cost of fulfilling a contract and the apportion amount of other costs directly related to the performance of the contract.

The provisions enforced on January 1, 2022. The Company shall implement this provision for contracts that have not fulfilled all obligations on January 1, 2022, and the cumulative impact shall be adjusted to retained earnings and other relevant financial statement items at the beginning of the year on the first implementation date, without adjusting the data in the comparative financial statement in the previous period.

The Group has implemented the regulation since January 1, 2022, and the implementation of the regulation has not had a material impact on the Company's financial position and business operation.

2) Implementation of the Interpretation of Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 16

The Ministry of Finance issued Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 16 (Caikuai [2022] No. 31, hereinafter referred to as "Implementation No. 16") on 30 November 2022.

A. Accounting treatment of the income tax impact of dividends related to financial instruments which are classified as equity instruments by the issuer

Interpretation of Provision No. 16 for financial instruments classified as equity instruments of the Company. If the relevant dividend expenditure is deducted from the enterprise income tax before tax in accordance with the relevant provisions of tax policies, the income tax impact related to the dividend shall be recognized when the dividend payable is recognized, and in accordance with the accounting treatment adopted in the past for transactions or events of distributable profits, the income tax impact of dividends shall be recorded into current profit and loss or items of shareholder's equity (including other comprehensive income items). This implementation enforces as the date of publication, and if the relevant dividends payable occur between January 1, 2022 and the implementation date, the Company shall adjust in accordance with this implementation. If it occurs before January 1, 2022 and the relevant financial instrument has not been terminated on January 1, 2022, retrospective adjustment shall be made. This implementation has not had a material impact on the Group's financial position and business operation.

B. Accounting treatment of a modification of cash-settled share-based payment to equity-settled share-based payment

Explanation No. 16 clarifies that if the company amends the terms and conditions of the cash settlement share payment agreement to make it as an equity settlement share payment, it shall

measure the equity settlement share payment in accordance with the fair value on the date of the grant of equity instrument amendment on amendment date (whether occurring within the waiting period or after the end), and record acquired services into the capital reserve. At the same time, the liabilities recognized on amendment date of the cash-settled share-based payment shall be terminated, the difference shall be recorded into the current profit and loss. This implementation enforces as the date of publication, and the new relevant transactions occurred between January 1, 2022 and implementation date shall be adjusted in accordance with this implementation. Relevant transactions occurring before January 1, 2022 that are not processed in accordance with this interpretation shall be adjusted retroactively. The cumulative impact will be adjusted to retained earnings and other relevant financial statement items as of January 1, 2022, without adjusting the previous comparative financial statement. This implementation has not had a material impact on the Group's financial position and business operation.

(2) Changes in significant accounting estimates.

Significant accounting estimates in this accounting period have not changed.

(3) Significant accounting error correction in the prior periods

The Group has identified previous errors related to government subsidy confirmation in previous years. Since this prior error occurred before year of 2021, the retroactive restatement method for correction will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements for year of 2020 and 2021.

The impact of this error correction on the relevant items of the Group on December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Items	December 31, 2021 (Before adjustment)	The effect of the error correction	December 31, 2021 (After adjustment)
Other receivables	12,939,346,891.00	-781,463,700.00	12,157,883,191.00
Property, plant and equipment	109,145,703,552.68	409,298,700.00	109,555,002,252.68
Undistributed profits	71,133,369,348.63	-338,670,150.00	70,794,699,198.63
Non-controlling interests	78,913,372,616.61	-33,494,850.00	78,879,877,766.61

V. Taxes

1. Item and rate of taxation

Item	The specific tax rates
Value added tax	The output tax is calculated according to 5%, 6%, 9% and 13% of the taxable income, and the value added tax is calculated and paid according to the difference after deducting the input tax allowed to be deducted in the current period; or the value added tax is calculated and paid according to 1% or 3% of the taxable income
Consumption tax	Calculated and paid according to 1%, 3%, 5% and 9% of the taxable income
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Calculated and paid according to 1%, 5% and 7% of the paid value added tax and consumption tax
Education surcharge	Calculated and paid according to 3% of the paid value added tax and consumption tax
Local education surcharge	Calculated and paid according to 2% of the paid value added tax and consumption tax
Enterprise income tax	Calculated and paid according to 15%, 20% and 25% of the taxable income
Real estate tax	Price-based taxation is calculated according to 1.2% of the 70% to 90% of the original value; rent-based taxation is calculated according to 12% of the rent.

Note: Only the main types of tax and tax rates in China are listed above; types of tax and tax rates of overseas subsidiaries shall be paid according to local tax regulations and are not listed separately above.

2. Tax benefits

- (1) Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Geely Automobile Holdings Limited) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is GR202033101500 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (2) Hunan Geely Automobile Parts Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Geely Automobile Holdings Limited) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on September 11, 2020. The certificate number is GR2020043000754 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (3) Ningbo Yuanjing Automobile Parts Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 10, 2021. The certificate number is GR202133101310 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (4) Ningbo Jirun Automobile Parts Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2022. The certificate number is GR202233100193 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (5) Hangzhou Geely Automobile Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 24, 2022. The certificate number is GR202233008365 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (6) Zhejiang Ruhoo Automobile Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 24, 2022. The certificate number is GR202233011581 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (7) Guizhou Geely Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on October 12, 2020. The certificate number is GR202052000467 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (8) Xi'an Jirun Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on October 12, 2022. The certificate number is GR202261000303 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.
- (9) Zhejiang Fengrui Engine Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is

GR202033000670 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(10) Ningbo Shangzhongxia Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 10, 2021. The certificate number is GR202133100689 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(11) Baoji Geely Engine Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on October 14, 2021. The certificate number is GR202161000385 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(12) Ningbo Geely Luoyou Engine Parts and Component Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020, which number is GR202033100176 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(13) Zhejiang Yili Auto Parts Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is GR202033000264 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(14) Yiwu Geely Powertrain Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is GR202033004958 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(15) Taizhou Binhai Geely Engine Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is GM202033006254 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(16) Weirui Electric Vehicle Technology (Ningbo) Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Geely Automobile Holdings Limited) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020. The certificate number is GR202033100618 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(17) Ningbo Geely Automobile Research & Development Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 1, 2020, which number is GR202033100327 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(18) Kai Yue Auto Parts Manufacturing (Zhangjiakou) Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Lynk&Co Investment Limited) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on September 18, 2021, which number is GR202113001506 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys

the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(19) Yuyao Lynk&Co Auto Parts Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Lynk&Co Investment Limited) was recognized as a High-tech enterprise on December 10, 2021, which number is GR202133101062 (valid for 3 years). During the reporting period, the company enjoys the preferential tax policy of "high-tech enterprise", and the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15%.

(20) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Chengdu Lynk&Co Automobile Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Lynk&Co Investment Limited) satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

(21) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Sichuan Lynk&Co Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Lynk&Co Investment Limited) satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

(22) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Baoji Geely Automobile Parts Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

(23) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Chengdu Geely Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

(24) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Guizhou Geely Engine Co., Ltd. (a sub-subsidiary of Zhejiang Jirun Automobile Co., Ltd.) satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

(25) According to "Circular on the Issues Concerning Related Tax Policies for the In-depth Implementation of the West Development Strategy" (Cai Shui[2011] No.58), Chengdu Gaoyuan Automobile Industrial Co., Ltd. satisfies the second condition prescribed in the Circular for encouraged industry enterprises located in the western region. Therefore, the applicable income tax rate of the company is 15% during the reporting period.

VI. Notes to items of consolidated financial statements

(In the notes to the financial statements, "end of period" refers to December 31, 2022, "beginning of period" refers to December 31, 2021, "current period" refers to the year 2022, "the same period of last year" refers to the year 2021.)

1. Cash and bank balances

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	445,453.18	1,567,047.09
Bank balances	91,722,520,154.03	96,170,062,142.37
Other monetary fund	15,550,191,568.49	14,015,419,076.49
Total	107,273,157,175.70	110,187,048,265.95

Note: As at December 31, 2022, the Group had restricted cash and bank balances amounted to RMB 5,771,589,894.04 (Year 2021: RMB 5,709,089,690.48).

2. Financial assets held for trading

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,744,550,443.00	1,887,225,357.00
thereof investment products	1,167,123,013.00	1,886,125,357.00
thereof equity instrument investment	577,427,430.00	1,100,000.00
Total	1,744,550,443.00	1,887,225,357.00

3. Derivative financial assets

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Hedging instruments	973,305,247.00	489,841,593.00
thereof cash flows hedging instruments (Note 1)	779,057,934.00	445,812,117.00
thereof Hedging instruments of a net investment in a foreign operation (Note 2)	194,247,313.00	44,029,476.00
Interest rate swap instrument		7,300,587.00
Commodity futures hedging (Note 1)	16,829,066.00	15,995,471.00
Electricity futures hedging (Note 2)	192,161,835.00	71,370,269.00
Forward exchange contracts		30,851,213.26
Total	1,182,296,148.00	615,359,133.26

Note 1: At the balance sheet date, Shanghai Geely Zhaoyuan International Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Geely Zhaoyuan) owns foreign exchange forwards and option contracts, and all of these instruments had positive fair values (foreign exchange forwards and option contracts and interest rate swap instrument with negative fair values are listed in Note VI.26). All of these instruments were designated to be the highly effective hedging instruments in order to manage the currency risk related to the sales and purchases denominated in foreign currency in 2022.

The income after tax arising from the change of fair value of cash flow hedging instruments included in other comprehensive income in 2022 is RMB 900,755,543.00 (2021: loss after tax is RMB 1,592,212,673.00), and it is expected to be gradually transferred to the income

statement within 48 months after the balance sheet date (2021: 48 months).

The provisions in the foreign exchange forwards and option contracts and commodity futures hedging signed by Geely Zhaoyuan are consistent with the prediction. The information is listed as follows:

Foreign exchange forward contracts:

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
2,045,157,399	Within 1 month	91,829,285
4,584,814,257	1 to 3 months	197,413,664
11,686,992,925	3 to 12 months	467,144,754
16,700,921,782	1 to 5 years	660,441,880

Foreign exchange option contracts:

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
289,776,845	Within 1 month	14,092,306
207,087,663	3 to 12 months	8,577,925

Commodity futures hedging:

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
305,136,021	Within 1 month	9,168,216
40,938,771	1 to 3 months	1,230,060
176,308,323	3 to 12 months	6,430,790
437,975,488	1 to 5 years	32,584,312

Note①: Nominal amount is the amount translated from the original currency into RMB by using the spot exchange rates on December 31, 2022. For those foreign exchange forwards and option contracts and interest rate swap instrument which will mature over 1 year, please refer to Note VI.24.

Note 2: Geely Zhaoyuan adopts the exchange rate swap contracts to reduce the negative influence of the fluctuation of foreign exchange rate and reduce the effect of changes in the value of a net investment in a foreign operation, The main information is listed as follows:

Exchange rate swap contracts:

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
5,985,401,082	Within 1 month	78,504,990
4,466,705,171	1 to 3 months	95,437,374
805,231,500	3 to 12 months	20,304,949

Electricity futures:

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
107,676,964	3 to 12 months	192,161,835
117,248,884	1 to 5 years	55,181,601

Note①: Nominal amount is the amount translated from the original currency into RMB by using the spot exchange rates on December 31, 2022.

4. Notes receivable

(1) Classification

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Commercial acceptance bill		28,395,760.83
Bank acceptance bill	1,001,569,341.92	765,127,395.92

Less: Credit loss allowance		3,378,755.62
Total	1,001,569,341.92	790,144,401.13

(2) The Group has no pledged notes receivable at the end of the year 2022.

(3) Bank acceptance bill endorsed or discounted by the Group but yet undue by the end of reporting period is RMB 889,708,769.99.

5. Accounts receivable

(1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	24,398,320,470.68	21,242,110,323.89
1 to 2 years	2,255,704,226.59	2,346,292,511.03
2 to 3 years	1,047,238,814.16	1,045,392,078.42
More than 3 years	403,717,652.87	315,090,051.11
Subtotal	28,104,981,164.30	24,948,884,964.45
Less: Credit loss allowance	419,061,708.94	1,242,860,475.28
Total	27,685,919,455.36	23,706,024,489.17

(2) Changes in credit loss allowance

December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction		Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	December 31, 2022
		Reversal	Write-off		
1,242,860,475.28	530,247,141.86	105,635,537.33	32,402,929.94	1,216,007,440.93	419,061,708.94

6. Accounts receivable financing

(1) Classification

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank acceptance bill	20,290,274,678.28	25,368,763,187.39
Less: Other comprehensive income-changes in fair value	144,273,426.31	250,252,703.32
Total	20,146,001,251.97	25,118,510,484.07

(2) The Group has no pledged notes receivable at the end of the year 2022.

7. Prepayments

(1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	1,539,133,174.36	3,229,968,240.44
1 to 2 years	127,610,670.68	220,051,811.32

2 to 3 years	34,177,646.87	40,024,170.00
More than 3 years	13,758,557.91	19,289,832.09
Subtotal	1,714,680,049.82	3,509,334,053.85
Less: Credit loss allowance	3,238,219.69	3,302,035.00
Total	1,711,441,830.13	3,506,032,018.85

(2) Changes in credit loss allowance

December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction		December 31, 2022
		Reversal	Write-off	
3,302,035.00		63,815.31		3,238,219.69

8. Other receivables

(1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	17,044,298,880.77	9,384,890,644.59
1 to 2 years	2,393,263,981.95	1,475,330,918.68
2 to 3 years	1,279,778,741.72	1,163,276,202.04
More than 3 years	254,495,440.56	213,127,999.70
Subtotal	20,971,837,045.00	12,236,625,765.01
Less: Credit loss allowance	48,555,584.67	78,742,574.01
Total	20,923,281,460.33	12,157,883,191.00

(2) Changes in credit loss allowance

December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction		Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	December 31, 2022
		Reversal	Write-off		
78,742,574.01	30,779,496.34	44,883,328.39	740,433.32	15,342,723.97	48,555,584.67

9. Inventories

(1) Classification

Item	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Book balance	Provision	Book value	Book balance	Provision	Book value
Raw materials	8,255,498,071.77		8,255,498,071.77	5,541,232,882.67	262,016,351.41	5,279,216,531.26
Work-in-progress	11,184,064,915.54	4,342,292.71	11,179,722,622.83	5,402,455,031.94	3,396,751.53	5,399,058,280.41
Finished goods	30,574,347,512.57	576,953,094.99	29,997,394,417.58	25,554,984,938.17	714,777,866.95	24,840,207,071.22
Revolving materials				1,254,198.74		1,254,198.74
Consigned processing materials				6,248,805.98		6,248,805.98
Project costs	825,460,732.59		825,460,732.59	590,458,911.90		590,458,911.90
Materials in transit	12,231,983,639.10		12,231,983,639.10	8,451,206,833.91		8,451,206,833.91
Goods in transit	78,334,055.72		78,334,055.72	249,055,446.14	1,006,259.68	248,049,186.46
Total	63,149,688,927.29	581,295,387.70	62,568,393,539.59	45,796,897,049.45	981,197,229.57	44,815,699,819.88

Note: The inventory used for mortgage is RMB 220,150,830.00 on December 31, 2022 (Year 2021: RMB 212,328,954.00).

(2) Changes in provision for inventories

Item	December 31, 2021	Addition		Deduction		Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	December 31, 2022
		Recognition	Reversal	Reversal	Write-off		
Raw materials	262,016,351.41	18,987,182.33				281,003,533.74	
Work-in-progress	3,396,751.53	6,796,722.42				5,851,181.24	4,342,292.71
Finished goods	714,777,866.95	200,120,398.04	25,703,858.80	251,144,109.46		61,097,201.74	576,953,094.99
Revolving materials							
Consigned processing materials							
Project costs							
Materials in transit							
Goods in transit	1,006,259.68					1,006,259.68	
Total	981,197,229.57	225,904,302.79	25,703,858.80	251,144,109.46		348,958,176.40	581,295,387.70

10. Other current assets

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepaid tax and deductible tax	6,371,468,563.78	7,011,931,399.72
Deferred expenses	4,399,697,763.16	3,108,574,635.00
Others	369,365,034.08	272,271,899.29
Total	11,140,531,361.02	10,392,777,934.01

11. Long-term receivables**(1) Long-term receivables**

Item	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book value	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book value
Finance lease receivables	11,025,001.18	110,744.35	10,914,256.83	1,451,890,392.81	145,544,594.96	1,306,345,797.85
Other long-term receivables	2,554,527,693.82		2,554,527,693.82	2,314,352,110.58	11,788,801.40	2,302,563,309.18
Subtotal	2,565,552,695.00	110,744.35	2,565,441,950.65	3,766,242,503.39	157,333,396.36	3,608,909,107.03
Less: Long-term receivables due within one year	128,824,703.14		128,824,703.14	11,788,801.40	11,788,801.40	
Total	2,436,727,991.86	110,744.35	2,436,617,247.51	3,754,453,701.99	145,544,594.96	3,608,909,107.03

(2) Changes in credit loss allowance

December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction		Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	Less: Allowance for long-term receivables due within 1 year	December 31, 2022
		Reversal	Write-off			
145,544,594.96	8,412,261.43		14,720,192.76	139,125,919.28		110,744.35

12. Investment in joint ventures & associates

Investees	December 31, 2021	Impairment on December 31, 2021	Movement			Other comprehensive income adjustment
			Increase	Decrease	Profit or loss recognized under equity method	
I. Joint venture						
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.					104,714,609.44	-30,452,712.30
Zhejiang Levc New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.						
Hangzhou Lange Technology Co., Ltd.					-13,151,085.22	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	5,229,861,919.10				977,254,172.54	
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	238,637,136.64				-100,005,161.37	
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	10,259,204.55		56,000,000.00		-48,853,177.89	
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	2,415,262,764.34				-729,828,653.68	-17,344,877.18
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.	216,222,348.07				-27,407,552.90	
Geely Financials Denmark A/S	2,669,212,699.48				93,492,156.95	
Volvofinans Bank AB	1,969,663,982.07				291,913,868.41	
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Ltd.	259,166,554.53		123,533,958.98		57,751,310.67	
World of Volvo AB	79,605,996.29				-5,561,546.44	
Zenuity AB			1,668,678.91		-1,652,206.55	
Saxo Geely Tech Holding AS	787,925,669.37		148,939,794.72		-58,854,103.85	
NOVO Energy AB			108,685,810.34		-21,218,067.52	
Volvo Trademark Holding AB	3,922,455.24				2,887,303.73	
VH Systems AB	26,038,558.30				130,417.53	
VCFS Germany GmbH	1,651,216.03				349,483.96	134,431.20
VCIS Germany GmbH	4,301,768.03				4,659,504.09	218,815.03

Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	1,242,345,884.02					343,997,468.60	
Chongqing Rulan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.				300,000,000.00		7,794,217.85	
Shandong Fujikang Intelligent Manufacturing Co., Ltd.				2,000,000.00		-531.66	
Ningbo Geely Blue Plan Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)				69,993,000.00			
Ningbo Yisheng Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	84,000,000.00					723.33	
Subtotal	15,238,078,156.06			810,821,242.95		878,413,150.02	-47,444,343.25
II. Associates							
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.	74,588,417.24			4,072,104,945.35		769,780,161.99	
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	266,536,176.89					16,793,964.15	
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	274,861,580.88					-64,279,804.92	-25,154,178.72
Zhejiang Shuangli Automobile Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.				31,500,000.00			
Renault Korea Motors Co., Ltd				1,426,905,301.52		10,169,615.61	-156,973.36
PT. Geely Mobil Indonesia	6,162,280.21	6,162,280.21					
Guangdong Xinyueneng Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	116,297,864.46			40,000,000.00		-28,889,749.33	
Times Geely Power Battery Co., Ltd.	65,439,867.47			196,000,000.00		-88,232,411.68	
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.				17,125,000.00	220,000.00	-16,905,000.00	
Proton Holdings Berhad	598,111,263.35					152,558,645.23	-16,154,381.92
Shanghai LTI AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.						-1,218,803.00	
Lotus Finance Limited	363,168.00	363,168.00					
DRB-HICOM GEELY SD. BHD.	2,461.00						
Lotus Technology Inc.	1,272,379,421.05			60,000,000.00		-710,165,127.00	-27,622,135.05
JIDU Auto Inc.				3,158,670,217.00		-450,242,799.00	

Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	178,806,404.17					1,144,419.78	
Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.	819,540,933.51				819,540,933.51		
Hezhong Property Insurance Co., Ltd.	239,247,473.53					-30,687,397.91	-2,623,529.40
Zhejiang Yinji Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	23,507,623.01					-50,981.23	
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.	3,268,938,504.07					-22,554,179.20	
Zhejiang Xitumeng Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	19,795,059.64					-277,042.31	
Shandong Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	2,162,110.41					-1,647,479.17	
Shanghai Jijin Electrical and Mechanical Equipment Co., Ltd.	43,426,930.07					55,164,394.33	
CCCC (Shangrao) Automobile Comprehensive Test Co., Ltd.				10,760,000.00		113,568.00	
Fujiang Energy Technology Co., Ltd.				45,000,000.00		-490,668.07	
VCC Tjänstebilar KB	2,025,930.95					2,418,518.54	
VCC Försäljnings KB	832,368.68					-6,371.84	
Volvohandeln PV Försäljnings KB	1,684,467.16					-177,740.43	
Volvohandeln PV Försäljnings AB	8,560,500.78					644,633.82	
Trio Bilservice AB	359,487.63					85,870.89	
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	3,152,557.65					862,170.08	
Leiebilservice AS	646,524.96					-196,928.01	19,396.14
Zhejiang Transfar Zhilian Automobile Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	19,620,566.10						
Hangzhou Zhongqi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	6,990,190.60						
Anhui Huirong Energy Co. Ltd	2,405,196.29					-146,202.57	
Jixing International Technology Co., Ltd.				200,000,000.00			
Hangzhou Jingjie Digital Technology Co., Ltd.				300,000.00		-13,551.54	

Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.				45,000,000.00				
Subtotal	7,316,445,329.76	6,525,448.21		9,303,365,463.87	819,760,933.51	-406,446,274.79	-71,691,802.31	
Total	22,554,523,485.82	6,525,448.21		10,114,186,706.82	819,760,933.51	471,966,875.23	-119,136,145.56	
(Continued)								
Investees	Movement				December 31, 2022	Impairment on December 31, 2022		
	Other equity changes	Dividend payout	Impairment provided for the year	Others				
I. Joint venture								
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	806,644.97			250,000,000.00	325,068,542.11			
Zhejiang Levc New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.				216,837,430.00	216,837,430.00			
Hangzhou Langge Technology Co., Ltd.				90,000,000.00	76,848,914.78			
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.		400,000,000.00			5,807,116,091.64			
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.			138,631,975.27		138,631,975.27		138,631,975.27	
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.					17,406,026.66			
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.					1,668,089,233.48			
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.					188,814,795.17			
Geely Financials Denmark A/S				227,603,717.85	2,990,308,574.28			
Volvofinans Bank AB		43,589,484.07		-111,797,402.43	2,106,190,963.98			
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Ltd.				-14,587,524.96	425,864,299.22			
World of Volvo AB				-4,167,007.88	69,877,441.97			
Zenuity AB				-16,472.36				
Saxo Geely Tech Holding AS				-76,508,250.00	801,503,110.24			
NOVO Energy AB				-722,684.11	86,745,058.71			
Volvo Trademark Holding AB				-312,968.21	6,496,790.76			

VH Systems AB					-1,287,183.02	24,881,792.81	
VCFS Germany GmbH					-92,126.48	2,043,004.71	
VCIS Germany GmbH			3,435,736.45		-246,357.34	5,497,993.36	
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.						1,586,343,352.62	
Chongqing Ruilian Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	3,044,131.07					310,838,348.92	
Shandong Fujikang Intelligent Manufacturing Co., Ltd.						1,999,468.34	
Ningbo Geely Blue Plan Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)						69,993,000.00	
Ningbo Yisheng Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)			723.33			84,000,000.00	
Subtotal	3,850,776.04	447,025,943.85	138,631,975.27	574,703,171.06		17,011,396,209.03	138,631,975.27
II. Associates							
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.	1,414,945,652.44				-1,175,759,554.06	5,155,659,622.96	
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited						283,330,141.04	
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE						185,427,597.24	
Zhejiang Shuangli Automobile Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.						31,500,000.00	
Renault Korea Motors Co., Ltd					1,749,734,032.99	3,186,651,976.76	
PT. Geely Mobil Indonesia						6,162,280.21	6,162,280.21
Guangdong Xinyueneng Semiconductor Co., Ltd.						127,408,115.13	
Times Geely Power Battery Co., Ltd.						173,207,455.79	
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.							
Proton Holdings Berhad						734,515,526.66	
Shanghai LTI AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.					75,088,268.34	73,869,465.34	
Lotus Finance Limited						363,168.00	363,168.00

DRB-HICOM GEELY SD. BHD.					2,461.00	
Lotus Technology Inc.	496,953,029.00				1,091,545,188.00	
JIDU Auto Inc.	-115,482,128.00				2,592,945,290.00	
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.					179,950,823.95	
Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.						
Hezhong Property Insurance Co., Ltd.					205,936,546.22	
Zhejiang Yinji Auto Parts Co., Ltd.					23,456,641.78	
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.					3,246,384,324.87	
Zhejiang Xitumeng Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	64,680.00				19,582,697.33	
Shandong Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.					514,631.24	
Shanghai Jijin Electrical and Mechanical Equipment Co., Ltd.					98,591,324.40	
CCCC (Shangrao) Automobile Comprehensive Test Co., Ltd.					10,873,568.00	
Fujian Energy Technology Co., Ltd.					44,509,331.93	
VCC Tjänstebilar KB	1,259,706.05			-114,485.10	3,070,258.34	
VCC Försäljnings KB	126,390.24			-45,986.05	653,620.55	
Volvohandelns PV Försäljnings KB				-87,718.70	1,419,008.03	
Volvohandelns PV Försäljnings AB				-469,403.80	8,735,730.80	
Trio Bilservice AB				-12,362.27	432,996.25	
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB				-215,431.68	3,799,296.05	
Leibilservice AS				-27,268.39	441,724.70	
Zhejiang Transfar Zhilian Automobile Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.				-19,620,566.10		
Hangzhou Zhongqi New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.				-6,990,190.60		
Anhui Huirong Energy Co. Ltd				-2,258,993.72		

Jixing International Technology Co., Ltd.						-200,000,000.00			
Hangzhou Jingjie Digital Technology Co., Ltd.								286,448.46	
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.							45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
Subtotal	1,796,481,233.44		1,386,096.29			419,220,340.86		17,536,227,261.03	51,525,448.21
Total	1,800,332,009.48	448,412,040.14	183,631,975.27	45,000,000.00	993,923,511.92	34,547,623,470.06			190,157,423.48

13. Other equity investment

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Listed equity instrument investment	23,021,419,403.01	25,684,608,143.42
Unlisted equity instrument investment	873,021,867.30	956,791,385.97
Total	23,894,441,270.31	26,641,399,529.39

14. Other non-current financial assets

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,589,077,993.61	2,143,746,655.89
Total	3,589,077,993.61	2,143,746,655.89

The financial assets mentioned above include fund investments and other equity investments.

15. Investment properties

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
1. Cost			
1) January 1, 2022	2,162,026.34		2,162,026.34
2) Addition	704,192,028.75	1,417,431.00	705,609,459.75
thereof transfer from inventories or property, plant and equipment	704,192,028.75	1,417,431.00	705,609,459.75
3) Deduction	2,162,026.34		2,162,026.34
thereof disposal	2,162,026.34		2,162,026.34
4) December 31, 2022	704,192,028.75	1,417,431.00	705,609,459.75
2. Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
1) January 1, 2022	1,311,876.36		1,311,876.36
2) Addition	2,243,002.26	20,024.00	2,263,026.26
thereof provision	2,243,002.26	20,024.00	2,263,026.26
3) Deduction	1,349,570.62		1,349,570.62
thereof disposal	1,349,570.62		1,349,570.62
4) December 31, 2022	2,205,308.00	20,024.00	2,225,332.00
3. Impairment			
1) January 1, 2022	117,481.63		117,481.63
2) Addition			
3) Deduction	117,481.63		117,481.63

Item	Houses and buildings	Land use right	Total
thereof disposal	117,481.63		117,481.63
4) December 31, 2022			
4. Book value			
1) January 1, 2022	732,668.35		732,668.35
2) December 31, 2022	701,986,720.75	1,397,407.00	703,384,127.75

16. Property, plant and equipment

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	104,470,744,033.93	109,519,980,187.92
Property, plant and equipment pending disposal	202,629,559.44	35,022,064.76
Total	104,673,373,593.37	109,555,002,252.68

Movement:

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Molds and gauges	Electronic and Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
1. Cost							
1) January 1, 2022	47,390,299,845.08	130,846,241,968.48	7,803,896,129.50	4,847,883,669.58	2,937,431,018.55	332,671,410.79	194,158,424,041.98
2) Addition	4,414,877,735.51	9,611,489,934.40	5,542,537,043.21	598,273,316.75	1,513,972,150.26	318,043,292.46	21,999,193,472.59
①Purchase	922,321,146.36	3,036,592,995.88	5,191,071,200.66	481,455,101.46	1,358,204,787.02	175,266,241.98	11,164,911,473.36
②Transfer from construction-in-process	3,492,556,589.15	6,574,896,938.52	351,465,842.55	116,818,215.29	155,767,363.24	142,777,050.48	10,834,281,999.23
3) Deduction	4,769,375,027.29	7,096,218,998.62	4,378,638,913.89	3,787,333,361.41	275,717,480.33	329,719,561.40	20,637,003,342.94
①Disposal or retirements	1,092,775,408.08	4,848,742,784.18	1,186,040,344.18	886,245,087.56	150,412,875.80	102,853,522.17	8,267,070,021.97

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Molds and gauges	Electronic and Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
②Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	3,676,599,619.21	2,247,476,214.44	817,429,677.71	2,901,088,273.85	125,304,604.53	226,866,039.23	9,994,764,428.97
③Others			2,375,168,892.00				2,375,168,892.00
4) Exchange differences	-193,290,879.45	-2,455,904,090.27	-253,029,492.60		-3,017,115.83		-2,905,241,578.15
5) December 31, 2022	46,842,511,673.85	130,905,608,813.99	8,714,764,766.22	1,658,823,624.92	4,172,668,572.65	320,995,141.85	192,615,372,593.48
2. Accumulated depreciation							
1) January 1, 2022	12,255,348,786.46	66,780,970,584.72	1,398,420,751.25	2,507,348,146.86	1,374,561,982.94	188,558,942.71	84,505,209,194.94
2) Addition	1,941,671,765.48	8,883,664,810.41	651,304,975.64	255,573,375.13	626,025,309.69	329,858,942.07	12,688,099,178.42
①Provision	1,941,671,765.48	8,883,664,810.41	651,304,975.64	255,573,375.13	626,025,309.69	329,858,942.07	12,688,099,178.42
3) Deduction	1,345,115,546.99	2,745,655,863.96	776,503,658.99	2,062,868,606.25	142,699,003.58	240,636,704.51	7,313,479,384.28
①Disposal or retirements	456,650,163.60	2,201,172,438.73	253,563,577.16	202,352,176.89	73,085,513.80	73,530,935.08	3,260,354,805.26
②Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	888,465,383.39	544,483,425.23	154,084,792.83	1,860,516,429.36	69,613,489.78	167,105,769.43	3,684,269,290.02
③Others			368,855,289.00				368,855,289.00
4) Exchange differences	-173,308,728.82	-1,890,767,082.27	-10,086,905.64		-5,949,323.76		-2,080,112,040.49
5) December 31, 2022	12,678,596,276.13	71,028,212,448.90	1,263,135,162.26	700,052,915.74	1,851,938,965.29	277,781,180.27	87,799,716,948.59
3. Impairment							
1) January 1, 2022		109,035,341.23	2,463,611.47	21,093,273.24	642,433.18		133,234,659.12
2) Addition		366,038,017.88			10,522,064.73		376,560,082.61
①Provision		366,038,017.88			10,522,064.73		376,560,082.61
3) Deduction		157,542,051.05	1,136,621.89	4,109,130.51	2,095,327.32		164,883,130.77
①Disposal or retirements		192,635.65			85,511.95		278,147.60
②Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries		157,349,415.40	1,136,621.89	4,109,130.51	2,009,815.37		164,604,983.17

Item	Houses and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Molds and gauges	Electronic and Office equipment	Other equipment	Total
4) December 31, 2022		317,531,308.06	1,326,989.58	16,984,142.73	9,069,170.59		344,911,610.96
4. Book value							
1) January 1, 2022	35,134,951,058.62	63,956,236,042.53	6,403,011,766.78	2,319,442,249.48	1,562,226,602.43	144,112,468.08	109,519,980,187.92
2) December 31, 2022	34,163,915,397.72	59,559,865,057.03	7,450,302,614.38	941,786,566.45	2,311,660,436.77	43,213,961.58	104,470,744,033.93

17. Construction in progress

Item	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Book balance	Impairment	Book value	Book balance	Impairment	Book value
Construction Projects	3,483,919,830.58		3,483,919,830.58	3,615,277,640.58		3,615,277,640.58
Equipment Projects	5,241,766,083.68		5,241,766,083.68	3,499,716,349.71		3,499,716,349.71
Projects of Geely Zhaoyuan	5,180,832,044.00		5,180,832,044.00	3,642,963,568.00		3,642,963,568.00
Software Projects	20,642,416.15		20,642,416.15	8,720,650.75		8,720,650.75
Total	13,927,160,374.41		13,927,160,374.41	10,766,678,209.04		10,766,678,209.04

18. Right of use assets

Item	Land, houses, and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Total
1. Cost				
1) January 1, 2022	8,058,776,228.23	754,260,992.72	1,056,868.00	8,814,094,088.95
2) Addition	2,306,808,745.55	114,169,022.90	777,318.18	2,421,755,086.63
① Rent in	2,306,808,745.55	114,169,022.90	777,318.18	2,421,755,086.63

Item	Land, houses, and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Total
3) Deduction	626,749,627.70	178,136,114.00		804,885,741.70
①Disposal	618,961,407.28	178,136,114.00		797,097,521.28
②Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	7,788,220.42			7,788,220.42
4) Exchange differences	-6,629,320.93	-599,303.68	-31,511.00	-7,260,135.61
5) December 31, 2022	9,732,206,025.15	689,694,597.94	1,802,675.18	10,423,703,298.27
2. Accumulated depreciation				
1) January 1, 2022	2,410,465,958.43	364,581,886.47	893,612.00	2,775,941,456.90
2) Addition	1,426,108,683.71	133,602,681.75	365,241.58	1,560,076,607.04
①Provision	1,426,108,683.71	133,602,681.75	365,241.58	1,560,076,607.04
3) Deduction	305,002,378.26	66,263,075.00		371,265,453.26
①Disposal	299,663,146.97	66,263,075.00		365,926,221.97
②Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	5,339,231.29			5,339,231.29
4) Exchange differences	-1,577,887.10	-266,064.54	-26,930.00	-1,870,881.64
5) December 31, 2022	3,529,994,376.78	431,655,428.68	1,231,923.58	3,962,881,729.04
3. Impairment				
1) January 1, 2022				
2) Provision				
3) Deduction				
4) December 31, 2022				
4. Book value				

Item		Land, houses, and buildings	Machinery equipment	Transportation vehicles	Total
1) January 1, 2022		5,648,310,269.80	389,679,106.25	163,256.00	6,038,152,632.05
2) December 31, 2022		6,202,211,648.37	258,039,169.26	570,751.60	6,460,821,569.23

19. Intangible assets

Item	Software	Proprietary technology	Land use right	Non-Patent technology	Patent	Trademark	Dealer network	Others	Total
1. Cost									
1) January 1, 2022	5,975,263,291.84	23,923,127,177.77	8,639,008,881.46	57,017,426,809.12	3,064,094,671.05	2,763,291,695.31	568,457,587.00		107,203,670,792.16
2) Addition	1,980,379,337.31	2,595,204,800.96	1,553,965,116.52	5,306,715,363.96	30,869,716.83	2,994,972.48			13,512,467,405.61
① Purchase	1,973,449,397.65		1,553,965,116.52	2,430,479,609.31	30,869,716.83	2,994,972.48			8,034,096,910.34
② R & D		2,595,204,800.96		2,876,235,754.65					5,471,440,555.61
③ Transfer from construction-in-process	6,929,939.66								6,929,939.66
3) Deduction	303,224,375.84	1,516,263,941.38	1,592,009,003.92	7,151,431,053.97	1,103,132.39	1,101,400.00		94,312,061.77	10,659,444,969.27
① Disposal or retirements	108,200,909.11	263,941.38	130,129,889.60	6,343,389,612.33	1,103,132.39	953,400.00		24,073,724.74	6,608,114,609.55
② Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	195,023,466.73	1,516,000,000.00	1,461,879,114.32	808,041,441.64		148,000.00		70,238,337.03	4,051,330,359.72
4) Exchange differences	-231,518,359.72			-2,055,954,272.14		-150,946,512.20	-16,452,325.00	-244,079,692.00	-2,698,951,161.06
5) December 31, 2022	7,420,899,893.59	25,002,068,037.35	8,600,964,994.06	53,116,756,846.97	3,093,861,255.49	2,614,238,755.59	552,005,262.00	6,956,947,022.39	107,357,742,067.44
2. Accumulated depreciation									
1) January 1, 2022	2,400,644,493.98	8,070,873,743.88	767,104,579.55	33,106,174,976.61	159,349,855.05	102,686,550.55	212,095,451.95	2,974,777,286.73	47,793,706,938.30
2) Addition	630,059,623.52	2,274,038,045.05	201,977,275.63	8,190,121,217.80	172,426,177.21	18,844,581.93	18,710,572.00	622,017,380.93	12,128,194,874.07
① Provision	630,059,623.52	2,274,038,045.05	201,977,275.63	8,190,121,217.80	172,426,177.21	18,844,581.93	18,710,572.00	622,017,380.93	12,128,194,874.07

Item	Software	Proprietary technology	Land use right	Non-Patent technology	Patent	Trademark	Dealer network	Others	Total
3) Deduction	192,864,312.76	476,070,000.00	264,952,675.40	6,546,781,009.82	866,284.40	148,000.00		48,907,897.44	7,530,590,179.82
① Disposal or retirements	57,543,243.88		23,396,577.23	6,320,146,522.24	866,284.40			6,216,009.40	6,408,168,637.15
② Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	135,321,068.88	476,070,000.00	241,556,098.17	226,634,487.58		148,000.00		42,691,888.04	1,122,421,542.67
4) Exchange differences	-168,033,387.29			-1,213,394,838.58		-11,947,680.20	-6,573,642.00	-119,449,420.00	-1,519,398,968.07
5) December 31, 2022	2,669,806,417.45	9,868,841,788.93	704,129,179.78	33,536,120,346.01	330,909,747.86	109,435,452.28	224,232,381.95	3,428,437,350.22	50,871,912,664.48
3. Impairment									
1) January 1, 2022		316,305,870.87		316,471,570.16					632,777,441.03
2) Addition				393,465,744.86					393,465,744.86
① Provision				393,465,744.86					393,465,744.86
3) Deduction		158,654,104.60							158,654,104.60
① Disposal or retirements									
② Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries		158,654,104.60							158,654,104.60
4) Exchange differences									
5) December 31, 2022		157,651,766.27		709,937,315.02					867,589,081.29
4. Book value									
1) January 1, 2022	3,574,618,797.86	15,535,947,563.02	7,871,904,301.91	23,594,780,262.35	2,904,744,816.00	2,660,605,144.76	356,362,135.05	2,278,223,391.88	58,777,186,412.83
2) December 31, 2022	4,751,093,476.14	14,975,574,482.15	7,896,835,814.28	18,870,699,185.94	2,762,951,507.63	2,504,803,303.31	327,772,880.05	3,528,509,672.16	55,618,240,321.66

20. Development expenditure

Item	December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction		Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	Exchange differences	December 31, 2022
			Recognized in profit or loss	Transferred to Intangible assets			
Research phase		7,865,963,637.13	7,865,963,637.13				
Development phase	30,687,233,995.51	14,556,107,700.87		5,471,440,555.61	1,576,053,937.22	-563,256,396.88	37,632,590,806.67
Total	30,687,233,995.51	22,422,071,338.00	7,865,963,637.13	5,471,440,555.61	1,576,053,937.22	-563,256,396.88	37,632,590,806.67

21. Goodwill

Item	2022	2021
Opening balance	982,919,358.04	1,615,803,636.95
Increase through business combination		372,459,985.25
Derecognition of disposal of subsidiaries	-323,154,991.59	-943,330,597.75
Exchange differences	-32,998,815.39	-62,013,666.41
Subtotal	626,765,551.06	982,919,358.04
Less: Impairment	48,646,572.06	4,322,570.00
Total	578,118,979.00	978,596,788.04

Changes in impairment:

December 31, 2021	Addition	Write-off	December 31, 2022
4,322,570.00	111,006,124.06	66,682,122.00	48,646,572.06

22. Long-term deferred expenses

Item	December 31, 2021	Addition	Amortization provided for the year	Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	Exchange differences	December 31, 2022
Renovation	167,445,824.04	1,396,385,076.74	376,876,870.58	38,294,936.06	387,767.64	1,149,046,861.78
Others	22,783.17	95,607.54	3,089.66			115,301.05
Total	167,468,607.21	1,396,480,684.28	376,879,960.24	38,294,936.06	387,767.64	1,149,162,162.83

23. Deferred tax assets/liabilities

(1) Deferred tax assets before offsetting

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Impairment provision	421,240,112.09	95,189,161.97	516,505,451.64	99,888,086.62
Deductible losses	46,620,321,524.68	10,513,655,814.35	34,168,722,043.35	7,629,691,515.48
Defined benefit liability	2,553,722,001.00	549,353,557.00	7,578,865,389.00	1,616,292,046.00
Accrued expenses	17,117,004,610.46	4,242,775,510.11	13,536,606,283.86	3,344,726,750.42
Provision for warranty	3,765,390,415.52	960,113,286.03	4,176,162,199.19	1,027,129,068.44
Government grants	1,298,339,345.48	194,977,190.93	1,008,141,044.56	151,223,041.76

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Temporary difference arising from depreciation and amortization	13,304,043,516.10	2,446,752,130.84	9,612,709,329.46	1,652,255,812.26
Unrealized profits from intragroup transactions	4,654,007,618.22	1,145,304,886.81	4,090,499,161.72	1,014,778,778.92
Others	6,555,507,954.47	1,493,176,286.10	8,607,893,181.84	1,912,337,443.17
Total	96,289,577,098.02	21,641,297,824.14	83,296,104,084.62	18,448,322,543.07

(2) Deferred tax liabilities before offsetting

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary difference	Deferred tax liabilities
Temporary difference arising from amortization and depreciation	39,514,528,478.05	8,296,899,518.42	33,356,721,317.16	7,035,514,177.47
Withholding tax on undistributed profits of domestic subsidiaries	6,508,029,934.09	510,179,640.53	5,294,138,461.04	399,406,376.73
Others	7,920,575,445.18	2,050,893,997.98	7,881,032,138.24	2,029,412,626.18
Total	53,943,133,857.32	10,857,973,156.93	46,531,891,916.44	9,464,333,180.38

(3) Deferred tax assets and Deferred tax liabilities after offsetting

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	14,882,402,207.71	10,889,374,955.49
Deferred tax liabilities	4,099,077,540.50	1,905,385,592.80

24. Other non-current assets

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepayment	2,556,761,823.87	1,006,773,218.95
Pension plan assets	233,303,528.00	276,688,947.00
Refund of tax and levies	742,939,107.00	629,111,044.00
Traffic service fulfillment cost	756,422,874.55	623,355,231.52
Property under financing lease	230,629,607.37	307,954,721.00
Long-term financial instrument	748,207,793.00	118,499,153.00
thereof cash flow hedging instrument (Note VI.3)	660,441,880.00	95,669,960.00

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
thereof interest rate swap instrument		4,115,684.00
thereof electricity futures hedging (Note VI.3)	55,181,601.00	18,021,528.00
thereof commodity futures hedging (Note VI.3)	32,584,312.00	691,981.00
Total	5,268,264,733.79	2,962,382,315.47

25. Short-term borrowings**(1) Classification**

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit loans	9,353,374,927.14	11,644,196,318.53
Guaranteed loans	22,322,414,783.75	15,900,966,769.18
Pledged loans (Note 1)	585,885,572.30	35,400,000.00
Mortgage loans (Note 2)	49,979,986.00	179,767,703.00
Guaranteed and pledged loans		568,000,000.00
Total	32,311,655,269.19	28,328,330,790.71

Note 1: The pledged loans were an overseas loan borrowed by Lynk&Co Investment Limited through domestic margin pledge, with a principal of EUR78,800,000.00 (equivalent to RMB 580,836,344.48)

Note 2: The mortgage loans are obtained by using vehicles (taxis) for financing mortgage from London EV Company Limited.

(2) As of December 31, 2022, the Group has no overdue short-term bank borrowings.

26. Derivative financial liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Hedging instrument	1,927,047,835.00	1,620,054,341.00
thereof cash flows hedging instruments (Note 1)	1,106,337,835.00	1,611,537,148.00
thereof hedging instruments of a net investment in a foreign operation (Note 2)	7,279,566.00	8,517,193.00
thereof derivative financial liabilities related to bonds (Note 3)	813,430,434.00	
Interest rate and currency swap instrument	39,672,720.00	
Forward exchange contracts	136,261,131.77	
Electricity futures hedging (Note 4)	17,637,019.00	
Commodity futures hedging (Note 4)	68,200,340.00	356,315.00
Total	2,188,819,045.77	1,620,410,656.00

Note 1: At the balance sheet date, Geely Zhaoyuan owns foreign exchange forwards and option contracts with negative fair values listed below (foreign exchange forwards and option contracts and interest rate swap instrument with positive values are listed in Note VI, 3). All of these instruments were designated to be highly effective hedging instruments in order to manage the currency risk related to the sales and purchases denominated in foreign currency in 2022.

Geely Zhaoyuan hedges currency exchange risk through purchasing foreign exchange forwards and option contracts. The provisions in the foreign exchange forwards and option contracts signed by Geely Zhaoyuan are consistent with the prediction. The information is listed as follows:

Foreign exchange forward contracts

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
2,387,321,770	Within 1 month	156,277,982
3,850,770,381	1 to 3 months	247,669,416
12,764,522,992	3 to 12 months	697,631,333
4,968,917,620	1 to 5 years	101,921,877

Foreign exchange option contracts

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
562,903,126	Within 1 month	4,054,223
206,846,956	3 to 12 months	704,881

Geely Zhaoyuan hedges interest rate changes risk through purchasing interest rate swap instrument. The provisions in the interest rate swap instrument signed by Geely Zhaoyuan are consistent with the prediction. The information is listed as follows:

Interest rate swap instrument

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
6,265,342,756	1 to 5 years	296,779,896
1,474,198,256	More than 5 years	100,144,756

Note①: Nominal amount is the amount translated from the original currency into RMB by using the spot exchange rates on December 31, 2022. For those foreign exchange forwards and option contracts which will mature over 1 year, please refer to Note VI.42.

Note 2: Geely Zhaoyuan adopts the exchange rate swap contracts to reduce the negative influence of the fluctuation of foreign exchange rate and reduce the effect of changes in the value of a net investment in a foreign operation. The main information is listed as follows:

Exchange rate swap contracts

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
	Within 1 month	7,279,566

Note 3: In June 2019, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 5-year bond, MEUR 400 (equivalent to MRMB 3,100) with a fixed rate. According to the contract, the bondholders have two additional rights:

- (1) The right to convert the bonds into B shares of AB Volvo since June 19, 2023.
- (2) The right to redeem the bonds at the price equals to the principal at the end of the third year, i.e. June 17, 2022. The redemption right has not been exercised by the bondholder.

Derivative financial liabilities related to bonds

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
2,432,903,893	Within 12 months	813,430,434

Note①: Nominal amount is the amount translated from the original currency into RMB by using the spot exchange rate on December 31, 2022.

Note 4: The main term of commodity futures and electricity futures contracts purchased by Geely Zhaoyuan is listed as follows:

Commodity futures contracts

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
94,377,732	1 to 3 months	19,897,126
207,780,608	3 to 12 months	48,303,214
242,447,069	1 to 5 years	40,546,876

Electricity futures contracts

<u>Nominal amount (Note①)</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
RMB		RMB
59,436,578	3 to 12 months	17,637,019
19,343,433	1 to 5 years	7,688,701

Note①: Nominal amount is the amount translated from the original currency into RMB by using the spot exchange rate on December 31, 2022. For those commodity futures and electricity futures contracts which will mature over 1 year, please refer to Note VI.42.

27. Notes payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank acceptances bills	14,680,613,469.91	13,846,423,665.43
Commercial acceptances bills	400,000,000.00	449,240,523.80
Letter of credit	6,900,000,000.00	5,000,000,000.00
Total	21,980,613,469.91	19,295,664,189.23

Note: As at December 31, 2022, the Group has no overdue notes payable.

28. Accounts payable

(1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	96,494,294,933.28	79,282,115,777.01
1 to 2 years	1,815,586,592.49	1,479,493,640.60
2 to 3 years	756,325,647.29	409,176,477.60
More than 3 years	437,146,070.79	391,636,039.22
Total	99,503,353,243.85	81,562,421,934.43

Note: As at December 31, 2022, there are no accounts payable related to shareholders who have 5% or more shares of the Group; for details of accounts payable to related parties, please refer to Note IX.6 (2).

(2) Items

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Procurement of material	99,503,353,243.85	81,562,421,934.43
Total	99,503,353,243.85	81,562,421,934.43

29. Contract liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Advances payment from customers	35,380,818,403.56	31,103,676,335.28
Less: Reclassified in other non-current liabilities	12,598,459,340.81	7,249,422,823.39
Total	22,782,359,062.75	23,854,253,511.89

30. Employee benefits payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	7,660,445,123.96	7,934,392,120.49
Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plan	1,096,117,863.89	1,199,921,531.87
Termination Benefits	2,525,902.81	9,421,865.14
Total	8,759,088,890.66	9,143,735,517.50

(1) Short-term employee benefits:

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Salaries, bonuses, allowance and subsidies	7,181,622,813.57	7,449,360,927.17
Staff welfare	86,954,281.65	67,465,790.70
Social insurance premium	300,407,340.03	356,561,352.46
thereof medical insurance	131,794,950.50	128,327,924.07
thereof work-related injury insurance	55,688,317.51	54,780,814.60
thereof maternity insurance	112,924,072.02	173,452,613.79
Housing funds	43,408,680.85	20,716,876.83
Labor union expenditure and employees' education expenses	23,518,475.88	17,444,792.65
Staff incentive and welfare fund	24,533,531.98	22,842,380.68

Total	7,660,445,123.96	7,934,392,120.49
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(2) Defined contribution plan:

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Endowment insurance	697,337,500.59	638,660,635.86
Unemployment insurance	398,780,363.30	561,260,896.01
Total	1,096,117,863.89	1,199,921,531.87

(3) Termination benefits

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Compensation for termination of employment	2,525,902.81	9,421,865.14
Total	2,525,902.81	9,421,865.14

31. Taxes payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Value added tax	3,943,355,622.95	3,681,307,451.73
Consumption tax	441,458,280.32	1,195,154,158.48
Corporate income tax	2,432,257,633.77	3,077,676,668.31
Personal income tax	106,263,929.36	95,313,099.95
Urban maintenance and construction tax	42,586,012.28	100,058,326.22
Educational surcharges (included local education surcharges)	36,962,758.02	81,441,155.06
Land appreciation tax	16,087,727.48	2,975,790.04
Real estate tax	149,083,099.04	148,930,674.04
Land use tax	88,950,094.67	94,319,542.45
Stamp duty	160,028,546.22	46,103,616.97
Other tax	330,749,301.13	367,581,652.28
Total	7,747,783,005.24	8,890,862,135.53

32. Other payables

(1) Total items

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest payable		

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Dividend payable	2,070,833.32	38,470,833.33
Other payables	14,208,100,737.70	11,691,256,131.27
Total	14,210,171,571.02	11,729,726,964.60

(2) Dividend payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Perpetual bonds classified as equity instruments	2,070,833.32	38,470,833.33
Total	2,070,833.32	38,470,833.33

(3) Other payables

1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	12,484,649,034.81	10,070,173,550.14
1 to 2 years	739,040,986.22	844,796,241.34
2 to 3 years	477,543,385.46	314,110,630.83
More than 3 years	506,867,331.21	462,175,708.96
Total	14,208,100,737.70	11,691,256,131.27

Note: As at December 31, 2022, there are no other payables related to shareholders who have 5% or more shares in the Group; for details of other payables to related parties, please refer to Note IX.6 (2).

2) Items

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current account and project equipment item	13,148,636,817.13	10,699,999,981.53
Deposits	958,088,085.31	895,910,321.72
Others	101,375,835.26	95,345,828.02
Total	14,208,100,737.70	11,691,256,131.27

33. Non-current liabilities due within one year

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-term borrowings due within one year	7,045,938,053.15	18,699,141,214.29
Bonds payable due within one year	7,504,337,128.75	5,625,337,541.61

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-term payables due within one year	122,438,643.00	643,115,933.00
Provisions due within one year	5,181,328,509.65	4,581,920,712.00
Lease liabilities due within one year	1,694,900,311.57	1,334,511,736.57
Total	21,548,942,646.12	30,884,027,137.47

34. Other current liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liabilities related to repurchase commitment	4,006,184,988.00	5,458,477,175.26
Fees to be paid and others	13,306,957,806.19	11,717,481,796.87
Endorsed and not derecognized notes receivable	889,708,769.99	742,312,865.68
Super short-term commercial paper	3,524,675,510.07	
Total	21,727,527,074.25	17,918,271,837.81

35. Long-term borrowings

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guaranteed loans	11,752,746,367.79	16,342,537,548.43
Credit loans	43,311,004,979.18	33,620,144,305.14
Mortgage loans		176,858,182.77
Less: Due within one year (refer to Note VI.33)	7,045,938,053.15	18,699,141,214.29
Total	48,017,813,293.82	31,440,398,822.05

36. Bonds payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
19 Geely MTN001		3,498,995,864.56
19 Geely MTN002		2,000,000,000.00
20 Geely MTN002	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00
20 Geely Corporate Bond 01	1,998,883,778.10	1,998,287,642.52
20 Geely Corporate Bond 02	1,997,937,127.52	1,996,994,764.02
21 Geely Corporate Bond 01	1,998,021,346.47	1,997,422,003.28
21 Geely MTN001(Venture Lending)	1,996,684,931.51	2,000,000,000.00

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
22 Geely MTN001	1,995,639,187.49	
22 Geely Corporate Bond 01	1,498,439,132.89	
7.2-year bond, MEUR 500 with a medium-term (Note 1)	3,634,098,160.00	3,595,335,683.00
5-year bond, MEUR 600 with a fixed rate (Note 2)	4,390,957,933.00	4,308,465,945.00
4-year medium-term bond, MSEK 2,000 with a floating rate (Note 3)	1,326,040,574.00	1,400,232,515.00
5-year exchangeable bond, MEUR 400 (Note 4)	2,888,449,520.00	2,786,528,857.00
7-year Green bond, MEUR 500 (Note 5)	3,642,801,819.00	3,590,610,753.00
6-year Green bond, MEUR 500 (Note 6)	3,556,497,156.00	
5-year bond, MUSD 300 with a fixed rate (Note 7)	2,094,292,568.03	1,932,685,166.91
5-year bond, MUSD 400 (Note 8)	2,748,050,377.00	2,528,847,083.00
3-year bond, MUSD 400	2,751,179,866.00	2,543,216,474.00
Bond interest payable	313,799,475.53	363,080,219.85
Less: Due within one year (refer to Note VI.33)	7,504,337,128.75	5,625,337,541.61
Total	33,327,435,823.79	32,915,365,429.53

Note 1: In November 2017, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 7.2-year bond, MEUR 500 (equivalent to MRMB 4,000) with a fixed rate of 2%.

Note 2: In April 2019, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 5-year bond, MEUR 600 (equivalent to MRMB 4,800) with a fixed rate of 2.13%.

Note 3: In February 2019, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 4-year bond, MSEK 2,000 (equivalent to MRMB 1,600) with a floating rate of Ribor +230 basis points (Stibor +2.30%).

Note 4: In June 2019, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 5-year exchangeable bond, MEUR 400 (equivalent to MRMB 3,100) with a fixed rate of 0%.

Note 5: In October 2020, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 7-year green bond, MEUR 500 (equivalent to MRMB 4,000) with a fixed rate of 2.5%.

Note 6: In May 2022, Geely Zhaoyuan issued a 6-year green bond, MEUR 500 (equivalent to MRMB 4,000) with a fixed rate of 4.25%.

Note 7: In January 2018, Geely Automobile Holdings Co., Limited issued a MUSD 300 bond with semi-annual interest payment since July 25, 2018. Net proceeds raised was MUSD 297 and expired in January 2023. This bond is reclassified into non-current liabilities due within one year.

Note 8: In March 2020, Geely Finance (Hong Kong) Limited issued a 5-year bond, MUSD 400 (equivalent to MRMB 2,800) with a fixed rate of 3.0%.

37. Lease liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Lease payments	6,771,590,780.97	6,309,054,416.27
Less: Due within one year (refer to Note VI.33)	1,694,900,311.57	1,334,511,736.57

Total	5,076,690,469.40	4,974,542,679.70
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38. Long-term payables

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payables for financing lease		382,143,751.99
Loans for long-term projects		500,000,000.00
Liabilities related to repurchase commitment	461,068,256.00	1,150,020,814.47
Others	3,251,467,259.03	3,701,262,944.09
Less: Due within one year (refer to Note VI.33)	122,438,643.00	643,115,933.00
Total	3,590,096,872.03	5,090,311,577.55

39. Long-term employee benefits payable

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Pension plan liabilities	4,658,391,088.07	8,396,987,827.00
Total	4,658,391,088.07	8,396,987,827.00

40. Provisions

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Warranty (Note)	8,411,047,393.91	8,317,266,180.02
Others	3,099,749,525.78	2,922,021,044.73
Less: Due within one year (refer to Note VI.33)	5,181,328,509.65	4,581,920,712.00
Total	6,329,468,410.04	6,657,366,512.75

Note: Warranty provision is charged for after-sales maintenance and compensation of each type of cars sold in different markets.

41. Deferred income

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidies for research and development, infrastructure	9,233,713,965.68	13,720,978,514.79
Others	8,037,581.07	4,495,868.82
Total	9,241,751,546.75	13,725,474,383.61

42. Other non-current liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	547,082,106.00	1,127,205,863.00

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
thereof interest swap instruments (refer to Note VI.26)	396,924,652.00	31,350,656.00
thereof cash flow hedging instruments (refer to Note VI.26)	101,921,877.00	230,451,316.00
thereof derivative financial liabilities related to bonds		865,310,562.00
thereof commodity futures hedging (refer to Note VI.26)	40,546,876.00	93,329.00
thereof electricity futures hedging (refer to Note VI.26)	7,688,701.00	
Long term contract liabilities	12,598,459,340.81	7,249,422,823.39
Total	13,145,541,446.81	8,376,628,686.39

43. Share capital

Shareholder	December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	December 31, 2022
Li Shufu	847,000,000.00			847,000,000.00
Li Xingxing	83,000,000.00			83,000,000.00
Ningbo Yima Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	100,000,000.00			100,000,000.00
Total	1,030,000,000.00			1,030,000,000.00

44. Other equity instruments

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Perpetual bonds	1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
Total	1,500,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00

45. Capital reserve

Item	December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	December 31, 2022
Capital premium	15,067,768,321.34	2,227,682,922.83	2,600,079,875.74	14,695,371,368.43
Other capital reserve	9,360,968,178.29	871,237,970.98	2,939,117,176.34	7,293,088,972.93
Total	24,428,736,499.63	3,098,920,893.81	5,539,197,052.08	21,988,460,341.36

46. Other comprehensive income

Item	December 31, 2021	Movement					December 31, 2022
		Amount incurred before income tax in current year	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss in the year	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the owners of the Company after tax	Attributable to non-controlling interest after tax	
I. Other comprehensive income which will not be re-classified to profit or loss	1,674,132,631.69	220,565,299.67		539,134,936.00	-687,064,296.73	368,494,660.40	987,068,334.96
thereof other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss under equity method		-30,355,315.96			-30,355,315.96		-30,355,315.96
thereof changes due to re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-2,314,178,857.00	2,871,640,799.00		539,134,936.00	1,901,331,437.00	431,174,426.00	-412,847,420.00
thereof changes in the fair value of other equity instrument investments	3,988,311,488.69	-2,620,720,183.37			-2,558,040,417.77	-62,679,765.60	1,430,271,070.92
II. Other comprehensive income that will be re-classified to profit or loss	-7,632,010,007.22	-3,193,438,788.06		182,283,887.77	-3,214,531,990.35	-161,190,685.48	-10,846,541,997.57
thereof other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss under equity method	-17,800,626.03	-88,780,829.60			-79,427,765.28	-9,353,064.32	-97,228,391.31
thereof amount due to reclassification of financial assets that should be recognized in other comprehensive income	246,794,037.17						246,794,037.17
thereof changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-93,864,855.59	105,979,102.70		19,456,731.77	37,049,817.89	49,472,553.04	-56,815,037.70
thereof changes in cash flow hedging recognized in other comprehensive income	-1,354,894,994.05	1,063,582,699.00		162,827,156.00	598,378,957.00	302,376,586.00	-756,516,037.05

Item	December 31, 2021	Movement					December 31, 2022
		Amount incurred before income tax in current year	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss in the year	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the owners of the Company after tax	Attributable to non-controlling interest after tax	
thereof exchange differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currency	-6,412,243,568.72	-4,274,219,760.16			-3,770,532,999.96	-503,686,760.20	-10,182,776,568.68
Other comprehensive income in total	-5,957,877,375.53	-2,972,873,488.39		721,418,823.77	-3,901,596,287.08	207,303,974.92	-9,859,473,662.61

47. Special reserve

Item	December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	Eliminated on disposal of subsidiaries	December 31, 2022
Safety production costs	3,255.52			3,255.52	
Total	3,255.52			3,255.52	

48. Undistributed profits

Item	2022	2021
Closing balance of prior year	71,394,327,886.76	63,243,730,606.35
Business combination under common control	-260,958,538.13	-1,130,924,869.74
Changes in accounting policy		-138,318,962.14
Correction of prior error	-338,670,150.00	-338,670,150.00
Opening balance of current year	70,794,699,198.63	61,635,816,624.47
Add: Net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company	6,356,487,023.33	9,387,678,134.95
Less: Dividend of common stock	2,000,000,000.00	
Less: Dividend of perpetual bonds	102,185,416.64	193,795,560.79
Less: Others	-14,842,629.00	35,000,000.00
Closing balance of current year	75,063,843,434.32	70,794,699,198.63

49. Revenue and cost of sales

Item	2022		2021	
	Revenue	Cost of sales	Revenue	Cost of sales
Primary operations	389,734,918,778.40	316,800,825,198.04	347,495,095,592.59	275,217,584,388.10
Other operations	16,533,788,859.42	11,579,789,908.99	12,928,530,876.11	7,156,686,297.30
Total	406,268,707,637.82	328,380,615,107.03	360,423,626,468.70	282,374,270,685.40

50. Financial expenses

Item	2022	2021
Interest expenses	4,144,876,131.49	4,645,550,000.48
Less: Interest income	2,550,758,654.00	2,067,957,017.99
Bank charges and others	627,908,673.05	648,485,139.11
Foreign exchange gain or loss	-251,484,892.77	-813,605,171.13

Total	1,970,541,257.77	2,412,472,950.47
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51. Other income

Item	2022	2021
Government grants	1,036,468,220.74	2,509,989,076.12
Total	1,036,468,220.74	2,509,989,076.12

52. Investment income

Item	2022	2021
Income (losses) under equity method	471,966,875.23	-1,633,831,225.43
Income from other equity investments	1,467,058,725.73	3,106,317,756.15
Income from other non-current financial assets	8,013,734.00	4,612,800.95
Income from disposals of long-term equity investments	861,432,719.87	287,576,966.52
Income from disposals of financial assets held for trading	503,053,340.21	
Gains from remeasurement of remaining equity at fair value after losing control	459,333,898.86	
Others	4,045,159,845.46	88,483,410.41
Total	7,816,019,139.36	1,853,159,708.60

53. Net exposure to hedging income

Item	2022	2021
Net exposure to hedging income	-2,921,384,966.00	-1,694,858,672.00
Total	-2,921,384,966.00	-1,694,858,672.00

54. Gains from changes in fair value

Item	2022	2021
Derivative financial instruments	-393,397,105.29	-204,972,785.00
Other non-current financial assets	-3,942,263,008.00	-604,668,173.00
Financial assets held for trading	-36,285,020.64	74,856,113.53
Total	-4,371,945,133.93	-734,784,844.47

55. Expected credit losses

Item	2022	2021
Impairment loss for notes receivable		-260,705.71
Impairment loss for accounts receivable	-424,611,604.53	-443,127,481.72
Impairment loss for other receivables	14,103,832.05	-44,593,994.29
Impairment loss for long-term receivables	-8,412,261.43	-16,958,273.08
Total	-418,920,033.91	-504,940,454.80

56. Asset impairment losses

Item	2022	2021
Impairment loss for inventories	-200,200,443.99	-314,309,909.65
Impairment loss for property, plant and equipment	-376,560,082.61	-93,134,554.61
Impairment loss for intangible assets	-393,465,744.86	-426,243,486.55
Impairment loss for prepayments	63,815.31	-943,465.43
Impairment loss for goodwill	-111,006,124.06	
Impairment loss for other long-term assets		-43,135,240.65
Impairment loss for long-term equity investments	-183,631,975.27	-11,363,168.00
Total	-1,264,800,555.48	-889,129,824.89

57. Gains from disposal of assets

Item	2022	2021
Gains from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-403,243,289.07	-781,501,949.37
Gains from disposal of intangible assets	-21,953,115.11	35,620,511.22
Gains from disposal of right-of-use assets	-249,416.84	
Total	-425,445,821.02	-745,881,438.15

58. Non-operating income

Item	2022	2021
Difference between initial investment cost and fair value of associates	1,749,734,032.99	
Gain from non-current assets write off	4,535,293.02	10,409,266.33
Gain from penalty, fines and indemnity	128,901,788.97	54,261,401.21

Government grants	4,710,000.00	3,155,791.86
No payment required	116,370,134.95	89,914,187.90
Others	43,051,650.39	32,880,348.45
Total	2,047,302,900.32	190,620,995.75

59. Non-operating expenses

Item	2022	2021
Losses on non-current assets write off	232,108,441.00	66,260,157.33
Abnormal losses	709,459.69	5,605,526.87
Donations	133,008,642.33	57,458,067.42
Penalty and fines	99,154,152.79	91,338,557.92
Others	47,761,089.97	16,507,457.03
Total	512,741,785.78	237,169,766.57

60. Income tax expenses

Item	2022	2021
Current taxes	4,906,514,302.44	4,260,068,106.76
Deferred taxes	-3,033,027,842.46	-1,279,307,180.73
Total	1,873,486,459.98	2,980,760,926.03

61. Other comprehensive income

For details, please refer to Note VI.46.

62. Supplementary information of cash flows statement**(1) Supplementary information of cash flows statement**

Supplementary information	2022	2021
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit	9,234,535,139.81	11,395,081,898.82
Add: Asset impairment losses	1,264,800,555.48	889,129,824.89
Expected credit losses	418,920,033.91	504,940,454.80
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,560,076,607.04	1,174,409,424.20
Depreciation of investment properties	2,263,026.26	118,522.19
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12,688,099,178.42	11,601,500,913.08

Supplementary information	2022	2021
Amortization of intangible assets	12,128,194,874.07	10,337,125,714.17
Amortization of long-term deferred expenses	376,879,960.24	199,858,557.56
Losses from disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other long-term assets	425,445,821.02	745,881,438.15
Losses from retirement of property, plant and equipment	227,573,147.98	55,850,891.00
Losses from the fair value change	4,371,945,133.93	734,784,844.47
Financial expenses	3,928,237,219.52	3,841,544,849.90
Income from investment	-7,816,019,139.36	-1,853,159,708.60
Difference between initial investment cost and fair value of associates	-1,749,734,032.99	
Increase in deferred tax assets	-5,261,253,413.16	-1,809,716,719.13
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	2,228,225,570.70	530,409,538.40
Increase in inventories	-20,120,148,653.54	-2,109,436,854.63
Increase in operating receivables	-6,321,889,700.06	-9,199,449,157.80
Increase in operating payables	25,159,071,223.74	16,802,320,848.31
Others		
Net cash flows from operating activities	32,745,222,553.01	43,841,195,279.78
2. Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:		
Closing balance of cash	101,501,567,281.66	104,477,958,575.47
Less: Opening balance of cash	104,477,958,575.47	102,577,078,083.45
Add: Closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-2,976,391,293.81	1,900,880,492.02

(2) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
I. Cash	101,501,567,281.66	104,477,958,575.47
thereof cash on hand	445,453.18	1,567,047.09
thereof bank deposits on demand	91,722,520,154.03	96,170,062,142.37
thereof other monetary fund on demand	9,778,601,674.45	8,306,329,386.01

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
II. Cash equivalents		
thereof bond investment due within three months		
III. Cash and cash equivalents	101,501,567,281.66	104,477,958,575.47

VII. Changes of consolidation scope

1. Business combination under common control

(1) Business combination under common control during the reporting period

Name of the acquiree	Proportion of equity obtained in business combination	Basis for the transaction constitutes a business combination under common control	Merger date	Basis for merger date	Income of the acquiree from the beginning of the current period to the merger date	Net profit of the acquiree from the beginning of the current period to the merger date	Income of the acquiree for the prior period	Net profit of the acquiree for the prior period
Ji'nan Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Note1	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/8/30	Actual control	260,547,731.05	-26,790,472.44	105,919,450.78	-107,454,289.31
Zhejiang Jili Transmission Co., Ltd.	100%	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/9/30	Actual control	247,914,015.67	26,142,230.09	109,535,752.75	-34,278,036.96
Beijing Mitime Medical Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Note2	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control		-47,487.25		27.68
Wuhan Mitime Racing Culture Co., Ltd.	Note2	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control		-41,161.62		-117,111.51
Chengdu Mitime Racing Sports Development Co., Ltd.	Note2	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control	36,693.87	-2,090,074.62	1,254,716.95	-1,178,097.72
Hangzhou Suhuan Track Technology Consulting Co., Ltd.	Note2	the acquiree and acquirer are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control		-1,228,507.75	10,599,056.31	1,824,408.34

Beijing Mitime Sports Industry Investment Co., Ltd.	Note2	the acquirer and the acquiree are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control	52,389,491.75	-2,636,707.28	11,518,696.51	3,762,701.48
Mitime International Development Limited	Note2	the acquirer and the acquiree are controlled by the same controlling party	2022/11/30	Actual control		-12,006.43		

Note 1: Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd. (a non wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group) holds 100% equity of J'nan Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.

Note 2: Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd. (a non wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group) holds 100% equity of Beijing Mitime Medical Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd., Wuhan Mitime Racing Culture Co., Ltd., Chengdu Mitime Racing Sports Development Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Suhuan Track Technology Consulting Co., Ltd., Beijing Mitime Sports Industry Investment Co., Ltd. and Mitime International Development Limited.

(2) cost of combination

Item	J'nan Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Jili Transmission Co., Ltd.	Beijing Mitime Medical Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Wuhan Mitime Racing Culture Co., Ltd.	Chengdu Mitime Racing Sports Development Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Suhuan Track Technology Consulting Co., Ltd.	Beijing Mitime Sports Industry Investment Co., Ltd.	Mitime International Development Limited
Cash	151,229,400.00	11,370,000.00						
Other payables			500,000.00	337,480.00	1,500,000.00	2,762,517.00	1.00	1.00

(3) The assets and liabilities for the acquiree

The book value of the acquiree's assets and liabilities on the merger date and the end of the prior period are as follows:

Item	J'nan Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.		Zhejiang Jili Transmission Co., Ltd.		Beijing Mitime Medical Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd.		Wuhan Mitime Racing Culture Co., Ltd.	
	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021
Current assets	209,253,449.75	755,382,149.91	247,040,705.01	312,315,232.31	11,607,640.21	9,639,317.83	9,409,936.71	6,485,200.98
Non-current assets	582,364,938.44	593,951,252.12	401,705,825.49	417,465,123.77			20,723.26	23,790.61
thereof property, plant and equipment	353,312,684.92	356,802,042.68	299,973,746.03	280,989,265.01			20,723.26	23,790.61

thereof construction in progress	30,513,543.21	7,573,468.57	7,970,097.13	40,366,799.45				
thereof intangible assets	178,045,073.98	208,033,640.08	72,329,070.94	87,795,755.49				
thereof development expenditure			21,432,911.39	8,313,303.82				
thereof long-term deferred expenses	2,353,180.24	3,197,191.42						
thereof deferred tax assets	18,140,456.09	18,146,609.37						
thereof other non-current assets		198,300.00						
Current liabilities	611,766,723.77	1,142,691,265.17	148,566,161.20	183,650,167.14	1,566,702.00	50,892.37	3,010,511.14	47,681.14
Non-current liabilities	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	503,804,495.65	575,896,545.38				
thereof deferred income	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	153,804,495.65	225,896,545.38				
thereof long-term borrowings			350,000,000.00	350,000,000.00				
Net assets	79,851,664.42	106,642,136.86	-3,624,126.35	-29,766,356.44	10,040,938.21	9,588,425.46	6,420,148.83	6,461,310.45
Net assets attributable to owners of the Company	79,851,664.42		-3,624,126.35		9,552,891.81		6,436,429.23	
Net assets acquired through merger	79,851,664.42				9,552,891.81		6,436,429.23	
Cost of combination	151,229,400.00		11,370,000.00		500,000.00		337,480.00	
Consolidation difference (recognized in equity)	-71,377,735.58		-11,370,000.00		9,052,891.81		6,098,949.23	

(Continued)

Item	Chengdu Mitime Racing Sports Development Co., Ltd.		Hangzhou Suhuan Track Technology Consulting Co., Ltd.		Beijing Mitime Sports Industry Investment Co., Ltd.		Mitime International Development Limited	
	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021	Merger date	December 31, 2021
Current assets	86,032,720.34	28,345,573.42	4,821,559.84	4,361,434.91	78,682,936.24	74,900,357.28	5,498.87	
Non-current assets	289,979,298.55	45,233,612.56	55,052.34	69,561.34	17,227,214.48	21,261,188.54		

thereof investment in joint ventures & associates						11,311,791.77	13,000,000.00	
thereof property, plant and equipment	886,799.76	581,418.77	55,052.34	69,561.34	4,194,502.11	6,115,117.90		
thereof construction in progress	289,092,498.79	44,652,193.79			111,519.68	111,519.68		
thereof intangible assets					1,588,442.03	1,899,725.97		
thereof long-term deferred expenses					18,770.50	132,636.60		
thereof deferred tax assets					2,188.39	2,188.39		
Current liabilities	279,682,397.61	15,159,490.08	2,576,918.73	902,795.05	111,996,489.48	109,611,177.30	17,505.30	
Non-current liabilities	50,550,000.00	10,550,000.00						
thereof deferred income	50,550,000.00	10,550,000.00						
Net assets	45,779,621.28	47,869,695.90	2,299,693.45	3,528,201.20	-16,086,338.76	-13,449,631.48	-12,006.43	
Net assets attributable to owners of the Company	45,779,621.28		2,299,693.45		-16,086,338.76		-12,006.43	
Net assets acquired through merger	45,779,621.28		2,299,693.45					
Cost of combination	1,500,000.00		2,762,517.00		1.00		1.00	
Consolidation difference (included in equity)	44,279,621.28		-462,823.55		-1.00		-1.00	

2. Disposal of subsidiaries

Single disposal of subsidiary investment, i.e., the loss of control

Subsidiaries' Name	Zhejiang Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Development Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Levc New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Langege Technology Co., Ltd.
Equity disposal consideration	250,000,000.00	216,837,430.00	90,000,000.00
Equity disposal ratio	50%	50%	50%
Equity disposal approach	Equity transfer	Equity transfer	Equity transfer

Time point of losing control	November 2022	November 2022	November 2022
	The Industrial and commercial change procedures have been completed	The Industrial and commercial change procedures have been completed	The Industrial and commercial change procedures have been completed
Basis for time point of losing control			
The difference between the disposal consideration and the share of net assets of the subsidiary at the consolidated financial statement level corresponding to the disposal of investments	227,420,611.60	271,011,184.39	15,075,857.27
Residual equity ratio at the date of losing control	50%	50%	50%
The book value of residual equity at the date of losing control	22,579,388.41		74,924,142.73
Fair value of residual equity at the date of losing control	250,000,000.00	216,837,430.00	90,000,000.00
Gain or loss from remeasurement of residual equity at fair value	227,420,611.59	216,837,430.00	15,075,857.27
The basis for and the main assumptions of the fair value of residual equity at the date of losing control	Transaction price for equity transfer	Transaction price for equity transfer	Transaction price for equity transfer
The amount of other comprehensive income related to equity investments in original subsidiaries transferred to investment gains and losses	100,111.32		

3. Other reasons for changes of consolidation scope

New entities included in the consolidated financial statements during the reporting period

Company relationship	Company name	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Shareholding percentage (%)	Reasons for changes
Subsidiary	Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd.	6,000	70	Newly established
Subsidiary	Zhejiang Geely Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	30,000	100	Newly established

VIII. Interests in other entities

1. Interests in subsidiaries

(1) The Group structure

1) 1st tier subsidiaries

Subsidiary name	Principal place of business	Registration place	Business nature	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
				Directly	Indirectly	
Beijing Geely Kaisheng International Investment Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Investment	100.00		Found
Zhejiang Haoqing Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Taizhou	Taizhou	Manufacture	100.00		Found
Shanghai Maple Automobile Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Manufacture	100.00		Found
Jining Fulin Auto Parts Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Jining	Jining	Manufacture	90.00	10.00	Found
Geely International (US) Co., Ltd.	USA	USA	R&D	100.00		Found
Hangzhou Geely Evun Technology Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Service	100.00		Found
Zhejiang Geely Business Service Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Service	100.00		Found
Proper Glory Holding Inc.	BVI	BVI	Investment	89.29		Found
Weirui Electric Vehicle Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Suzhou	Suzhou	Manufacture	100.00		Found
Easybao Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Insurance	100.00		Found
Ningbo Yijie Equity Investments and Fund Management Partnership (LP)	Ningbo	Ningbo	Investment	70.00		Found
Zhejiang Genius & Guru Investment Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Investment	100.00		Found
Geely Automobile Group Co., Ltd.	Ningbo	Ningbo	Management	100.00		Found
Zhejiang Houtong Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Investment	100.00		Found
Zhejiang Liankong Technology Co., Ltd.	Ningbo	Ningbo	R&D	100.00		Found
Zhejiang HaoWu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Marketing	100.00		Found

Subsidiary name	Principal place of business	Registration place	Business nature	Shareholding ratio (%)		Acquisition method
				Directly	Indirectly	
Radar New Energy Vehicle (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Technology	100.00		Business combination under common control
Zhejiang Geely Industrial Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Ningbo	Ningbo	Investment	100.00		Found
Shanghai Jinli Jipin Business Management Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	R&D	100.00		Found
Genius & Guru Investment Group Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Beijing	Investment	100.00		Found
Hainan Geely Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Hainan	Hainan	Service	100.00		Found
Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Service	70.00		Found
Zhejiang Geely Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	R&D	100.00		Found

Note 1: The Company holds 90% equity of Jining Fulin Auto Parts Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Geely Automobile, the sub-subsidiary of the Company, holds 10%. The direct and indirect shareholding ratio as well as the proportion of voting rights of the company is 97.24%.

2) The scope of consolidated statements of the significant subsidiaries and shareholding ratio

Subsidiary name	Scope of the consolidation	Business nature	Registration place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Zhejiang Haoqing Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Hefei Geely New Energy Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Hefei	1,000	Yes
Proper Glory Holding Inc.	Geely Automobile Holdings Limited	Investment	Cayman Islands	MHKD 183.68	Yes
Shanghai Maple Automobile Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Jihong Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	R&D	Ningbo	3,508	Yes
Beijing Geely Kaisheng International Investment Co., Ltd.	Beijing Geely Wanyuan International Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	Beijing	710,000	Yes
Zhejiang Geely Business Service Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Xuanyu Human Resource Co., Ltd.	Service	Hangzhou	200	Yes
	Jizhi (Hangzhou) Cultural and Creative Co. Ltd	Service	Hangzhou	2,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Xinfu Qianwanjia Health Service Management Co., Ltd.	Service	Hangzhou	1,000	Yes

Subsidiary name	Scope of the consolidation	Business nature	Registration place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Zhejiang Genius & Guru Investment Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Wotu Travel Agency Co., Ltd.	Service	Hangzhou	1,000	Yes
	Chongqing Genius & Guru Information Technology Consulting Co., Ltd.	Information consultation	Chongqing	100	Yes
	Beijing Genius & Guru Information Consulting Co., Ltd.	Information consultation	Beijing	100	Yes
	Tongping Asset Management Technology Co., Ltd.	Information consultation	Beijing	5,000	Yes
	Shanghai Jili Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	Financial consultation	Shanghai	5,000	Yes
	Beijing Wisdom Puhua Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd.	Factoring financing	Beijing	10,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Jichuang Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	Production	Ningbo	30,000	Yes
Geely Automobile Group Co., Ltd	Wuhan Geely Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Production	Wuhan	10,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Jike Intelligent Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Service	Hangzhou	1,000	Yes
	Shanghai Global Trading Corporation	Marketing	Shanghai	5,000	Yes
	Wuhan Geely Automobile Industry Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Wuhan	11,923	Yes
	Zhejiang Geely Education Technology Co., Ltd.	Research and experimental development	Ningbo	1,000	Yes
	Linhai Haoqing Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Development	Taizhou	3,100	Yes
	Baoji Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Production	Baoji	15,000	Yes
	Shanxi New Energy Automobile Industry Co., Ltd.	Production	Jinzhong	15,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Haohan Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Technology	Hangzhou	50,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Kingkong Automobile Co., Ltd.	Production	Taizhou	41,300	Yes

Subsidiary name	Scope of the consolidation	Business nature	Registration place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Zhejiang Geely Industrial Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Hyperlink Technology Development Co., Ltd.	Service	Ningbo	2,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Geely Qizheng Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	Research and experimental development	Hangzhou	20,000	Yes
	Fengsheng Automotive Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Hangzhou	240,400	Yes
	Geely Changxing New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Huzhou	50,000	Yes
	Lingji Automobile Trading Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Huzhou	30,000	Yes
	Ningbo Geely Home Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Development	Ningbo	10,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Yineng Battery Management Technology Co., Ltd.	Retail	Hangzhou	20,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Ningbo	285,900	Yes
	Quzhou Jidian Electric Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Quzhou	50,000	Yes
	Quzhou Jidian New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Technology promotion and applied service industry	Quzhou	50,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Jidian Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Technology promotion and applied service industry	Hangzhou	50,000	Yes
	Chengdu Jisu New Energy Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Chengdu	10,000	Yes
	Geely (Tianjin) Private Equity Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Investment	Tianjin	10,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Green Zhixing Scientific Innovation Co., Ltd.	Technology	Ningbo	5,000	Yes

Subsidiary name	Scope of the consolidation	Business nature	Registration place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Genius & Guru Investment Group Co., Ltd.	Zhejiang Aurora Bay Power Equipment Co., Ltd.	Wholesale	Ningbo	307,000	Yes
	Beijing Genius & Guru Tongping Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Technology	Beijing	100,100	Yes
	Shanghai Xingya Shuhai Technology Co., Ltd.	Technology service	Shanghai	5,000	Yes
Hainan Geely Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Geely International (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Investment	Hong Kong	483,924.05	Yes
Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Wuhan Mitime Racing Culture Co., Ltd.	Cultural and Art Industry	Wuhan	5,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Suhuan Track Technology Consulting Co., Ltd.	Sports	Hangzhou	351.72	Yes
	Beijing Mitime Sports Industry Investment Co., Ltd.	Business service	Beijing	2,000	Yes
	Beijing Mitime Medical Industry Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Business service	Beijing	5,000	Yes
	Chengdu Mitime Racing Sports Development Co., Ltd.	Business service	Chengdu	5,000	Yes
	Mitime International Development Limited	Investment	Hong Kong	MHKD 0.1	Yes

3) The scope of consolidated statements of the significant sub-subsidiaries and shareholding ratio

Sub-subsidiaries	Consolidated scope of sub-subsidiary	Business nature	Registered place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Geely Automobile Holdings Limited (HK.0175)	Value Century Group Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 1	Yes
	Centurion Industries Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 2	Yes
	Geely Auto International Limited	Investment	Hong Kong	MHKD 235.29412	Yes
	Luckview Group Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 5	Yes
	Linkstate Overseas Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 5	Yes

Sub-subsidiaries	Consolidated scope of sub-subsidiary	Business nature	Registered place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
Beijing Geely Wanyuan International Investment Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Geely Zhaoyuan International Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	Shanghai	1,328,657	Yes
Geely International (Hong Kong) Limited	Dawn Raise International Co., Ltd.	Investment	BVI	MUSD 0.05	Yes
	Geely UK Limited	Investment	UK	MGBP 233.4401	Yes
	Hangzhou Jiqiao Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	R&D	Hangzhou	MUSD 37.9104	Yes
	Lotus Advance Technologies Sdn. Bhd.	Investment	Malaysia	MMYR 2041.2425	Yes
	Sizeup Investments Limited	Investment	BVI	USD100	Yes
	Symphony Lotus Limited	Marketing	Hong Kong	MUSD 23.174002	Yes
	Geely Finance (Hong Kong) Limited	Investment	Hong Kong	MHKD 0.05	Yes
	Grand Glory (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited	Investment	Hong Kong	MHKD 0.05	Yes
	Castle Automobile International Limited	Investment	Hong Kong	MHKD 56	Yes
	Geely Investment Holding Ltd.	Investment	BVI	USD 1000	Yes
	Geely Robotics Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 1000	Yes
	Geely Symphony Finance Limited	Investment	BVI	MUSD 0.05	Yes
	Lotus Technology International Investment Limited	Investment	BVI	USD 1000	Yes
Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Jinan Ruhoo Automobile Parts Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Jinan	1,000	Yes
	Ningbo Geely Automobile Research & Development Co., Ltd.	R&D	Ningbo	3,000	Yes
	Ningbo Huali Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Development	Ningbo	2,100	Yes
	Ningbo Lijing Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Development	Ningbo	2,100	Yes

Sub-subidiaries	Consolidated scope of sub-subidiary	Business nature	Registered place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
	Guizhou Geely New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Guiyang	80,000	Yes
	Shenzhen Geely Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Shenzhen	5,000	Yes
	Xiamen Geely Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Xiamen	1,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Geely New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Hangzhou	1,000	Yes
	Hangzhou Geely Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Hangzhou	20,000	Yes
	Taizhou Geely Luoyou Engine Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Taizhou	5,000	Yes
	Guiyang Geely Engine Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Guiyang	33,846	Yes
	Beijing Geely New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Beijing	1,000	Yes
	Guangzhou Geely New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Guangzhou	1,000	Yes
	Tianjin Geely Dihao New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Tianjin	1,000	Yes
	Yiwu Geely Engine Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Yiwu	5,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Geely Automobile Parts purchasing Co., Ltd	Marketing	Ningbo	10,000	Yes
	Fuzhou Geely Dihao New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Fuzhou	1,000	Yes
	Xian Geely New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Xi'an	1,000	Yes
	Changsha Geely New Energy Automobile Sale Co., Ltd.	Marketing	Changsha	1,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Xingzhi Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Financing Assurance	Hangzhou	10,000	Yes
	Zhejiang Geely Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Ningbo	50,000	Yes

Sub-subsidiaries	Consolidated scope of sub-subsidiary	Business nature	Registered place	Registered capital (ten thousand yuan)	Whether control or not
	Ji'nan Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Jinan	36,000	Yes
	Ningbo Beilun Geely Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture	Ningbo	30,000	Yes

(2) Investees which the Company owned more than 50% equity of but are excluded from the consolidation

Company name	Shareholding percentage (%)	Whether control or not	Reason of not being consolidated
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	See Note 1	No	Note 1
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	80.00	No	Note 2
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	70.00	No	Note 3

Note 1: Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Wisdom Puhua), funded by Zhejiang Genius & Guru Investment Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd., BNP PARIBAS PERSONAL FINANCE and Geely International (Hong Kong) Limited in August 2013, and the shareholding ratio is 52%, 18%, 20% and 10% respectively. According to the articles of association, major business decisions and other decisions of Wisdom Puhua need the consent from BNP PARIBAS PERSONAL FINANCE. Therefore, Wisdom Puhua is jointly controlled by the Group and BNP PARIBAS PERSONAL FINANCE.

Note 2: Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Genius Finance), funded by the Group and BNP PARIBAS PERSONAL FINANCE jointly in August 2015, and the shareholding ratio is 80% and 20% respectively. The company engages in auto finance business in China. According to the joint venture agreement, major business decisions of Genius Finance must be approved by both investors. Therefore, Genius Finance is jointly controlled by both investors.

Note 3: Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Geely Xinwangda), funded by the Group and Sunwoda Electric Vehicle Battery Co., Ltd. in September 2021, and the shareholding ratio is 70% and 30% respectively. According to the articles of association, major business decisions of Geely Xinwangda must be approved by shareholders representing more than 80% of the voting rights. Therefore, Geely Xinwangda is jointly controlled by both investors.

2. Interests in joint venture and associates (Unit: ten thousand yuan)

(1) Significant joint ventures and associates

Joint venture or associates	Principal place of business	Registered place	Business nature	Shareholding percentage (%)		Accounting method
				Directly	Indirectly	
Volvofinans Bank AB	Sweden	Sweden	Finance		50.00	Equity method
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.	UK	UK	Manufacturing		48.00	Equity method
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Finance		80.00	Equity method
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	Ningbo	Ningbo	Manufacturing		35.00	Equity method
Renault Korea Motors Co., Ltd	South Korea	South Korea	Manufacturing		34.00	Equity method

(2) Key financial information of significant joint ventures and associates

Item	December 31, 2022/2022			
	Volvofinans Bank AB	Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.	Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis
Current assets	542,362.92	1,917,770.43	5,665,197.50	170,162.80
Non-current assets	2,506,530.72	789,339.02	190,008.10	22,662.70
Total assets	3,048,893.64	2,707,109.44	5,855,205.60	192,825.50
Current liabilities	179,117.96	2,233,184.07	3,056,419.70	111,838.70
Non-current liabilities	2,498,386.97	546,620.78	2,072,896.40	35.30
Total liabilities	2,677,504.93	2,779,804.85	5,129,316.10	111,874.00
Net assets	371,388.71	-72,695.41	725,889.50	80,951.50
Share of net assets based on the shareholding percentage	185,694.35	-35,119.15	580,711.61	28,333.01
Adjustments				
- Goodwill	24,924.74			
- Increase of capital by shareholders		-50,640.14		
- Exchange difference		19,377.45		
- Intragroup transaction elimination		1,338.72		
- Influence of listing		583,338.11		
- Others		-2,729.03		
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures or associates	210,619.10	515,565.96	580,711.61	
Fair value of investments in joint ventures or associates in public markets				

Revenue		356,429.81	1,648,987.67	439,361.30	158,146.30
Net profit and total comprehensive income		61,407.38	-598,857.00	122,156.70	4,798.30
Dividends from joint venture or associates in the current year		4,358.95		40,000.00	
(Continued)					

Item	December 31, 2021/2021				
	Volvofinans Bank AB.	Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.	Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis	
Current assets	438,475.89	1,082,623.57	5,266,354.60	168,542.15	
Non-current assets	2,718,910.93	954,987.83	181,137.20	25,752.79	
Total assets	3,157,386.83	2,037,611.40	5,447,491.80	194,294.94	
Current liabilities	176,954.45	1,879,600.88	3,070,593.90	117,465.14	
Non-current liabilities	2,639,172.10	92,793.40	1,723,165.10	676.61	
Total liabilities	2,816,126.55	1,972,394.28	4,793,759.00	118,141.75	
Net assets	341,260.27	65,217.12	653,732.80	76,153.19	
Share of net assets based on the shareholding percentage	170,630.14	32,282.47	522,986.19	26,653.62	
Adjustments					
- Goodwill	26,336.26				
- Increase of capital by shareholders		-10,189.80			
- Exchange difference		-15,814.91			
- Intragroup transaction elimination		1,181.07			
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures or associates	196,966.40	7,458.84	522,986.19	26,653.62	

Fair value of investments in joint ventures or associates in public markets					
Revenue	364,766.55	827,958.81	413,612.20	165,938.97	
Net profit and total comprehensive income	29,243.48	-618,647.26	106,017.80	3,480.00	
Dividends from joint venture or associates in the current year	8,060.42				

(Continued)

Item	Renault Korea Motors Co., Ltd
	December 31, 2022/2022
Current assets	885,863.00
Non-current assets	518,847.70
Total assets	1,404,710.70
Current liabilities	403,316.10
Non-current liabilities	64,695.00
Total liabilities	468,011.10
Net assets	936,699.60
Share of net assets based on the shareholding percentage	318,665.20
Adjustments	
- Goodwill	
- Unrealized profit arising from internal transactions	
- Others	
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures or associates	318,665.20
Fair value of investments in joint ventures or associates in public markets	
Revenue	166,670.30
Net profit and total comprehensive income	2,943.30
Dividends from joint venture or associates in the current year	

IX. Related parties and transactions**1. Shareholders of the Company**

Name of shareholder	Types of relationship	Equity ratio %	Proportion of votes %
Li Shufu	Investor	82.23	82.23
Ningbo Yima Enterprise Management Partnership	Investor	9.71	9.71
Li Xingxing	Investor	8.06	8.06

The ultimate controller of the Group is Li Shufu.

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

For details, please refer to Note VIII.1.

3. Joint ventures and associates of the Group

For details, please refer to Note VIII.2.

Other joint ventures and associates with related party transactions in current or previous year, which had remaining balance, are listed as follows:

Name of joint ventures or associates	Relationship with the Group
Geely Financials Denmark A/S	Joint venture

Name of joint ventures or associates	Relationship with the Group
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Limited	Joint venture
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
VH Systems AB	Joint venture
World of Volvo AB	Joint venture
Volvo Trademark Holding AB	Joint venture
VCFS Germany GmbH	Joint venture
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
NOVO Energy AB	Joint venture
Hangzhou Langge Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Trio Bilservice AB	Associate
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	Associate
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Associate
Leiebilservice AS	Associate
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
Proton Holdings Berhad	Associate
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	Associate
Shandong Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate
CCCC (Shangrao) Automobile Comprehensive Test Co., Ltd.	Associate
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate

4. Other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Shanxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Shandong Tangjun Ouling Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Smart Automobile Sales (Nanning) Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
NOVO Energy R&D AB	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Levc R&D Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Shanxi Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang smart Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Development Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Jiangxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Limao Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Hangzhou Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Saxo Financial Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Geely Sichuan Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
NOVO Energy Production AB	Controlled by joint venture
Shanghai LTI AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Beijing Lange Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Zhejiang Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by joint venture
Time Geely (Sichuan) Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Controlled by associate
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	Controlled by associate
Shanghai Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.	Controlled by associate
Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn. Bhd.	Controlled by associate
CHONG QING Liju IMP & EXP Co., Ltd.	Controlled by associate
Proton Parts Centre Sdn. Bhd.	Controlled by associate
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Fuhong Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Chongqing Lifan Passenger Vehicle Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang GKO Industry Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Yaoneng New Energy (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Tongxiang Rongdian New Energy Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Geely University of China (Beijing)	The same ultimate controller
hongqing Lifan SuYue Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou Thunbu Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Xi'an Liancheng Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Zhejiang Zuozyou Electric Vehicle Service Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Beijing Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Migtai Investment Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Aluminum Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Power Generation Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Mitai Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Geely Group Company Limited	The same ultimate controller
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Guangxi Baikuang New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wanwuyouhao Yunli Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Suzhou Geely Caocao Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wuhan Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Guangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou Zhongyue Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Shenzhen Geely Caocao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Xi'an Geely Caocao Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Changsha CaoCao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Nanjing Changke Caocao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Farizon Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wuhan Lotus Cars Sales Limited	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Infimotion Technology Europe AB	The same ultimate controller
Suzhou Mingshi Automobile Sales Service Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Anhui Jifeng Vehicle Recycling Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zuozyou Electric Vehicle Service (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Guangzhou Zuozyou Electric Vehicle Service Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Lifan Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zuozyou Electric Vehicle Service (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Shanghai Xiedong Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
University of Sanya	The same ultimate controller

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Farizon Commercial Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Tianjin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou Jixing Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Belgium Import Company	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Geespace Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Qingdao Shanghe Aerospace Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Homer Limited	The same ultimate controller
Guangxi Guomeng Bulk Commodity Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wulumuqi Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou Geely Global Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zhengzhou Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Fuzhou CaoCao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Xiangtan Institute of Technology	The same ultimate controller
Taizhou XingKong Zhilian Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Beijing Geely International Education Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Qianjiang Motorcycle Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Sichuan Aossai Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Xiamen Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Harbin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Geely Taxi Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Wuxi CITS New Energy Car Rental Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Kunshan Youji Network Technology Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Lotus Tech Innovation Centre GmbH	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Lotus Robotics Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Geely Group Limited	The same ultimate controller
Geely Group (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
PSD Investment Limited	The same ultimate controller
Shanghai Migtai Investment Development Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Lotus Tech Creative Centre Limited	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Mingchuang Cultural Tourism Planning and Design Research Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Lotus Cars Europe	The same ultimate controller

Name of other related parties	Relationship with the Group
Volvo Technology AB	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang Jidong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Jikong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Ningbo Green Huilian Automobile Service Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Zhejiang GKO Auto Parts Sales Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Geely Gothenburg Investment	The same ultimate controller
Hangzhou Joma Network Service Co., Ltd.	The same ultimate controller
Tenacious3 Investment Holding Limited	The same ultimate controller
Lotus Technology Innovation Limited	The same ultimate controller
Chengdu Quality Xingxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	Joint venture which is controlled by ultimate controller
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Company which is controlled by ultimate controller's relatives
Schutzmann Chair (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	Company which is controlled by ultimate controller's relatives
Zhejiang Yaoning Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Company which is controlled by ultimate controller's relatives
VOFON Boosting Systems(Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	Company which is controlled by ultimate controller's relatives
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller
Hangzhou Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller
Zhejiang Geely Easybao Automobile Service Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller
Anhui Huirong Energy Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller
Jixing International Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller
Shanghai Inspection (Zhejiang) Motor Vehicle Testing Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate which is controlled by ultimate controller

5. Related-party transactions (Unit: ten thousand yuan)

(1) Sales and purchase of goods/rendering and receipts of services

1) Purchase of goods or purchase of services

Related party	Related party transaction	2022	2021
Volvofinans Bank AB	Purchase of goods	104,521.16	115,461.40
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Limited	Purchase of goods	64,069.26	303.67
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	Purchase of goods	53,423.75	147,545.60
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	Purchase of goods	51,138.18	46,973.94
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	44,598.61	23.20

Related party	Related party transaction	2022	2021
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	28,921.15	18.14
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	21,904.03	
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	21,514.09	8,336.30
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	13,548.28	
Shanxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	12,466.80	
Time Geely (Sichuan) Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	10,527.27	
VH Systems AB	Purchase of goods	10,310.41	12,138.26
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	5,213.83	26,029.87
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	3,889.19	
Shandong Tangjun Ouling Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	3,750.32	
Schutzmann Chair (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	3,342.68	5,276.00
Ningbo Fuhong Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	3,303.26	4,044.68
World of Volvo AB	Purchase of goods	2,138.09	987.30
Trio Bilservice AB	Purchase of goods	1,194.92	802.85
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	Purchase of goods	1,071.13	618.40
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	829.98	
Volvo Trademark Holding AB	Purchase of goods	817.09	786.93
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	804.84	
Hangzhou Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	663.33	1,992.58
VCFS Germany GmbH	Purchase of goods	560.58	624.26
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	441.09	2,433.87
Zhejiang Geely Easybao Automobile Service Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	393.11	
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	218.48	
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	172.28	
Chongqing Lifan Passenger VEHICLE Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	172.01	
Smart Automobile Sales (Nanning) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	112.08	
Zhejiang GKO Industry Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	100.86	573.33
NOVO Energy R&D AB	Purchase of goods	93.82	
Yaoneng New Energy (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	85.18	
Tongxiang Rongdian New Energy Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	80.39	
Geely University of China (Beijing)	Purchase of goods	66.56	
Chongqing Lifan SuYue Machinery Manufacturing	Purchase of goods	51.50	

Related party	Related party transaction	2022	2021
Co., Ltd.			
Hangzhou Thunbu Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	2.14	51.98
Xi'an Liancheng Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	1.89	3,328.22
Zhejiang Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods		166.37
Leiebilservice AS	Purchase of goods		85.94
Anhui Huirong Energy Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods		64.18
Beijing Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods		62.70
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	14,239.48	3,975.10
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	Purchase of services	3,515.48	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	1,798.40	3,133.66
Ningbo Migtai Investment Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	1,294.86	
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	1,045.25	893.55
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	663.62	
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	441.16	860.85
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	440.00	
Mitai Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	328.30	
Hangzhou Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	317.10	
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	288.69	223.70
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	226.90	0.34
Chongqing Lifan Passenger VEHICLE Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	189.79	32.69
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	124.68	
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	99.69	
Guangxi Baikuang New Material Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	96.23	
Wanwuyouhao Yunli Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	73.09	
Hangzhou Thunbu Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services	23.26	77.94
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services		1,090.08
Hangzhou Zhongyue Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services		685.02
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services		473.16
Schutzmann Chair (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services		430.81
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	Purchase of services		94.60

2) Sale of goods or rendering services

Related party	Related party transaction	2022	2021
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	Sales of goods	1,460,172.25	1,125,436.47
Proton Holdings Berhad	Sales of goods	290,225.10	
Smart Automobile Sales (Nanning) Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	258,984.67	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	255,743.31	
Chongqing Lifan Passenger VEHICLE Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	124,552.79	41,880.89
Ningbo Fuhong Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	101,736.20	73,718.51
Volvofinans Bank AB	Sales of goods	83,734.84	95,076.78
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	23,701.08	562.48
Zhejiang Farizon Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	19,001.48	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	10,845.13	
Zhejiang Levc R&D Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	9,807.25	
VH Systems AB	Sales of goods	9,346.14	12,608.47
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Limited	Sales of goods	8,917.65	302.92
Wuhan Lotus Cars Sales Limited	Sales of goods	7,306.58	
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	6,883.16	
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	Sales of goods	6,710.20	310,139.15
Shanxi Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	6,106.19	
NOVO Energy R&D AB	Sales of goods	5,230.22	
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	3,111.61	
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	1,404.51	297.65
World of Volvo AB	Sales of goods	987.56	753.37
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	809.12	
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	746.85	
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Aluminum Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	691.81	
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	632.28	
VCFS Germany GmbH	Sales of goods	535.40	747.64
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Power Generation Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	461.21	
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	428.32	7,198.81
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	275.15	280.00
Zhejiang smart Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	205.67	
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	Sales of goods	202.34	3.32
Yaoneng New Energy (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	197.03	0.32
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	189.31	
Zhejiang Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Development Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	116.63	

Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	112.27	
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	99.32	11,086.04
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	97.03	25.77
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	94.26	
Infimotion Technology Europe AB	Sales of goods	93.71	
Jiangxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	83.29	
Time Geely (Sichuan) Power Battery Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	75.47	150.94
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	61.36	
Zhejiang Limao Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	56.56	
NOVO Energy AB	Sales of goods	53.78	
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	10.25	72.28
Suzhou Mingshi Automobile Sales Service Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	8.83	2,355.68
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	4.36	3,316.31
Anhui Jifeng Vehicle Recycling Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	1.42	342.90
Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods	0.32	64.94
Hangzhou Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		1,547.34
Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		1,445.45
Hangzhou Zhongyue Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		833.31
Guangzhou Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		602.37
Lifan Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		320.44
Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		173.33
Shandong Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		124.92
Shanghai Xiedong Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of goods		67.09
University of Sanya	Sales of goods		61.50
Shanghai Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	123,194.65	2,497.90
Renault Korea Motors Co. Ltd.	Sales of service	100,658.94	
Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn. Bhd.	Sales of service	75,876.02	72,024.63
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	Sales of service	44,729.73	
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	33,032.57	67,277.04
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	29,182.53	357,282.13
Proton Holdings Berhad	Sales of service	19,265.70	1.93
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	13,343.92	
Smart Automobile Sales (Nanning) Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	10,323.57	
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	7,106.52	
Zhejiang Levic R&D Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	6,320.59	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	5,908.81	

Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	4,503.35	739.12
Zhejiang smart Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	4,092.25	
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	2,857.35	4,636.36
Suzhou Geely Caocao Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	2,329.37	2.64
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	2,149.96	
CCCC (Shangrao) Automobile Comprehensive Test Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	1,713.16	
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	1,387.16	338.44
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	Sales of service	1,315.79	2,157.30
Chongqing Lifan Passenger Vehicle Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	1,256.62	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	1,129.74	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	477.09	4,882.74
Wuhan Lotus Cars Sales Limited	Sales of service	455.89	132.08
CHONG QING Liju IMP & EXP Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	455.01	
Farizon Commercial Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	438.08	
Geely Group Company Limited	Sales of service	315.77	424.67
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	288.92	2,149.98
Shenzhen Geely Caocao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	233.40	5.84
Tianjin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	208.76	2.67
Zhejiang Farizon Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	206.03	
Hangzhou Jixing Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	186.04	7.55
Changsha CaoCao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	182.55	2.91
Zhejiang Yaoning Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	180.18	4.40
Guangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	173.39	0.77
Belgium Import Company	Sales of service	171.23	
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	164.09	
Zhejiang Geespace Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	152.90	
Wanwuyouhao Yunli Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	151.87	
Qingdao Shanghe Aerospace Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	120.93	1.13
Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	119.34	
Saxo Financial Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	95.34	
Yaoneng New Energy (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	90.67	1.08
Joma Limited	Sales of service	90.00	238.76
Guangxi Guomeng Bulk Commodity Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	84.30	
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	82.69	62,686.53
Wulumuqi Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	75.86	
Hangzhou Geely Global Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	75.44	8.04

Zhengzhou Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	68.98	
Nanjing Changke Caocao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	62.94	4.58
Fuzhou CaoCao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	57.57	
Lifan Industry (Group) Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	54.72	105.71
Xiangtan Institute of Technology	Sales of service	54.62	
Taizhou XingKong Zhilian Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	50.78	113.46
Beijing Geely International Education Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	40.57	159.74
Zhejiang Qianjiang Motorcycle Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	39.88	72.78
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	26.99	353.53
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	22.90	63.26
Sichuan Aosci Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service	10.26	119.63
Chengdu Quality Xingxiang Technology Co., Ltd.	Sales of service		55.34

6. Receivables and payables from related party

(1) Receivables

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book balance	Credit loss allowance
Accounts receivable:				
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	6,453,670,346.29		11,055,595,033.68	
Smart Automobile Sales (Nanning) Co., Ltd.	1,651,769,531.77	34,503.00		
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	1,097,651,510.53		1,747,786,286.91	
Volvofinans Bank AB	559,462,274.97		552,559,825.00	
Chongqing Lifan Passenger Vehicle Co., Ltd.	422,478,737.10		996,716.65	
Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn. Bhd.	397,995,062.54		136,576,234.51	
Shanghai Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.	365,170,000.00			
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	268,686,174.14			
World of Volvo AB	266,798,933.99		764,524.00	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	174,462,332.48			
Zhejiang Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Development Co., Ltd.	133,119,781.28			
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	127,042,276.62			
Wuhan Lotus Cars Sales Limited	84,700,269.19		678,286.78	
Zhejiang Levc R&D Co., Ltd.	78,507,900.47			
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Limited	57,621,456.33		10,207,318.00	
Proton Holdings Berhad	57,335,755.11		1,026,997.07	
Zhejiang Farizon Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	42,751,036.30			
Shanxi Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	33,500,000.00			

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book balance	Credit loss allowance
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	31,420,417.77			
Zhejiang Limao Travel Technology Co., Ltd.	31,370,927.25			
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	30,421,300.14	11,660.00		
CHONG QING Liju IMP & EXP Co., Ltd.	26,410,098.12			
Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	25,477,590.15		3,016,440.71	
VH Systems AB	18,801,676.59		24,682,015.00	
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	15,799,427.94			
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	15,235,287.47			
Geely Sichuan Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	15,134,496.00			
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	13,688,126.69			
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	10,413,189.34		10,380,462.62	
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	8,771,203.97			
Zhejiang smart Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	8,558,628.05			
Suzhou Geely Caocao Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	7,281,942.05			
Infimotion Technology Europe AB	4,443,938.18			
NOVO Energy Production AB	3,673,601.20			
Zhejiang Yaoning Technology Group Co., Ltd.	3,549,067.82			
Yaoneng New Energy (Ganzhou) Co., Ltd.	3,048,219.00	145,250.00	4,548.00	
NOVO Energy AB	3,045,640.85			
NOVO Energy R&D AB	2,944,185.80			
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Research Institute Co., Ltd.	2,895,202.48			
Hangzhou Jixing Technology Co., Ltd.	2,614,038.47			
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Aluminum Co., Ltd.	2,305,001.94	231,462.09	20,484.00	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	2,303,682.74			
Jiangxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	2,300,280.10			
Ningbo Geely Taxi Co., Ltd.	2,003,590.00		2,019,134.39	
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	1,701,113.41		86,356,722.59	
Tianjin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	1,579,600.00			
Lotus Tech Innovation Centre GmbH	1,504,801.72			
Guangxi Debao Baikuang Power Generation Co., Ltd.	1,464,643.51	122,848.91		
Proton Parts Centre Sdn. Bhd.	1,381,818.01		5,857,832.85	
Hangzhou Geely Global Technology Co., Ltd.	1,168,529.21			

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book balance	Credit loss allowance
Changsha CaoCao Network Technology Co., Ltd.	1,148,800.00			
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	1,039,748.50		518,559.00	
Ningbo Lotus Robotics Co., Ltd.	783,127.03			
Guangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	756,560.00			
Shenzhen Geely Caocao Technology Co., Ltd.	735,950.00			
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	732,685.29		681,722.29	
Shandong Tangjun Ouling Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	667,159.38			
Sunshine Mingdao Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	565,668.90			
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	546,602.88		5,186,297.56	
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	442,797.98		3,049,359.98	
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.	288,048.82		5,722,327.50	
Sichuan Aossai Technology Co., Ltd.	250,645.97		687,396.27	
Time Geely (Sichuan) Power Battery Co., Ltd.			25,000,000.00	
Geely University of China (Beijing)			1,077,040.00	
Prepayments:				
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	83,996,507.04		1,428,097.50	
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	12,087,870.32		22,388,320.00	
Wuhan Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	7,667,800.00			
Shanghai LTI AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.	4,962,691.30			
Tianjin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	3,025,000.00			
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	1,810,975.72			
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	1,782,196.31		150,464,661.15	
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	1,678,844.97			
Xi'an Geely Caocao Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	1,375,000.00			
Hangzhou Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	822,122.13			
Wuxi CITS New Energy Car Rental Co., Ltd.	632,500.00			
Other receivables:				
Geely Group Limited	2,680,280,172.46			
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	1,533,138,290.69			
Geely Group (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	1,525,569,742.89		969,370,271.46	
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	1,162,299,081.11		44,006,616.00	
Hubei Geely Terrafugia Co., Ltd.	622,026,165.88		612,479,693.84	

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book balance	Credit loss allowance
PSD Investment Limited	498,835,592.71		216,997,503.10	
Proton Holdings Berhad	496,018,837.89		434,850,226.23	
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	288,730,233.32		11,990,089.40	
Ningbo Migtai Investment Co., Ltd.	277,356,302.94		1,008,650.53	
Shanghai Migtai Investment Development Co., Ltd.	235,534,791.93			
Schutzmann Chair (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	171,125,669.70		317,656.41	
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Technology Co., Ltd.	166,890,799.85			
China Railway Gecent Technology Co., Ltd.	165,587,874.19		95,159,187.51	
Zhejiang Yaoning Technology Group Co., Ltd.	163,134,653.47			
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	162,259,959.37		163,377,176.32	
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	105,855,831.21		101,763,783.65	
Homer Limited	87,928,553.34			
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	85,407,958.49			
Mitai Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.	65,887,221.52		64,834,014.46	
Chongqing Lifan Passenger Vehicle Co., Ltd.	33,008,796.55			
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	29,089,565.10			
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	17,322,755.67			
Chongqing Ruilan Automobile Research Institute Co., Ltd.	14,537,936.54			
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	9,267,945.18		2,310,636.98	
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	8,273,893.56			
Shanghai Xiedong Technology Co., Ltd.	8,136,279.18			
Farizon Commercial Vehicle Technology Co., Ltd.	5,716,281.68			
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	5,631,280.11			
Lotus Tech Creative Centre Limited	5,463,436.76			
Zhejiang Mingchuang Cultural Tourism Planning and Design Research Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00			
Beijing Lange Technology Co., Ltd.	4,366,078.29			
Lotus Cars Europe	3,173,124.09		784,341.92	
Hangzhou Thunbu Technology Co., Ltd.	3,009,906.91		2,495,858.10	
Infimotion Technology Europe AB	2,387,178.00			
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.	2,337,650.26		340,194,829.93	
Beijing Geely International Education Co., Ltd.	2,123,285.93		1,693,221.47	

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book balance	Credit loss allowance	Book balance	Credit loss allowance
Volvo Technology AB	2,032,131.97			
Zhejiang Levco R&D Co., Ltd.	1,976,741.02			
Zhejiang Jidong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	1,857,296.05		1,857,296.05	
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.	1,842,187.91		17,601,395.11	
Hangzhou Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	1,540,000.00			
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	1,447,900.00			
Zhejiang smart Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	1,322,937.86			
Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	1,181,830.59		14,278,057.61	
Ningbo Jikong Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.	1,038,137.78		442,000.00	
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	774,569.82		413,833.88	
Xiangtan Institute of Technology	579,010.31			
Jiangxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	548,127.09			
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	86,657.08		1,113,716.17	
Jixing International Technology Co., Ltd.			200,000,000.00	
Guangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.			11,930,000.00	
Kunshan Youji Network Technology Co., Ltd.			3,448,500.00	
Suzhou Geely Caocao Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.			3,138,750.00	
Non-current assets due within one year:				
Ningbo Green Huilian Automobile Service Co., Ltd.	1,583,170.55			
Long-term receivables:				
Ningbo Green Huilian Automobile Service Co., Ltd.	9,331,086.28			

(2) Payables

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payables:		
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Group	665,487,026.00	118,012,829.04
Hanna Mando (Ningbo) Automobile Chassis System Technology Co., Limited	308,280,803.98	399,288,687.36
Jika Intelligent Robot Co., Ltd.	301,031,122.01	232,000.00
Volvo Car Financial Services UK Limited	250,714,545.88	40,580,104.00
Shandong Tangjun Ouling Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.	245,157,584.45	
VOFON Boosting Systems(Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	121,585,978.01	

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time Geely (Sichuan) Power Battery Co., Ltd.	113,605,190.22	
Ningbo Jining Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	80,240,805.93	12,097,189.47
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	74,182,374.38	890,270.75
Schutzmänn Chair (Ningbo) Co., Ltd.	72,612,538.72	8,908,790.68
Zhejiang Levco Automobile Co., Ltd.	42,221,870.21	
Volvofinans Bank AB	33,972,049.46	61,537,556.00
Geely Sichuan Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	29,488,172.94	
Zuozhongyou Electric Vehicle Service (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	29,421,000.00	29,421,000.00
Zhejiang Geely AISIN AW Automatic Transmission Co., Ltd.	27,320,925.31	
Chongqing Lifan Passenger Vehicle Co., Ltd.	23,706,244.31	
VH Systems AB	18,019,212.80	21,581,171.00
Zhejiang GKO Auto Parts Sales Co., Ltd.	16,446,158.92	
Shanxi Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	15,037,036.95	
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	14,971,167.14	487,405,122.75
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	14,792,393.42	
Geely Gothenburg Investment	9,171,320.00	
Hangzhou Fuzhaolangfeng Technology Co., Ltd.	6,564,952.87	2,612,315.11
Volvo Trademark Holding AB	3,414,990.28	3,083,325.00
Zhejiang GKO Industry Co., Ltd.	3,414,439.69	2,457,506.92
Wuxi Xingqu Technology Co., Ltd.	2,945,629.60	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	2,930,486.38	
Göteborgs Tekniska College AB	2,585,446.04	1,737,874.00
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	2,170,910.74	
Hangzhou Easybao Technology Co., Ltd.	2,103,605.80	
Hangzhou Joma Network Service Co., Ltd.	1,174,451.05	
Ningbo Fuhong Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	210,000.00	732,000.00
Xi'an Liancheng Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	76,671.00	24,079,421.30
Zhejiang Hengyuan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.		44,117,886.85
Contract liabilities:		
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	715,557,939.92	874,300,500.70
Renault Korea Motors Co. Ltd.	444,516,723.79	
Shanghai Jidu Automobile Co., Ltd.	353,174,197.57	20,131,015.63

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shandong Geely Xinwangda Power Battery Co., Ltd.	47,492,625.35	
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	3,680,000.00	
Zhejiang Farizon Commercial Vehicle R&D Co., Ltd.	1,104,776.46	
Proton Parts Centre Sdn. Bhd.	835,622.24	
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	18,707.09	657,800.00
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	27.03	9,069,366.25
Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn. Bhd.		203,448,805.40
smart Automobile Co., Ltd.		199,044,776.01
Shanghai Inspection (Zhejiang) Motor Vehicle Testing Technology Co., Ltd.		7,168,141.59
Other payables:		
Mitai Investment Development Group Co., Ltd.	1,019,070,503.64	92,585,528.21
Shandong Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	468,809,337.94	
Shanghai LTI AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.	166,028,914.00	
Zhejiang Levc R&D Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00	
Genius Auto Finance Co., Ltd.	54,217,174.61	1,174,212.41
Hangzhou Langge Technology Co., Ltd.	38,691,086.24	
Ningbo Fuhong Automobile Sales Co., Ltd.	37,003,000.00	
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	35,531,124.93	
Tenacious3 Investment Holding Limited	28,547,738.87	
Wuhan Lotus Cars Co., Ltd.	25,916,736.69	
Geely Sichuan Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd.	22,394,632.46	
Zhejiang Yaoning Technology Group Co., Ltd.	13,944,947.77	
Zhejiang Levc Sales Co., Ltd.	9,877,617.40	
Geely Group Company Limited	7,557,334.67	
Closed Joint Stock Company BELGEE	4,138,095.64	540,913.92
Volvo Technology AB	3,980,979.83	
Wuhan Lotus Technology Co., Ltd.	3,033,934.56	1,990.37
Lotus Tech Innovation Centre GmbH	2,840,917.00	
Hangzhou Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	2,515,397.64	67,723.00
Zhejiang Huanfu Technology Co., Ltd.	1,805,797.28	
Zhejiang Levc Automobile Co., Ltd.	1,355,987.42	
Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Leasing Co., Ltd.	1,217,363.79	722,776.10

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Zhejiang Geely New Energy Commercial Vehicle Development Co., Ltd.	1,176,240.09	
Ningbo Migtai Investment Co., Ltd.	1,155,380.87	
ECARX (Hubei) Technology Co., Ltd.	955,692.58	22,177.00
Zhejiang Alcohol Hydrogen Technology Co., Ltd.	898,099.88	
Lotus Technology Innovation Limited	508,032.99	
Proton Holdings Berhad	16,656.82	876,441.27
Shanghai Xiedong Technology Co., Ltd.		42,422,270.65
Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.		12,084,000.00
Harbin Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.		6,000,000.00
Xiamen Geely CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd.		935,000.00
Volvofinans Bank AB		641,892.00

7. Guarantees with related parties (Unit: ten thousand yuan)

As of December 31, 2022, the Group provided affiliated party Hangzhou CaoCao Technology Co., Ltd. for a bank loan guarantee amount (including interest expenses) of MRMB 976.7805, a note payable payment guarantee amount of MRB 275.5142, and a factoring loan guarantee amount of MRMB 453.1064.

X. Commitments and contingencies

1. Significant commitments (Unit: ten thousand yuan)

(1) Capital commitments

Capital commitments signed but not recognized in the financial statements	December 31, 2022
Commitment for acquisition of long-term assets	301,248.38
Total	301,248.38

2. Contingencies

(1) Contingent liabilities related to pension plan

According to agreement, Volvo Personvagnar AB, Volvo Bili Göteborg AB and Volvo Personbilar - Sverige AB shall undertake the contingent liability of 2% pension plan of MRMB 148.3167. Management believes that the risk is immaterial.

(2) Other contingent liabilities

1) The amount involved in other external contract related to contingent liabilities of Geely Zhaoyuan is RMB 393,552,129 (Year 2021: RMB 240,218,328). Management believes there may exist risks.

2) As of December 31, 2022, the amount of the Company's commitment to make up the difference between asset-backed security and asset-backed medium-term notes for Hangzhou Caocao Technology Co., Ltd. is MRMB 3643.6318.

XI. Events after the balance sheet date

1. The directors of Geely Automobile Holdings Co., Ltd. recommend the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.21 per ordinary share to the shareholders on the register of members on 12 June 2023, amounting to approximately RMB1,866,554,000.

2. Formation of a joint venture company

On November 8, 2022, the Group and Renault s.a.s. (collectively, the Parties) entered into a framework agreement pursuant to which the Parties proposed to set up a joint venture company for the purpose of integrating each Party's respective expertise and strengths in relation to internal combustion engine, hybrids and plug-in hybrids powertrains and transmissions activities and related technologies. Pursuant to the framework agreement, the Group on the one hand and Renault s.a.s. on the other hand, will each tentatively be interest in 50%, in the joint venture company. On 2 March 2023, the Parties and Saudi Arabian Oil Company ("Saudi Aramco") entered into a letter of intent pursuant to which Saudi Aramco intended to invest for a minority stake in the joint venture company in cash. It is expected that the respective shareholding of the Group on the one hand and Renault s.a.s. on the other hand, will be identical in the remaining stake of the joint venture company. As at the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the formation of the joint venture company has not yet been completed.

3. Spin-off and separate listing of ZEEKR Intelligent Technology Holding Limited (hereinafter referred to as ZEEKR)

On October 31, 2022, Geely Automobile Holdings Limited submitted a proposal to the SEHK pursuant to Practice Note 15 to the Listing Rules in relation to the proposed spin-off and separate listing of Zeekr. The SEHK has confirmed that Geely Automobile Holdings Limited may proceed with the proposed spin-off.

On December 7, 2022, ZEEKR submitted on a confidential basis to the Securities and Exchange Commission of the U.S. (the "SEC") a draft registration statement for a possible initial public offering in U.S. Exchange (i.e. either the New York Stock Exchange or National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations). As at the date of authorization of the consolidated financial statements, the SEC is still reviewing the draft registration statement of ZEEKR.

4. Issuance of Series A Preferred Shares

On February 12, 2023, ZEEKR Holding entered into a share purchase agreement with five investors, pursuant to which such investors agreed to subscribe for 139,375,669 Series A Preferred Shares at a total consideration of US\$750,000,000. The transaction contemplated under the share purchase agreement has not yet been completed as at the date of authorization of the consolidated financial statements.

XII. Other significant events

The Company obtained 90% equity of Beijing Union Pay Merchant Services Co., Ltd., which was held by Beijing Jingrong Xinda Data System Co., Ltd. and UnionPay Business Co., Ltd. through the listing transaction on the platform of Shanghai United Property Rights Exchange Co., Ltd., with a transaction price of MRMB346.1138. Both parties have signed the "Property Rights Trading Contract" on November 30, 2022. According to regulatory requirements, this transaction requires the approval from the People's Bank of China, and has not yet been completed.

XIII. Notes to items in finance statements of the Company**1. Other receivables****(1) Classification by accounts**

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	25,890,787,430.15	10,856,754,721.08
Total	25,890,787,430.15	10,856,754,721.08

(2) Other receivables

1) Classification by aging

Aging	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Within 1 year	21,526,308,821.89	5,966,642,747.77
1 to 2 years	1,920,697,112.03	2,778,509,308.62
2 to 3 years	367,570,336.37	867,739,348.62
More than 3 years	2,078,681,860.47	1,246,334,016.68
Subtotal	25,893,258,130.76	10,859,225,421.69
Less: Credit loss allowance	2,470,700.61	2,470,700.61
Total	25,890,787,430.15	10,856,754,721.08

2) Items

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Intercourse funds	24,865,303,215.67	10,683,369,461.31
Prepaid equity transfer payment	346,113,810.00	
Equity transfer payment receivables	556,837,430.00	70,013,400.00
Employee temporary borrowings	7,944,891.53	781,318.03
Others	117,058,783.56	105,061,242.35
Total	25,893,258,130.76	10,859,225,421.69

3) Credit loss allowance

Item	December 31, 2022				
	Book balance		Credit loss allowance		Book value
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)	
Other receivables for which credit loss allowance is individual provision by expected credit loss	2,470,700.61	0.01	2,470,700.61	100.00	
Other receivables for which credit loss allowance is combined provision	25,890,787,430.15	99.99			25,890,787,430.15
thereof related parties	24,755,549,183.72	95.61			24,755,549,183.72
thereof non-related parties	1,135,238,246.43	4.38			1,135,238,246.43
Total	25,893,258,130.76	100.00	2,470,700.61	100.00	25,890,787,430.15

(Continued)

Item	December 31, 2021				
	Book balance		Credit loss allowance		Book value
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)	
Other receivables for which credit loss allowance is individual provision by expected credit loss	2,470,700.61	0.02	2,470,700.61	100.00	
Other receivables for which credit loss allowance is combined provision by expected credit loss	10,856,754,721.08	99.98			10,856,754,721.08
thereof related parties	10,322,596,360.64	95.06			10,322,596,360.64
thereof non-related parties	534,158,360.44	4.92			534,158,360.44
Total	10,859,225,421.69	100.00	2,470,700.61	100.00	10,856,754,721.08

4) Changes in credit loss allowance

Credit loss allowance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
	Future 12-month expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit loss (not credit-impaired)	Lifetime expected credit loss (credit-impaired)	
January 1, 2022			2,470,700.61	2,470,700.61
January 1, 2021 for current period	—	—	—	—
--Transfer to Phase 2				
--Transfer to Phase 3				
--Reversal to Phase 2				
-- Reversal to Phase 1				
Provision for the year				
Reversal for the year				
Write-off for the year				
Verification and write-off for the year				
Others				
December 31, 2022			2,470,700.61	2,470,700.61

2. Investment in joint ventures & associates

Item	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Book balance	Impairment	Book value	Book balance	Impairment	Book value
Investment in subsidiaries	24,709,582,980.83	44,789,998.45	24,664,792,982.38	30,207,294,422.83	44,789,998.45	30,162,504,424.38
Investment in associates and joint ventures	3,654,781,198.23		3,654,781,198.23	3,551,488,660.25		3,551,488,660.25
Total	28,364,364,179.06	44,789,998.45	28,319,574,180.61	33,758,783,083.08	44,789,998.45	33,713,993,084.63

(1) Investments in subsidiaries

Investees	December 31, 2021		Impairment on December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	December 31, 2022	Impairment on December 31, 2022
Proper Glory Holding Inc.		160,377,380.00				160,377,380.00	
Geely International (Hong Kong) Limited		4,847,666,382.00		900,000,000.00	5,747,666,382.00		
Shanghai Maple Automobile Co., Ltd.		222,289,236.03	44,789,998.45	261,604,800.00		483,894,036.03	44,789,998.45
Zhejiang Haoqing Automobile Co., Ltd.		3,393,346,043.26				3,393,346,043.26	
Zhejiang Geely Automobile Co., Ltd.		2,264,794,493.37			2,264,794,493.37		
Jining Fulin Automobile Components Co., Ltd.		45,000,000.00				45,000,000.00	
Beijing Geely Kaisheng International Investment Co., Ltd.		7,242,000,000.00				7,242,000,000.00	
Hangzhou Geely Evun Technology Co., Ltd.		30,000,000.00				30,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Geely Business Service Co., Ltd.		20,000,000.00				20,000,000.00	
Weirui Electric Vehicles(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.		26,000,000.00				26,000,000.00	

Investees	December 31, 2021	Impairment on December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	December 31, 2022	Impairment on December 31, 2022
Zhejiang Geely Farizon New Energy Commercial Vehicle Group Co., Ltd.	500,000,000.00			500,000,000.00		
Easybao Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00	
Ningbo Yijie Equity Investments and Fund Management Partnership (LP)	2,000,000.00				2,000,000.00	
Geely International (US) Corporation	67,542,580.00				67,542,580.00	
Shanghai Geely Zhaoyuan International Investment Co., Ltd.	5,186,570,000.00				5,186,570,000.00	
Zhejiang Genius & Guru Investment Co., Ltd.	400,000,000.00		100,000,000.00		500,000,000.00	
Geely Automobile Group Co., Ltd	900,000,000.00		2,264,794,493.37		3,164,794,493.37	
Zhejiang Houtong Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd.	20,000,000.00				20,000,000.00	
Geely Automobile Holdings Ltd.	554,455,948.17				554,455,948.17	
Zhejiang Liankong Technology Co., Ltd.	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Hao Wu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000.00				10,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Levc New Energy Automobile Co., Ltd.	433,674,860.00			433,674,860.00		
Hangzhou Lange Technology Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00		80,000,000.00	180,000,000.00		
Radar New Energy Vehicle (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.	65,000,000.00		235,000,000.00		300,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Geely Industrial Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	100,000,000.00		70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	
Shanghai Jinli Jipin Business Management Co., Ltd.			30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00	
Genius & Guru Investment Group Co.,	501,000,000.00				501,000,000.00	

Investees	December 31, 2021	Impairment on December 31, 2021	Addition	Deduction	December 31, 2022	Impairment on December 31, 2022
Ltd.						
Zhangjiakou Aurora Bay Engine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	604,975,000.00			604,975,000.00		
Daqing Volvo Cars Manufacture Co., Ltd.	833,260,000.00				833,260,000.00	
Shanghai Volvo Cars R&D Co., Ltd.	77,342,500.00				77,342,500.00	
Lynk&Co Investment Limited	1,500,000,000.00				1,500,000,000.00	
Hainan Geely Investment Holding Co., Ltd.			100,000,000.00		100,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Geely Mitime Technology Group Co., Ltd.			42,000,000.00		42,000,000.00	
Zhejiang Geely Digital Technology Co., Ltd.			220,000,000.00		220,000,000.00	
Total	30,207,294,422.83	44,789,998.45	4,303,399,293.37	9,801,110,735.37	24,709,582,980.83	44,789,998.45

(2) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Investees	December 31, 2021	Movement						Impairment on December 31, 2022
		Increase	Decrease	Profit or loss recognized under equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustment	Other equity changes	Dividend payout	
I. Associates								
Zhejiang Yinji Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	23,507,623.01			-50,981.23				23,456,641.78
China Railway Geceent Technology Co., Ltd.	3,268,938,504.07			-22,554,179.20				3,246,384,324.87
Zhejiang Xitumeng Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	19,795,059.64			-277,042.31		64,680.00		19,582,697.33

3. Revenue and cost of sales

Item	2022		2021	
	Revenue	Costs of sales	Revenue	Costs of sales
Other operations	811,327,243.65	464,619,140.75	919,616,915.48	640,501,472.64
Total	811,327,243.65	464,619,140.75	919,616,915.48	640,501,472.64

4. Investment income

Item	2022	2021
Income (losses) under equity method	-32,743,723.73	-361,984,493.15
Income from disposals of long-term equity investments	1,351,614,618.00	40,268,969.08
Income from other non-current financial assets	8,013,734.00	4,152,000.00
Income from long-term equity investment	1,593,300,217.09	7,272,090,756.20
Total	2,920,184,845.36	6,954,527,232.13

Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Co., Ltd.
April 27, 2023



营业执照

(副本)

统一社会信用代码

91330000MA27U05291 (1/1)

扫描二维码登录“国家企业信用信息公示系统”了解更多登记、备案、许可、监管信息



名称 浙江天平会计师事务所 (特殊普通合伙)

类型 特殊普通合伙企业

出资人 丁天方

经营范围

许可项目：注册会计师业务(依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动，具体经营项目以审批结果为准)。一般项目：招投标代理服务；财政资金管理；破产清算服务(除依法须经批准的项目外，凭营业执照依法自主开展经营活动)。

出资额 壹仟零叁拾捌万伍仟元

成立日期 2016年05月16日

主要经营场所

杭州市拱墅区湖州街567号北城天地商务中心9幢10层

审[2023]0700号报告书使用



登记机关

市场主体应当于每年1月1日至6月30日通过国家信用公示系统报送公示年度报告。

<http://www.gsxt.gov.cn>



会计师事务所 执业证书

名称：浙江天平会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）

首席合伙人：丁天方

主任会计师：

经营场所：杭州市拱墅区湖州街567号
北城天地商务中心9幢10层

组织形式：特殊普通合伙

执业证书编号：330000009

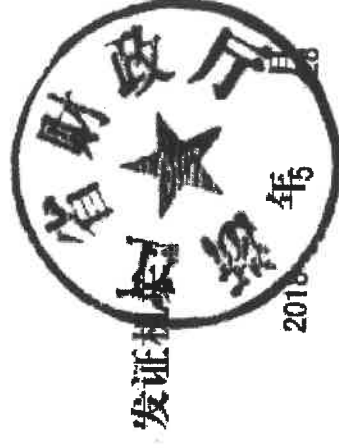
批准执业文号：浙财会（2016）39号

批准执业日期：1999年2月12日设立，2016年12月27日转制

证书序号：0007495

说明

- 1、《会计师事务所执业证书》是证明持有人经财政部门依法审批，准予执行注册会计师法定业务的凭证。
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中华人民共和国财政部制

年度检验登记
Annual Renewal Registration

本证书有效期限一年，期满更换一次。
This certificate is valid for another year after this renewal.

注册编号: 330003402277
发证日期: 2025-12-15 310
发证地点: 浙江宁波会计师事务所
发证机关: 宁波市市场监督管理局

2018 检

THE CHINESE INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
中国注册会计师协会

姓名: 洪俊
性别: 男
出生日期: 1975-10-15
工作单位: 浙江天平会计师事务所有限公司
身份证号: 330523197510157531

2021 检

年度检验登记
Annual Renewal Registration

本证书有效期限一年，期满更换一次。
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注册编号: 330003402277
发证日期: 2025-12-15 310
发证地点: 浙江宁波会计师事务所
发证机关: 宁波市市场监督管理局

2021 检

THE CHINESE INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
中国注册会计师协会

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身份证号: 330523197510157531

2021 检

年度检验登记
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年 月 日

年度检验登记
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日 月 年

年度检验登记
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年 月 日

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This certificate is valid for another year after this renewal.



浙江注册会计师协会

年 月 日



姓名 葛天行

Full name

性别 男

Sex

出生日期 1988-01-18

Date of birth

工作单位 浙江天华会计师事务所有限公司

Working unit

身份证号 330221480118041

Identity card No.

