

Midea Group Co., Ltd.

The 2019 Annual Report



30 April 2020

Section I Important Statements, Contents and Definitions

The Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee, directors, supervisors and senior management of Midea Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) hereby guarantee that the information presented in this report is free of any misrepresentations, misleading statements or material omissions, and shall together be wholly liable for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of its contents.

All directors of the Company attended the Board meeting to review this Annual Report. There are no directors, supervisors, or senior management who do not warrant or who dispute the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of this Annual Report.

The financial statements for 2019 have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP) and have obtained an unqualified audit report.

Mr. Fang Hongbo, Chairman of the Board and CFO of the Company and Ms. Zhong Zheng, Director of Finance of the Company, have represented and warranted that the financial statements in this report are true and complete.

The Board has considered and approved the following dividend payout plan for the year 2019: based on the 6,957,181,058 shares at the disclosure date of this report (the total share capital of 6,999,467,315 shares minus the repurchased 42,286,257 shares in the repo securities account at that date), it is proposed that the Company should distribute a cash dividend of RMB16 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders and should not convert capital surplus into share capital. When the profit distribution plan is implemented, if any change occurs to the total shares eligible for profit distribution, the profit distribution plan shall be based on the total shares eligible for profit distribution at the book closure date of the profit distribution, and the dividend per share shall be adjusted under an unchanged total distribution

amount.

The future plans and some forward-looking statements mentioned in this report shall not be considered as virtual promises of the Company to investors. Therefore, investors are kindly reminded to pay attention to possible investment risks.

This report has been prepared in both Chinese and English. Should there be any discrepancies or misunderstandings between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Letter to Shareholders

While a heart-shaking fight against the pandemic is now on globally, this once-in-a-century “black swan” incident has casted tremendous changes to the lives of everyone. We sincerely hope everyone stays safe and healthy. And we have strong belief that the haze will eventually disappear and there will always be bright light.

In this nationwide operation, Midea was amongst the first companies to respond and participate in frequent support missions, reflecting the heritage of utmost importance from Midea's development history of 50 years—taking rapid actions amid crises and changes, bearing responsibilities amid challenges and chaos.

Now, as the world is faced with changes that have not been seen for a century, history-making global economic fluctuations and a continuous stream of uncertainties come thick and fast. In light of this unprecedented time, by committing to its unhesitating strategies and responsibilities, Midea has managed to maintain steady growth in business performance. In 2019, Midea achieved revenue of RMB279.381 billion, marking a year-on-year increase of 6.71%; and achieved RMB24.211 billion in net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, recording a year-on-year increase of 19.68%. Midea was ranked 312th among Fortune Global 500 in 2019, moving up by 169 places since its debut in 2016. As for Fortune China 500, Midea was ranked 36th, topping the industry chart for 5 consecutive years. In addition, Midea was ranked 33rd among BrandZ™ Top 100 Most Valuable Chinese Brands in 2019 with an increase of brand value by 20%. Midea ranked 27th on the list of Brand Finance Tech 100 in 2019, moving up 16 places in comparison to the year before, leading its industry peers throughout the country.

2019 was yet another year that gave us the feeling that time flies. As market iteration cycles become more rapid, one may say this is a tempestuous era with so many tides. Things change drastically, yet vision, dreams, perspectives and ambitious setup will always persist. No one could stay young forever, but young people will always be there. Companies decline and fall, but there are always some firms which are thriving. For us, nothing is more critical

than upholding our long-term perspective mindset and adapting to external uncertainties with determined strategic focus.

We are devoted to the three strategic focuses of "Product Leadership, Efficiency Driven, Global Operations" to continue to set the stage for our business. Today, such three strategic focuses have already become our guidelines for daily business and operations. Business performance is, therefore, said to be continuously improving. Moreover, we increased investments in weaker product categories and made bold moves on new product categories and new business models in 2019. Whereas our international layout increases in clarity over time, we do look forward to business prosperity in the days to come.

We uphold our user-centric strategy and promote business reforms. We continued to break through stereotype in 2019 and placed interests and needs of users first in the top-down systematic and comprehensive business model reforms across the Group to enhance connections between our services and products and users.

We are committed to building future-oriented innovation capabilities and R&D scaling advantages. In 2019, we kicked off our plan to build a global R&D network of "4+2" , promoting the Shanghai Global Innovation Center, Midea America Research Center, Midea Germany Research Center and Midea Japan Research Center as comprehensive technology R&D centers, and Midea Milan Design Center as Industrial Design Center. We progressed in promoting global R&D resources integration and enhancing the world's R&D layout plus innovation mechanisms.

We insist that human capital is the most essential component for an enterprise, taking further steps to strengthen employee rights and interests and invest in employee care. Over the past year, the core management and all employees have maintained an excellent fighting spirit, learning ability, as well as accountability. With rapid growth in the mid-level young managers and non-stop inflow of fresh blood, we have created a diverse internal culture that fuels the Company's long-term development.

These long-term layouts and investments, together with the unwavering commitment to sticking to and promoting Midea's culture, are all Midea's wealth of tomorrow. They also provide the confidence for us to believe in Midea's achievement in long-term steady growth and safeguard the interests of our shareholders.

Actually it is not the changing world, but how we interpret the changing that affects us most. With merely past knowledge, we will never be able to reach further future. The manufacturing industry's underlying logic for achieving growth from the past has been profoundly altered. The most active business pulse in the digitalization era is the speed and ability to create value.

Like the stirring melody in a grand and complex symphony, Midea will renew and refocus our strategies amidst the vast changing world. We will launch and strengthen the next round transformation of comprehensive digitalization and intellectualization. As we have learned from the past, every successful transformation requires the courage to risk life, through devotion, persistence and perseverance. By promoting comprehensive digitalization and intellectualization, Midea's product models and business value chain are going to observe groundbreaking changes, whereas Midea will evolve from a hardware-based company to a data-driven innovative technology group that takes affirmative steps forward.

We shall strive to achieve changes in the format of products and thus transform our traditional business of simply selling hardware to a software-driven business, intensifying contents and services at the same time.

It is in our list to achieve changes in business methodology and promote reforms in research, production and sales. And with digitalization tools and approaches, we are going to promote online and offline integration, decentralization and flat management.

The goals are to foster changes in business models, achieve direct communication, direct contact and high-frequency interaction with users, in order to uncover user value and transform to an Internet mindset.

When the going gets tough, the tough get going. In the face of a series of challenges brought forth by the coronavirus epidemic, we shall remain true to our original aspiration and carry our dreams through long distances. Let us be prepared for strategic deployment, resource investments and team building efforts—all in the long term. They do not have to be magnificent fireworks that echo down in history but can still become the sparkling lights in our unique stories!

Future is defined by the path we've been through! At this moment, Midea is flourishing and the most shining Midea is still ahead of us and far from being achieved.

We hereby express our gratitude for all shareholders' support all the way along.

Board of Directors, Midea Group

April 2020

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Definitions

Term	Definition
The “Company”, “Midea”, “Midea Group” or the “Group”	Midea Group Co., Ltd.
Midea Holding	Midea Holding Co., Ltd.
Little Swan	Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited
TLSC	Toshiba Lifestyle Products & Services Corporation
KUKA	KUKA Aktiengesellschaft
Reporting Period	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Section II Company Profile and Key Financial Results

1. Corporate Information

Stock abbreviation	Midea Group	Stock code	000333
Stock exchange where the shares of the Company are listed	Shenzhen Stock Exchange		
Name of the Company in Chinese	美的集团股份有限公司		
Abbr. of the Company name in Chinese	美的集团		
Name of the Company in English (if any)	Midea Group Co., Ltd.		
Abbr. of the Company name in English (if any)	Midea Group		
Legal representative	Fang Hongbo		
Registered address	Midea Headquarters Building, No. 6 Midea Avenue, Beijiao Town, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, China		
Postal code	528311		
Business address	Midea Headquarters Building, No. 6 Midea Avenue, Beijiao Town, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, China		
Postal code	528311		
Company website	http://www.midea.com		
E-mail	IR@midea.com		

2. Contact Us

	Company Secretary	Representative for Securities Affairs
Name	Jiang Peng	Ou Yunbin
Address	Midea Headquarters Building, No. 6 Midea Avenue, Beijiao Town, Shunde District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, China	
Tel.	0757-22607708	0757-23274957
Fax	0757-26605456	
E-mail	IR@midea.com	

3. Information Disclosure and Place Where the Annual Report Is Kept

Newspaper designated by the Company for information disclosure	China Securities Journal, Securities Times and Shanghai Securities News
Website designated by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) for the publication of the Annual Report	http://www.cninfo.com.cn
Place where the Annual Report of the Company is kept	Company Investor Relations Department

4. Company Registration and Alteration

Organization code	91440606722473344C
Changes in main business activities since the Company was listed (if any)	None
Changes of controlling shareholder of the Company (if any)	None

5. Other Relevant Information

Accounting firm engaged by the Company

Name of the accounting firm	PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP)
Business address of the accounting firm	11/F., PricewaterhouseCoopers Center, 2 Corporate Avenue, 202 Hu Bin Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai 200021, PRC
Name of accountants writing signatures	Huang Meimei and Qiu Xiaoying

Sponsor engaged by the Company to continuously perform its supervisory function during the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

Financial advisor engaged by the Company to continuously perform its supervisory function during the Reporting Period

☒Applicable ☐N/A

Name of the financial advisor	Business office of the financial advisor	Representative of the financial advisor	Supervisory period
CITIC Securities Co., Ltd.	CITIC Securities Tower, No.8 Zhongxin 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, 518048, PRC	Wu Renjun, Chen Jianjian, Li Haoran, Li Chang, Li Wei and Liu Kun	2019.6.21-2020.12.31

6. Key Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

Whether the Company performed a retroactive adjustment to or restatement of accounting data

☐ Yes ☒ No

	2019	2018	2019-over-2018 change (%)	2017
Operating revenue (RMB'000)	278,216,017	259,664,820	7.14%	240,712,301
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (RMB'000)	24,211,222	20,230,779	19.68%	17,283,689
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company before non-recurring gains and losses (RMB'000)	22,724,392	20,058,155	13.29%	15,614,103
Net cash flows from operating activities (RMB'000)	38,590,404	27,861,080	38.51%	24,442,623
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	3.60	3.08	16.88%	2.66
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	3.58	3.05	17.38%	2.63
Weighted average ROE (%)	26.43%	25.66%	0.77%	25.88%
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	Change of 31 December 2019 over 31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Total assets (RMB'000)	301,955,419	263,701,148	14.51%	248,106,858
Net assets attributable to shareholders of the Company (RMB'000)	101,669,163	83,072,116	22.39%	73,737,437

Total share capital of the Company on the last trading session before disclosure:

Total share capital of the Company on the last trading session before disclosure (share)	6,999,467,315
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Fully diluted earnings per share based on the latest share capital above:

Dividend paid to preference shareholders	0
Fully diluted earnings per share based on the latest share capital above (RMB/share)	3.46

7. Differences in Accounting Data under Domestic and Overseas Accounting Standards

7.1 Differences in the net profit and net assets disclosed in the financial reports prepared under China Accounting Standards (CAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such differences for the Reporting Period.

7.2 Differences in the net profit and net assets disclosed in the financial reports prepared under CAS and foreign accounting standards

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such differences for the Reporting Period.

7.3 Reasons for the differences

☐Applicable ☒N/A

8. Key Financial Results by Quarter

RMB'000

	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4
Operating revenue	75,205,780	78,564,520	67,147,862	57,297,855
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	6,129,026	9,058,043	6,128,898	2,895,255
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company before non-recurring gains and losses	6,084,881	8,470,793	6,042,274	2,126,444
Net cash flows from operating activities	11,842,782	9,945,108	8,002,389	8,800,125

Whether there are any material differences between the financial indicators above or their summations and those which have been disclosed in the Company's quarterly or semi-annual reports

☐Yes ☒No

9. Non-recurring Profits and Losses

√Applicable □N/A

RMB'000

Item	2019	2018	2017	Note
Profit or loss from disposal of non-current assets	-131,131	222,204	1,363,041	
Except for effectively hedging business related to normal business operations of the Company, profit or loss arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities, other non-current financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets, as well as investment profit or loss produced from the disposal of the aforesaid financial assets and liabilities	676,430	-842,408	77,484	
Other non-operating income and expenses except above-mentioned items	1,347,788	1,091,473	1,094,058	
Less: Corporate income tax	394,095	207,870	702,139	
Minority interests (after tax)	12,162	90,775	162,858	
Total	1,486,830	172,624	1,669,586	--

Explain the reasons if the Company classifies an item as a recurring profit/loss item, which is defined as a non-recurring profit/loss according to the definition in the <Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure for Companies Offering Their Securities to the Public—Non-Recurring Profits and Losses>, or is enumerated as a non-recurring profit/loss in the said explanatory announcement

□Applicable √N/A

No such cases for the Reporting Period.

Section III Business Profile

1. Business Scope in the Reporting Period

1.1 Summary of business scope

Midea is a global technologies group in HVAC systems, consumer appliances, robotics & industrial automation systems, and digital business. Midea offers diversified products and services, including HVAC centered on residential air-conditioning, commercial air-conditioning, heating & ventilation systems; consumer appliances centered on laundry appliances, refrigerators, kitchen appliances, and various small home appliances; robotics and industrial automation systems centered on KUKA and Guangdong Midea Intelligent Robotics Co., Ltd.; and the digital business centered on smart supply chains, Industrial Internet of things (IIOT) and silicon chips.

With “Bring Great Innovations to Life” as its corporate vision, “Integrate with the World, to Inspire Your Future” as its mission, and “Embrace what’s next - Aspiration、Dedication、Collaboration、Innovation” as its values, Midea integrates global resources and promotes technological innovation to create a better life for over 400 million users, major customers and strategic partners in different areas worldwide every year with satisfying products and services.

Midea, a global operating company, has now established a global platform with around 200 subsidiaries, 28 R&D centers, 34 major manufacturing bases, and approximately 150,000 employees. Its business covers more than 200 countries and regions. Overseas, Midea has 18 R&D centers and 17 manufacturing bases in more than ten countries, with over 30,000 employees. 22 currencies are used by Midea in settlement. In addition, Midea is the majority shareholder of KUKA, a Germany-based world-leading company in robotics and automation, with a stake of approximately 95%.

1.2 Position in the household appliance industry

Midea ranks No. 312 on the *2019 Fortune Global 500* list, moving up 169 places since its debut on the list in 2016, and ranks No. 36 on the *2019 Fortune China 500* list, the highest-ranking among the home

appliance industry in the country for five consecutive years. It also ranks highly on the *Top 500 Most Credible Chinese Enterprises* list, the *Top 100 Most Credible Chinese Manufacturers* list, the *Top 100 Most Credible Chinese Private Enterprises* list and the *Top 500 Most Credible Chinese Listed Companies* list of 2018 released by the 2019 China Enterprise Credit Development Forum & the 10th Good Faith Public Welfare Ceremony. In addition, Midea ranks No. 33 on the *2019 BrandZ™ Top 100 Most Valuable Chinese Brands* list, with its brand value up 20%. Also, Midea takes the lead among domestic home appliance makers by ranking No. 27 on the *2019 Brand Finance Tech 100* list released by Brand Finance, a British brand assessment institution, moving up 16 places from last year. Midea has been given excellent credit ratings by the three major international credit rating agencies, Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Moody's. The ratings are in a leading position among home appliance manufacturers worldwide as well as among Chinese non-state-owned enterprises.

According to data from AVC, Midea's major home appliances all took up a larger share in the domestic market 2019. Its residential air-conditioners, in particular, saw a much bigger share in all channels, with an online market share of 30% and an offline market share of nearly 29%.

The table below shows the offline market shares and rankings of the Company's primary home appliance products (by retail sales) in 2019:

Product category	Market share	Ranking
Residential air conditioners	28.9%	2
Laundry appliances	27.4%	2
Refrigerators	12.6%	2
Rice cookers	43.9%	1
Electric pressure cookers	44.3%	1
Electric kettles	38.6%	1
Induction cookers	48.5%	1
Blender	37.7%	1
Electric fans	39.3%	1
Electric radiators	42.9%	1

Water dispensers	42.3%	1
Gas water heaters	11.6%	2
Water purifiers	22.2%	2
Countertop microwave ovens	44.5%	2
Countertop electric ovens	36.2%	2
Dishwashers	9.2%	3
Electric water heaters	20.7%	3
Range hoods	8.7%	4
Gas stoves	7.0%	4
Robot vacuum cleaners	4.6%	4
Push-rod vacuum cleaners	3.4%	4

Midea's online retail sales during 2019 were close to RMB70 billion, up by over 30% YoY, remaining the best-selling home appliance manufacturer on major e-commerce channels such as JD, Tmall and Suning.

The table below shows the online market shares and rankings of the Company's primary home appliance products (by retail sales) in 2019:

Product category	Market share	Ranking
Residential air conditioners	30.0%	1
Commercial air conditioners	50.0%	1
Laundry appliances	31.2%	2
Refrigerators	17.7%	2
Microwave ovens	53.0%	1
Pressure cookers	41.0%	1
Rice cookers	29.6%	1
Electric ovens	22.7%	1
Induction cookers	39.0%	1
Electric water heaters	30.6%	1
Gas water heaters	18.0%	1

Electric kettles	23.0%	1
Electric fans	19.2%	1
Electric radiators	16.9%	1
Vacuum cleaners	10.3%	2
Water dispensers	18.9%	2
Water purifiers	13.1%	2
Dishwashers	24.6%	2
Sterilizing cabinets	10.8%	2
Range hood + stove suites	10.4%	4

2. Significant Changes in the Main Assets

2.1 Significant changes in the main assets

Main assets	Reasons for any significant change
Construction in progress	Down 42% YoY, primarily driven by the completion of construction projects
Cash at bank and on hand	Up 154% YoY, primarily driven by an increase in fixed deposits
Notes receivable	Down 62% YoY, primarily driven by the reclassification to receivables financing
Available-for-sale financial assets	Down 100% YoY, primarily driven by the reclassification to financial assets held for trading and other non-current financial assets
Long-term receivables	Up 3,370% YoY, primarily driven by an increase in finance lease
Other non-current assets	Up 799% YoY, primarily driven by an increase in structural deposits with a maturity of over one year

2.2 Main assets overseas

□Applicable √N/A

3. Core Competitiveness Analysis

3.1 As one of the leaders among the global household appliance makers and a dominator in the major appliance sectors, Midea Group provides high-quality, one-stop home solutions through its wide product range, complete with full specifications.

As a white goods and HVAC enterprise with a whole industrial chain and full product line, Midea Group has developed a complete industrial chain combining R&D, manufacturing and sales of key components and finished products, supported by an industry-leading R&D center and manufacturing technologies of core components (such as compressors, electrical controls, magnetrons and controllers), and ultimately based on its powerful capabilities in logistics and services. Midea is widely known as a top brand of household appliance and HVAC in China. Its dominance in the major appliance and HVAC markets means that it can provide a wide range of competitive product sets. It also means internal synergies in brand awareness, price negotiation as a whole, customer needs research and R&D investments. Compatibility, coordination and interaction among household appliances have become increasingly important since smart home is gaining popularity. With a full product line, Midea has had a head start in providing a combined and compatible smart home platform with integrated home solutions for customers.

3.2 Global R&D resource integration capabilities, continuing lead in R&D and technical innovation

The Group is focused on building a competitive, multi-layered global R&D system centering on user experience and product functions, which represents world-class R&D input and strength. With close to RMB40 billion invested in R&D over the past five years (over RMB10 billion in 2019), the Group has set up a total of 28 research centers in 11 countries to gradually build up a “4+2” global R&D network and gain the advantage of scale in this respect. Domestically, with the core being Midea Global Innovation Center in Shunde District, Foshan City, Midea has also started to build a global innovation center in Shanghai. Overseas, with Midea America Research Center, Midea Germany Research Center, Midea Japan Research Center and Midea Milan Design Center as the cores, Midea makes use of the regional advantages, integrates global R&D resources and refines its global R&D network. It has over 10,000 R&D employees and over 500 senior foreign senior experts. While establishing its own research centers around the world, the Group has also cooperated with domestic and foreign scientific research institutions, such as MIT, UC Berkeley, UIUC, Stanford, Purdue University, University of Maryland, The University of Sheffield, Polytechnic University of Milan, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Zhejiang University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Harbin Institute of Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology and South China University of Technology, in order to establish joint labs for deepening technological innovation. The Group also carries out strategic

cooperation with tech giants such as BASF and Honeywell to build a global innovation ecosystem. The Group's long-term focus on building technology, marketing, product, design and open innovation systems, building a cutting-edge research system and building reserves in technology for mid/long term, has provided a solid foundation for the Group to maintain technical superiority across the globe.

3.3 A stronger network of global operations developed and designed with Midea's continual global resource allocation and investments, globally-advanced manufacturing capabilities and advantage of scale

The success of a series of global acquisitions and new business expansion moves has further solidified Midea's global operations and leading advantages in robotics and automation. With the world's leading production capacity and experience, and a wide variety of products as well as its production bases all over the world, the Group has been able to expand rapidly into the emerging overseas markets and is becoming a stronger competitor in those mature overseas markets. The Group is one of the biggest manufacturers in the world for many product categories, which gives it competitive edges in efficiency improving and cost reducing that its overseas competitors are unable to achieve. Overseas sales of the Group accounts for more than 40% of the total sales revenue. Its products have been exported to over 200 countries and regions, and it owns 17 overseas manufacturing bases and 24 overseas operating agencies. Midea's global operations system has been further improved through the reform of international business organizations changing from a platform unit to a business entity. It also increases investments in overseas business operations, focuses on the needs of the local customers and enhances product competitiveness in a bid to promote growth in its Own Branding & Manufacturing (OBM) business. In addition, with a deep knowledge and understanding on product characteristics and product demands in overseas market, Midea is promoting worldwide branding and expansion through global collaboration and cooperation. In this way, the global competitiveness of Midea is increasing steadily.

3.4 Broad channel networks and a well-established smart supply chain system ensuring the steady growth of Midea's online and off-line sales

By virtue of years of development and investments, Midea Group has formed an all-dimensional market coverage. In the mature first and second-tier markets, the Company has developed and maintained good

partnerships with large home appliance retail chains. While in the broad third and fourth-tier markets, the Company uses flagship stores, specialty shops, traditional channels and new channels as effective supplements. Currently, the Company has already covered the markets at all tiers. Additionally, the Company's dominance in branding, products, offline channels and logistics distribution have also created powerful guarantees for the Company's rapid expansion of its e-commerce business and channels. Achieving the highest online sales among China's household appliance manufacturers, Midea's online retail sales were close to RMB70 billion in 2019, up by over 30% YoY, maintaining the highest sales on China's mainstream e-commerce platforms such as JD, Tmall and Suning in various home appliance categories.

Making full use of the digital technology, Annto Logistics Technology Co., Ltd. (Annto), a subsidiary of Midea, refines its offline logistics network through the big data technology to build a smart and digital distribution platform. Relying on nearly 140 urban distribution centers nationwide, Annto concentrates its resources on urban distribution. It is able to provide fully visualized direct distribution services covering every town and village of the country. It can finish the delivery to 19,692 (or 46%) towns and villages within 24 hours and to 35,944 (or around 85%) towns and villages within 48 hours in the country. Additionally, Annto works closely with Midea's post-sale service network to provide one-stop services of delivery and installation, which has effectively improved user experience.

3.5 A user experience-oriented reform of “Comprehensive Digitalization and Comprehensive Intellectualization” to make Midea an icon in digitalization

Midea has put forward a user experience-oriented strategic objective of “Comprehensive Digitalization and Comprehensive Intellectualization”. On one hand, it promotes deep integration of the digital technology and business in the whole value chain, with the view to becoming an icon in digitalization. On the other hand, with foresight, it plans for whole new products, services and business models centering on smart technologies, products and scenes, so as to outcompete Internet companies. With continual investment and research in artificial intelligence (AI), silicon chip, sensor, big data, cloud computing and other new technologies, Midea has built the biggest AI team in the household appliance industry, which is committed to enabling products, machines, production processes and systems to sense, perceive, understand and judge, driven by the combination of big data and AI, in order to reduce obstacles for man-

machine interaction to the minimum and create smart appliances without any assistance in interaction. Focusing on “people and their family”, Midea builds a whole value chain of IoT. Breakthroughs have been made in user data protection, content operation for smart scenes, smart connection technology, the smart home ecosystem, cloud platforms, the smart voice function, the big data-based cloud housekeeper services, etc. By doing so, Midea is able to offer complete smart home solutions for users, as well as to empower its business partners.

Upon years of a digitalized reform characterized by “One Midea, One System, One Standard”, Midea has successfully materialized operations driven by software and data through its value chain, connecting end to end and covering R&D, PO, scheduling, flexible manufacturing, procurement, follow-up of product quality, logistics, installation & post-sale services, etc. The Group’s cloud platform has made come true C2M flexible manufacturing, platform-based and modularized R&D, digitalized production techniques and simulation, intelligent logistics, digital marketing, digital customer service, etc. “M.IoT”, the Midea IIOT Platform, has become China’s first complete IIOT platform provider covering industrial knowledge, software and hardware. M.IoT focuses on building the SCADA platform, the industrial cloud platform, the industrial big data platform and the industrial SaaS service to provide the standardized, cloud-based and platform service, including C2M, supply coordination and solutions. It has developed over 20 platform products so far. In addition to applying these IIOT platform solutions to its manufacturing bases across the world and various products, the Group has also provided these solutions for over 200 customers in different industries. Therefore, it is safe to say that Midea has built a solid foundation regarding IIOT systems.

3.6 Sound corporate governance mechanism and effective incentive mechanism to provide a solid foundation for Midea’s sustained and steady development

Paying close attention to the construction of a governance framework, regarding its corporate control, centralization and decentralization systems, the Group formed a mature management system for professional managers. The divisional system has been in operation for many years, and its performance-oriented evaluation and incentive mechanism featuring full decentralization has become a training and growth platform for the Group’s professional managers. The Group’s primary senior management team consists of professional managers who have been trained and forged in the operational practices of Midea

Group. They have been working for Midea on average for more than 15 years, all with rich professional and industrial experience, deep understanding of the home appliance industry throughout both China and the world, and accurate understanding of the industry environment and corporate operations management. The Company's advantages in such systems and mechanisms have laid a solid foundation for the efficient and effective business operations, as well as the promising, stable and sustainable future development of the Company. At present, the Company has launched six Stock Option Incentive Schemes, three Restricted Share Incentive Schemes, five Global Partner Stock Ownership Schemes and two Business Partner Stock Ownership Schemes for key managerial and technical personnel, marking the establishment of a governance structure aligning the interests of senior management and core business backbones with that of all shareholders, as well as the formulation of an incentive scheme comprising long and short-term incentives and restrains.

Section IV Performance Discussion and Analysis

1. Overview

1.1 Industry Overview

A. Home Appliance Industry

According to the statistics published by the China Household Electric Appliance Research Institute (CHEARI) and the National Household Electrical Appliance Industry Information Center, in 2019, the domestic retail sales of home appliances was RMB803.2 billion, down 2.2% year-on-year; and the exports of home appliances reached RMB303.4 billion, up 0.9% year on year. This was primarily driven by internal and external factors such as a steep slowdown in global economic and trade growth, the full-scale escalation of the China-U.S. trade conflict, a slowdown in domestic economic growth and the sluggish real estate market. Affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, 2020 is expected to see increasing uncertainties and fluctuations at home and abroad. Nevertheless, in the medium and long run, upgrading of the industrial structure, stable increase of household income, diversified consumption, the national policy support for the green and smart industries, as well as upgrading of the standards for home appliances will create new opportunities and growth points. According to the 2019 Annual Report of China's Household Electrical Appliance Industry published by CHEARI and the National Household Electrical Appliance Industry Information Center together, in terms of market size, the growth of traditional categories of home appliances slowed down while new categories were still burgeoning. Manufacturers continued to pursue high-end, smart and healthy home appliances in upgrading their products. Meanwhile, consumer needs for healthy home appliances were intensified because of the COVID-19 outbreak. Air purifiers and fresh air systems, washing machines with sterilization and drying function, as well as dishwashers and light-wave stoves with an emphasized function of sterilization, etc. gained increasing market attention.

In 2019, the domestic retail sales of air conditioners was RMB191.2 billion, down 3.4% year-on-year. In terms of product performance, the market shares of variable-frequency and high energy-efficiency air

conditioners kept growing. On one hand, the market share of variable-frequency air conditioners rose to over 85%, among which the market share of variable-frequency air conditioners with AFP Level I Energy Efficiency increased by 8% to reach 57.3%. On the other hand, the higher energy efficiency standards in 2020 will boost energy efficiency upgrading and integration in the air conditioning industry.

In 2019, the domestic retail sales of laundry appliances was RMB70.5 billion, up 1.2% year-on-year. The slight growth was attributed to significant product upgrading. In regard to product performance, the market share of high-end products was increasing in a steady way, of which the market share of laundry appliances with a unit price of above RMB6,000 was beyond 23%; clothes dryers were gaining consumer attention, of which heat-pump clothes dryers took up a much bigger share in retail sales.

In 2019, the domestic retail sales of refrigerators was RMB95.7 billion, down 1.2% year-on-year. Nevertheless, product upgrading was prominent. The sales of multi-door refrigerators continued to grow with the market share being over 50% for the first time, and the functions such as sterilization, fresh-keeping and odor-removing attracted attention in the industry. In the background of full-scale consumption upgrading, innovative smart refrigerators represented by Midea's Pesticide-Residue-Free Series (the first of its kind in the world) that can degrade pesticide residue, Odor-Free Series that feature fast odor removal and sterilization, and Micro-Crystalline Series are leading the market towards high-end, high-quality and smart refrigerators.

In 2019, the domestic retail sales of kitchen appliances was RMB175.9 billion, down 0.6% year-on-year. By product category, the sales of traditional products such as range hoods, stoves and water heaters declined, while dishwashers excelled in sales. Driven by policies, the sales of kitchen waste disposers rose evidently with great growth potential. The retail sales of dishwashers amounted to RMB6.8 billion, up 21.5%, of which the built-in dishwashers were the mainstream with the function upgraded from "cleaning" to "cleaning and drying". Functions such as "sterilization" and "drying" have emerged as the new upgrading trends. Although the retail sales of water heaters slightly went down 1.7%, the technological upgrading trend was still prominent. For instance, the remote control function of electric water heaters and the zero cold water function of gas water heaters, among others, have become increasingly popular on the market.

In 2019, the domestic retail sales of small domestic appliances was RMB128.9 billion, up 3.6% year-on-year. As new product categories kept popping up, the overall sales of small domestic appliances maintained a steady growth. Vacuum cleaners, rice cookers and blenders increased 3.2%, 3.5% and 1.4% respectively in retail sales from last year. Meanwhile, both online and offline retail sales of handheld vacuum cleaners recorded growth in the technological re-upgrading trend featuring intelligent recognition, intelligent display and sweeping-mopping integration. With people's increasing awareness for a healthy life, the sales of hair-related and personal-care appliances also saw a remarkable growth.

In 2019, the online sales of home appliances continued to expand and squeeze the offline sales. According to the data from the National Household Electrical Appliance Industry Information Center, the online retail sales of home appliances in China amounted to RMB310.8 billion, up 4.2% year-on-year, accounting for a market share of 38.7%; while the offline retail sales amounted to RMB492.4 billion, down 5.8% year-on-year, accounting for 61.3%. In light of the changes in the channel retail sales, most product categories achieved growth in the online market, while various categories declined in the offline market. Therefore, the online market is playing an important role in the consumer market of China. However, the offline market still has superiority for high-end products and product suites, and remains the mainstream channel for air conditioners, refrigerators, laundry appliances, kitchen and bathroom appliances, etc. While e-commerce platforms are setting up offline physical stores one after another, traditional offline channels are trying to develop their own business through e-commerce. The accelerated integration of online and offline channels will gradually form a relatively stable channel structure.

B. Robotics and Industrial Automation Industry

According to the World Robotics Report 2019 published in September 2019 by the International Federation of Robotics (IFR), global installations of industrial robotics slowed down in growth in 2018 for the first time since 2012 and installations in 2019 were expected to be flat with the level in 2018. Meanwhile, analyzing from distribution in different countries and regions, China remained the largest market of industrial robotics, accounting for 36% of global installations, which was more than the installations in Europe and America combined. Installations in the U.S. reached a record high for the eighth consecutive year, with the installations in 2018 up 22% year-on-year. In 2018, the installations in Germany, the fifth largest robotics market in the world, increased 26%. By product category, installations

of AGV robotics were up by 60% from the 111,000 units in 2018. And installations of medical robotics also rose 50% year-on-year. Although there may be fluctuations in the global market of industrial robotics in the short run, IFR predicts that the total installations of industrial robotics worldwide will increase by 12% per year from 2020 to 2022 and reach up to 584,000 units in 2022 with the growing trend of automation and technological upgrading.

According to GGII, the output of industrial robotics reached 186,900 units in China in 2019, down 6.1% year-on-year. It is worth mentioning that the operating environment for the manufacturing industry has improved and China's output of industrial robotics kept increasing for the three months of Q4 2019, ending a string of year-on-year declines in the last 13 months. By product category, delta robotics grew nearly 20% in unit sales in 2019, with breakthroughs in food, pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, logistics and other industries; and collaborative robotics saw a growth of approximately 30% in unit sales against the headwind in 2019. In terms of policy support, MIIT issued the 2019 Work Plan for the Task Force of Industrial Internet to further promote the popularization and application of industrial internet and intelligent manufacturing technology; NDRC and the Ministry of Commerce issued the Catalogue of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment (2019) on June 30, in which the manufacturing sector remains a key orientation for encouraging foreign investment, with more than 80% of added or amended items in the national catalogue being within the manufacturing sector, and foreign investment in high-end, intelligent and green manufacturing is encouraged. On November 15, 15 government departments including the National Development and Reform Commission jointly released the Implementation Opinions on Deepening the Integrated Development of Advanced Manufacturing and Modern Service Industries, with the objectives of fostering new business models by integrating the two said industries, propelling the construction of smart factories, accelerating innovative application of the Industrial Internet and promoting flexible customization while at the same time deepening the integrated development of the manufacturing, service and Internet industries, as well as promoting efficient integration of modern logistics and manufacturing.

According to the latest statistics of IFR, in terms of industrial robotic density (the average number of industrial robotics per 10,000 workers), Singapore ranks No.1 in the world with 831 robotics while South Korea drops to second place. The robotic density of China has risen to 140, up 30% compared with that

in 2017 and far beyond the global average of 99, indicating great potential and prospects. Supported by diverse factors such as flexible demands of the manufacturing sector, declining demographic dividend, emerging markets and the development of innovative technologies, industrial robotics will be applied to more and more areas.

1.2 Analysis of the Company's Main Business

In 2019, guided by the core strategic objectives of “Leading Products, Efficiency Driven and Global Operations” in a complicated political and economic environment at home and abroad, Midea focused on improving products, implementing the core strategy of “Comprehensive Digitalization and Comprehensive Intellectualization”, promoting high-performance operations in the whole value chain, continuously optimizing its product mix according to the consumption upgrade trends, and constructing sustainable competitiveness for the future through internal growth. As a result, the business objectives set for 2019 were successfully fulfilled, with higher profitability, further improving indicators such as own funds and channel inventories, better product quality and reputation, as well as strengthened competitiveness in various product categories and global operation synergies. For 2019, Midea achieved, on a consolidated basis, total revenue of RMB279.381 billion, up 6.71% YoY; and a net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company of RMB24.211 billion, up 19.68% YoY.

In 2019, the Company carried out the following main tasks:

A. Focused on users, developed innovative products and improved user experience, strengthened product competitive advantages

In order to bring about the “customer-oriented” strategic reform, Midea focuses on product, service and market touchpoints for users and markedly improves user experience in all the links. It builds a customer-oriented innovative R&D system, involves customers in the whole R&D process, taps potential demand of customers in different scenes, and offers customers better-than-expected product experience through innovation. A digital user experience management system and an experience information platform have been put in place to connect experience information and data at all touchpoints of a product life cycle, boost customer satisfaction and loyalty, and achieve leadership in product experience. The system of

customers with membership has been reformed. Through continual online and offline operation of customer groups, Midea encourages its existing customers to introduce new customers as a way to achieve fission expansion of the customer base. Online platforms provide individualized shopping experience by way of refining shopping paths and improving online consultation, while offline stores adopt new retail, electronic and smart technologies to build whole-new flagship, home decoration, combo, new retail and other stores. Meanwhile, by means of digital service, as well as platform-based and modularized R&D and production, Midea takes the lead to explore the C2M model for its home appliance products, offering single product customization and product suite customization for the whole house with the house decoration considered. In terms of service, with the help of Internet tools, Midea goes beyond the traditional service model to build a “service + Internet” platform, enhance the entire service team and improve smart product experience, so as to increase customer satisfaction. In terms of innovation in industrial design, Midea won a total of 93 international design awards during 2019, including 27 Red Dot Awards, 34 iF Awards, 20 IDEA Awards and 12 G-mark Awards.

—— **Residential Air Conditioners:** Midea DF Air Conditioner Series, characterized by Dual Flow Tech - counter-rotating airflow technology originating from aviation turbine, is another major innovative breakthrough in the breezeless technology field, which has won the 2019 AWE Top Award. Through a study on user demands for breezeless air experience tailored to “multiple family members and large residential space”, and based on the application of three unique technologies, including disrotatory turbine multi-vector softened disturbance, double-layer distance circulating air, and rectification and supercharging, it achieves lower power consumption than conventional air conditions, free adjustment of breezeless zones, and uniform room temperature up to 20 meters. Midea Freshness Air Conditioner Series offers coziness in four dimensions, namely, air temperature, sensation, cleanness and freshness. This product features intelligent dual washing technology and dual hybrid power new wind technology, which enable the dust intercepted by the natural water dust filter to go through the dual cleaning by washing and brushing, so as to keep the filter clean and achieve intelligent control of the room air quality; it achieves large-range circulation of indoor air and enables room temperature to reach the set degree quickly by using a high-performance heat exchanger system and carrying an independent double duct structure; and it ensures slightly higher indoor air pressure than outdoor by adopting an innovative micro positive pressure new wind approach to prevent outdoor air from coming into the room without being

processed. In 2019, Midea launched the first All-Time (Offline) Voice-Based Floor-Standing Air Conditioner without a remote controller. Equipped with the pioneering Edge Intelligence Interaction (EII) technology, this product can be controlled and connected through Local Area Network (LAN) when the Internet is off, with a response time of only 1/4 of the industry average.

——**Commercial Air Conditioners:** As a leading HVAC provider worldwide, Midea Commercial Air Conditioners is a leader in R&D strength, product technology and market performance. And the largest domestic market share remained with Midea Commercial Air Conditioners in 2019 according to ChinaIOL.com and the *Mechanical and Electrical Information-Central Airconditioning Market* magazine. In recent years, Midea Commercial Air Conditioners have won the bids for a significant number of major programmes. These programmes include the Beijing Daxing International Airport, Terminal 3 of Beijing Capital International Airport, Terminal 2 of Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, Shanghai Metro, Jilin Railway Station, etc.

In 2019, Midea Commercial Air Conditioners showcased in Shanghai its technological innovation achievements in the green airport area. Midea SR Residential Central Air Conditioner unveiled at the same time has multiple industry-wide advanced key indicators, improving user experience with its key functions of fast warm air, strong heating, temperature and humidity control, cozy wind sensation, strong coolness in a high temperature and convenient control. In April 2019, Midea Commercial Air Conditioners completed the production of its homegrown Maglev Variable Frequency Centrifugal Unit, which makes Midea the first AC maker in China who is able to manufacture the maglev bearing, the maglev compressor and the high power inverter all by itself. This marks the industrialization of yet another independent innovation achievement by Midea Commercial Air Conditioners. In October 2019, Midea unveiled MDV7 Series All DC Variable Frequency Smart Cloud VRF featuring the first adoption of a homegrown large-displacement DC variable-frequency enhanced vapor injection scroll compressor. This means that Midea has once again broken the technology monopoly of foreign brands over key components of high-end commercial VRF. In addition, Midea Commercial Air Conditioners' "Wide-Ambient-Temperature Energy-Efficient Air-Source Heat Pump Technology and Its Industrialization" won China Machinery Industry Federation Sci-Tech Progress Award (Second Prize), "Efficient Air-Source Heat Pump-Based Heating System and Its Application" won Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China Scientific

Progress Award (First Prize), “Research and Application of the Energy-Efficient Technology for the Midea Building Management System (M-BMS)” won China Energy Conservation Association Sci-Tech Progress Award in Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction (Second Prize), “Efficient Centrifugal Heat Pump Unit” and “Research of the Dual-Tube Heating and Heat Recovery Technology and Its Application to VRF” are both recognized as “Innovation Achievement in the HVAC and Refrigeration Industry at the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China” by Chinese Association of Refrigeration. Midea is also given an Outstanding Contribution Award in the air-source heat pump industry during the “Clean Winter Heating” program for its excellent performance in the heat pump market. In addition, by virtue of its outstanding product and technological strength and market influence, Midea wins the title of the “First-Choice Central Air-Conditioner Brand for Procurement by Chinese Real Estate Enterprises”.

——**Laundry Appliances:** Little Swan under Midea has launched Water Magic Cube II Washing Machine, which adopts the unique “Ultra Fine Bubble” technology. Its unique Ultra Fine Bubble generator transforms water and air into billions of nano bubbles, which permeate into fiber and release huge energy to peel off dirt. This approach helps reduce the consumption of chemical detergent through greater micromechanical force while removing dirt in an efficient and fast manner. It has been proved by an authoritative national testing institution to be able to save around 50% detergent. Little Swan has launched the “One-Tub Tech (OTT)” Top-Loading Washing Machine, featuring the revolutionary “One-Tub Tech (OTT)” + “No-Hanger-Rod Damping Pyramid System”. The no-outer-tub design goes beyond the inner-and-outer-tub structure of a conventional top-loading washing machine, offers a big capacity in a compact size, and saves energy and 30% water for the same capacity. With the entire inner tub made from stainless steel, the no-outer-tub design, the UV sterilization technology and the nano silver ion technology, it creates a 100% clean washing environment. As the first of its kind in China, Beverley Heat Pump Washer-Dryer adopts intelligent sterilization breathing light technology and has passed the authoritative certification of SGS, a world-leading testing and certification institution. The ultra low temperature heat pump washing-drying technology applied in this product has passed the German VDE certification, which is considered the Nobel Prize in the electrical appliance sector. It offers professional washing of clothes made from high-end fabrics. Beverly Household Washing Care Center is the world’s first heat pump intelligent washing care center with separate drying and washing sections and the washer-dryer with the largest capacity (12KG for the upper dryer+ 12KG for the lower washer). While the upper

dryer is a maximum heat pump washer-dryer that works efficiently, saves water, performs drying in low temperature and effectively removes acarids and bacteria, the lower washer adopts the “Ultra Fine Bubble” technology. Midea Chujian Front-Loading Washing Machine Series adopts the revolutionary ventilation, Toshiba direct drive and micro steam air washing technologies to solve consumers’ pain point of being unable to wear the clothes immediately after washing. Meanwhile, the Water Magic Cube cold washing technology protects clothes from wear and tear through smart control of the washing pace, and can automatically put in the right amount of detergent by sensing the water volume and the weight of clothes in a smart manner.

——**Refrigerators:** In June 2019, Midea unveiled three whole-new refrigerator series. The Micro-Crystalline Series adopts the V-Tech Smart Fresh-Keeping Chip, as well as the “Five-Dimensional Radar Temperature Sensing” and “Light Freezing Smart Cool Air Distribution” technologies. Meanwhile, the upgraded micro-crystalline technology it carries can do better in freshness preservation for different food characteristics. It also features better technique and quality, as well as a more stylish appearance, satisfying different needs of more families. The Pesticide-Residue-Free Series is the first refrigerator with both functions of fresh keeping and pesticide residue degradation. It adopts the core technologies of “Space Deep UV Light Wave” and “Titanium Photolyase” with massive active photoions to achieve thorough degradation of pesticide residue. It can remove hundreds of pesticides in 13 major categories. According to the laboratory test result of the authoritative institution SGS, it can degrade 98.5% pesticide residue at the most. The Ultra Odor-Free Series features the globally pioneering PST + super magnetic electrolysis odor-free technology, which is the third-generation technology of its kind jointly developed by Midea and a research institute of China State Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. It releases more active ions to quickly degrade and kill odor and bacteria with a groundbreaking super magnetic induction electrolysis device, and quickens the degradation of odor through high-activity metal catalyst, which takes only 19 minutes.

——**Kitchen Appliances:** In 2019, Midea Variable Frequency Smart Smoke Control Series Range Hood (E62S/E88) made its debut in China. Its Smart Smoke Control system can automatically identify smoke changes and provide a right exhaust mode, saving the trouble of manual operation in the middle of cooking. Also, the AI chip it carries is able to automatically adjust the fan system to reduce the noise based on its smoke curve algorithm, so as to offer a better cooking environment. Meanwhile, Midea has

launched the first smart gas stove featuring automatic cooking in China. It can automatically fry, make soup, steam, etc. The technology to match the right duration and degree of heating with the food, together with the before-boiling heating switch and bipolar emulsion technologies, can help increase nutritional content such as protein, amino acid and sarcosine in the food. Midea Storm Series P30 Dishwasher is the first smart combo of washing, sterilization, drying and storage with a large capacity. Supported by key patented technologies such as hot air drying and silver ion anti-bacteria storage, its 72-hour anti-bacteria storage function is VDE certified. Midea has successfully developed a universal global dishwasher platform with the pioneering 5MAX deep cleaning system, as well as key innovative technologies including separate washing, UV multi-sterilization, double-pump hot air drying, long-term anti-bacteria storage of tableware, etc. This platform is dedicated to developing Chinese-style dishwashers integrating washing, sterilization, drying and storage. Midea MRO1890-600G Reverse Osmosis Water Purifier with the pioneering “Large-Capacity Integrated Filter Technology” features a 5-times larger capacity, representing another technological breakthrough subsequent to the small-capacity integrated filter technology. Also, it can show water quality, distribution and the status of filter life, as well as automatically change the filter without interrupting the normal water purification process. It has won the Annual Technological Innovation Award at the 15th China Household Appliances Innovation Award. The industry’s first Purifier-Dishwasher E500B with the micro nano bubble function released by Midea uses a double pressure transducer system to generate pure physical micro nano bubble water, which removes dirt and pesticide residue from fruits and vegetables in a more thorough manner. Its tank-free large capacity of 500 gallons satisfies the whole family’s demand for healthy water. Midea MNF1979-50G, the first countertop pump-free power-free water purifier, adopts the ultra-low pressure hydrophilic film that needs no power. It also features an innovative 180°rotatable base, super-low noise, convenient installation, a super-large capacity of 2.5L, etc. Midea Magnetic Purification Water Heater 32QE6 is the first of its kind to have a full-star certificate. It displays the inner tank cleaning time on the screen in real time and reminds of timely cleaning. Meanwhile, its function of intelligent power conservation of 40% is VDE certified. Midea T3 Series Gas Water Heater is the first water heater with a dual-duty pump that enables instant heating. In addition to instant heating, it features smart pressurization, which solves the waiting and not enough hot water problems for users in a disruptive manner. It has won China Household Appliance Industry Jinshi Award. Beverly Constant Temperature I8 Water Heater can maintain a constant water temperature during a shower with its temperature buffering technology. It also features TFT big-screen smart control

and an outstanding appearance. It has won the AWE Product Award and the IFA Technical Innovation Award. Midea Intelligent Micro Combi Steamer PG2310 Cooking Oven has been released into market integrating the functions of microwave, steamer and oven. The ZOPPAS direct-spray steam technology it uses enables quick generation of plentiful steam and the five-switch intelligent variable frequency heating technology brings precision heating. It also carries a smart menu. On top of the aforesaid, Midea has been making breakthroughs in key component technologies including the magnetron, the heater-vent-air module and the steam generator.

——**Small Domestic Appliances:** In 2019, Midea unveiled a variety of disruptive lifestyle appliances with the brand value concept of “technology, fashion, convenience and durability”. The products include the industry’s first low-sugar rice cooker specifically designed for people with hyperglycemia, which is certified by China Household Electric Appliances Research Institute (CHEAR). It adopts the innovative sugar leaching technology to reduce the reducing sugar by 50%. The fuzzy logic algorithm technique based on precise temperature control and the multi-staged pressure regulation technology based on precise pressure control carried in this product help offer a healthy cooking system. Midea High-Speed Variable Pressure Boiling Series Pressure Cooker with Midea’s innovative maglev air compressing technology offers 12 pressure choices to enable continuous boiling under different pressures for different food. Midea’s unique Ultra Thin Noise-Free Blender carries three key technologies, namely, eccentric blending (a homegrown technology that has won the China Patent Gold Award), smart frequency blending and high-power three-dimensional uniform heating. It blends food ingredients thoroughly and finely to help release more nutrition. Midea Seasons Fan Heater is an innovative combo of fan, humidifier and heater for all seasons. It is equipped with the patented heating-and-cooling switching technology. It can cover a large space and rapidly increase the sensible temperature by over 20% through “heating+humidification” and a wide-angle swing. Meanwhile, supported by the Archimedes spiral air channel and a 90mm ultra-large cross-flow rotor, it can reach a speed of 185m/min, which is five times faster than the ordinary fan heaters. The humid wind enabled by its humidification function can bring much more coolness than an ordinary tower fan. Midea P6 Wireless Handheld Vacuum Cleaner adopts a high-power digital motor and a large-capacity lithium battery pack to enable it to continuously work for 60 minutes. The exclusive fallout system in the dirt cup equipped with the patented two-stage single-cone filtration technology can apply micropressure on the indrawn dust and hair so that they will fall on the

bottom of the dirt cup instead of intertwining. Midea Smart Robot Cleaner i5E features a strong suction of 4000Pa, G-SLAM autonomous path planning, a wet-mopping function with three water volumes, anti-bumping, anti-falling and automatic recharging. Carrying a 360° HD camera, it is capable of smart control, video recording and voice communication through a mobile App for smart cleaning planning for the entire house.

B. Continued to invest in R&D to build a global R&D platform and a responsive innovatoin R&D system

Midea continued to invest in R&D, made innovations with respect to mechanism, and developed more leading products through both excellent user experience and differentiated technologies. It kept reforming its product development model according to the strategic objective of “Leading Products”. An innovative R&D model of “Three Generations” has been put in place, namely, “Generation I product development, Generation II platform research, Generation III technologies and product concepts research”. Innovation research is carried out on innovative product development, cutting-edge platforms, key components, differentiated selling points and basic product performance improvement. Through development of product groups across the world and building of a global product platform, Midea is building “Leading Products”.

While carrying out the core technology research, Midea has attached great importance to the transformation of R&D achievements. In 2019, 25 scientific and technological achievements made under the leadership of Midea were all certified as “Internationally Advanced” upon authoritative technical review, including “the Research and Industrialization of Key Technology of Body Sensing and Interaction of Room Air Conditioners”, a key R&D project under the national 13th Five-Year Plan - “the Integrated Technology of High Seasonal Energy Efficiency Heat Pump Room Air Conditioners for Areas with Hot Summers and Cold Winters and the Application”, “the Research and Application of the Monolithic Highly-Integrated Intelligent Power Module”, “the Research and Application of Key Technology of the R290 Room Air Conditioner Working in an Ultra-High Temperature”, “the Research and Application of Key Technology of Breezy Room Air Conditioners”, “the Research and Application of Key Technology of Smart Cleaning and Ventilation of Room Air Conditioners”, “the Research and Application of Technology of High Efficiency Opposed Variable Frequency Centrifugal Compressors”, “the Research and Application of Micro Channel

Refrigerant Heat Dissipation Variable Frequency Technology”, “the Research and Industrial Application of the Big-Inch Integral Axial Flow Fan for Central AC”, “the Research of the Three-Tube Heating and Heat Recovery Technology and Its Application to VRF”, “Midea Vandelo Strong-Drive Fast-Cleaning Front-Loading Washing Machine”, “the Research and Industrial Application of Key Technology of Cooking Healthy Food to Control Blood Sugar”, “the Research on the Precision Diet Management System and its Application in Intelligent Household Appliances”, “the Application of Electromagnetic Isolation Technology in Power Frequency Microwaves”, “the Application of Micro Perforated Plate Noise Reduction Technology in Household Appliances”, “the Research and Application of Key Technology of Vision Inspection and Clothes Washing of Smart Washing Machines”, “the Research and Application of the Food Sensing and Directed Heating Technologies of Smart Ovens”, “the Research and Application of the Voice Interaction Technology of Smart Household Appliances”, “the Research of Galvano-Cautery Inhibition Technology for Bearings of Brushless DC Motor”, “the Research and Application of the Energy-Efficient Technology Featuring Self-Learning Based on Water Using Habits for Household Electric Water Heaters”, “The Research of the Electronic Thermostatic Technology and Its Application to Household Electric Water Heaters”, “the Research and Application of Key Technology for Exhausting Steam, Removing Fog and Reducing Humidity in Steaming, Baking and Cooking Products”, “the Research and Application of Vacuum Cleaner High Speed BLDC Drive Technology and Integrated Master Controller”, “the Research and Application of Technology for the Quality of Microwaved Food”, and “the Research and Application of Miniaturized Hot Air Technology Based on Baking Uniformity”. Additionally, Midea has 12 scientific research projects winning the China Light Industry Association Sci-Tech Progress Award, the China Association for Promotion of Private Sci-Tech Enterprises Sci-Tech Progress Award, the China Machinery Industry Federation Sci-Tech Progress Award, the China Energy Conservation Association Sci-Tech Progress Award in Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction, the Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China Sci-Tech Progress Award, and certain provincial sci-tech awards. At the 41st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in July 2019, the UN agency highly praised Midea’s R290 air conditioner technology for promoting the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, which has made important contributions towards enhancing the role of the air conditioner industry in global environmental protection.

In 2019, against the backdrop of the patent quality improvement campaign, the Company focused on the

quality instead of quantity in terms of patents and achieved remarkable results. 2,704 invention patents were granted to Midea by the Chinese patent office during the year, the largest number among home appliance makers. Also in the year, Midea lodged 13,525 patent applications at home and abroad, of which over 50% were invention-related and overseas applications more than doubled the number of last year. By the end of 2019, the total number of patent applications of Midea (inclusive of TLSC) exceeded 140,000 and 57,000 patents were granted. As shown in the “Public Announcement on the Results of the 21st China Patent Awards” issued in 2019, Midea’s “High-Frequency Fast Cooling and Heating AC Technology” won a China Patent Gold Award. In addition, the “Intelligent Power Module” and other technologies of Midea won 2 China Patent Silver Awards and 15 China Patent Excellence Awards, as well as 2 Invention Gold Awards at the 6th Guangdong Patent Awards. These awards signify that Midea’s strong capability of innovation is widely recognized.

Midea Group has been sticking to the double drivers of “product innovation + standard innovation” and making active steps towards contributing to the standardization of industrial technologies. In 2019, Midea Group took part in the formulation/revision of 554 standards, including 21 international standards, 213 national standards, 128 industry standards and 192 group standards. These standards include the national standard of the *Minimum Allowable Value of the Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Room Air Conditioners* which brings about a new round of energy efficiency upgrade in the air conditioning industry, as well as national and industry standards such as the *Interoperability of Smart Household Appliances System—Parts 1~5*, the *Technical Specifications of Voice Module*, the *Technical Specifications of WiFi Module*, the *Safe Service Life Standard for Air Conditioners*, the *Installation Rules for Protective Tubes of Room Air Conditions*, the *Clothes Washing Machines for Household Use - Methods for Measuring the Performance* (IEC 60456), the *Tumble Dryers for Household Use-Methods for Measuring the Performance* (GB/T 20292-2019), the *Micro-Bubble Washing Machine* (T/CAS 367-2019), the *Technical Requirement and Test Method for Low Temperature Washing Performance of Washing Machines* (T/CAQI 84—2019), the *Technical Requirement and Test Method for Non-Washing Pesticide Residue Removing Appliances*, the *Technical Requirement and Test Method for Freshness Preservation in High Humidity in the Freezing Chamber of Refrigerator*, the *Requirement and Test Method for Freshness Preservation of Meat in Refrigerator*, the *Proposal on Electric Dishwashers for Household Use—Methods for Measuring the Performance for Asian Tableware* (IEC 60436), the *Household Electric*

Cooking Appliances—Part 2 (GB/T 38051.2-2019), the *Residential Gas-Fired Heating and Hot Water Appliances with Auxiliary Energy* (GB/T 38350-2019), the *Minimum Allowable Values of the Energy, Water Consumption and Grades for Dishwashers* (GB 38383-2019), and the *Technical Requirements and Test Methods of Household and Similar Saving Water Dishwasher* (QB/T 5428-2019). Meanwhile, Midea works with China Electric Apparatus Research Institute to establish an IEC/TC72/WG13 smart home appliance controller workgroup to push forward the formulation and implementation of the relevant international standards. Additionally, Midea and China Household Electric Appliances Research Institute together have completed the upgrade and implementation of the new technical specifications for the certification of breezeless air conditioner.

C. Deepened the channel transformation, further improved the channel efficiency and rebuilt the retail service ability

Midea continued to promote channel reform and transformation, flatten offline channel hierarchies, propelled the optimized integration and empowerment of distributors, firmly continued to reduce inventories, optimize structure and streamline SKU, and substantially improve channel efficiency. It strengthened the synergy of domestic sales of full product categories; Midea has established over 30 regional market operation centers nationwide; by carrying out more precise joint promotional activities for diverse categories, it drove the synergy of domestic sales towards improvements and upgrading and reinforced the long-term sustainable development capacity of channels. Midea strove to expand the sales in the engineering channel and enhance its B2B competitiveness. To better cater to the needs of corporate users, it has established long-term strategic cooperation for procurement with the domestic top 50 companies in the real estate industry, long-term leasing apartment chain operators and financial and insurance companies. Midea aims to provide corporate customers with one-stop smart product solutions. At the same time, Midea attaches great importance to improving the service quality of strategic procurement projects. Through the systemic management of “Selection, Appointment, Cultivation and Retainment” over regional service providers, Midea builds a localized service network for all of its product categories covering the entire China. It integrates installation service resources, identifies user needs in an accurate manner, boosts customer satisfaction and builds up its core competitiveness for the B2B business.

With the rising of different consumer circles and fragmented communication, online and offline markets integrate at a faster speed, and Midea rebuilds its retail and service capabilities to meet different user needs. With user demands driving the retail transformation, Midea speeds up the integration of online and offline networks, focuses on the demands of different user groups, and restructures the retail operations system. This mainly involves three aspects. Firstly, it provides one-stop, intelligent product and service solutions for users with house decoration demands. It has opened more than 260 Midea Smart Life Experience Centers in China and upgraded over 770 flagship stores into Midea Smart Life Experience Centers, providing products and services for more than 200,000 families. Secondly, Midea studies the whole new lifestyles of young consumers and develops a more efficient service delivery approach for the Millennial Generation. It provides products featuring both good experience and functions by better understanding user demands through data platforms. Meanwhile, it focuses on user data analysis, opens up the channel for converting entrance products to related products through advertisement placement on new media, steadily increases the ratio of packaged purchase, and builds the ability to market home appliance packages. Thirdly, by identifying the characteristics of different markets and distributing more resources, Midea builds a full-coverage and high-penetration retail network targeting users in different cities and regions to enhance the retail service experience, renew and upgrade its retail system and extend the reach of its network. Specifically, on one hand, it promotes the project of deep collaboration of supply chains together with e-commerce platforms, achieves accurate prediction, intelligent distribution of inventory and automatic restocking through data support and system connectivity, and develops smart supply chains for fast response to user demands. On the other hand, in terms of the offline channels, it brings one-stop services to users by closely cooperating with large chains and shopping malls in various first- and second-tier cities. In the vast third- and fourth-tier cities, in addition to providing full-category products and services through flagship store and exclusive store systems, Midea builds over 1,000 new multi-category exclusive stores to further improve the market coverage of its retail system. In less developed markets, it offers convenient products and services to users through a network of nearly 100,000 retail stores.

Midea enhances the quality of its user service system. On one hand, it builds an operations platform internally based on user data assets, develops a layered operations system facing users, links online and offline data, unifies Midea members' identity, entitlement and assets, establishes unified member profiles,

provides more member privilege services and strengthens members' identity awareness. Different operations for different levels and scenes are made possible based on user data integration, and joint services for multiple scenes are realized through targeted introduction of customers and acquisition of customers by way of live streaming. In 2019, the cumulative number of Midea members exceeded 35 million, contributing over RMB5.5 billion of sales. On the other hand, it further improves the delivery-installation integrated service network, which offers users one-stop after-sales service solutions in respect of all household appliances. By 2019, it has completed the delivery-installation integrated service network which covers over 2,600 districts and counties across the country. In addition to the existing traditional door-to-door service and delivery-installation service, Midea has also launched various individualized services including send-for-repair, exchange and pick-an-engineer-for-door-to-door-service in an effort to satisfy differentiated needs of customers in different scenes. Meanwhile, it beefs up its effort in eliminating poor services by publicizing service standards and fees and establishing channels for user communication and feedback to ensure fast response to and closed-loop processing of user needs.

In 2019, under the background of Midea Group promoting the T+3 business model deep reform, Annto further promoted the logistics reform and completed the implementation of the unified warehousing and distribution strategy across the country, which has provided a strong support for the improvement of circulation efficiency of the sales channels. Focusing on the construction of the e-commerce logistics network, Annto established 99 pre-warehouses for e-commerce and completed the basic work for an online and offline stock sharing system, which has greatly improved its distribution capability. In terms of business expansion outside Midea Group, Annto closely focused on its core business of integrated warehousing and distribution services. With warehousing networks at different levels being connected, Annto can distribute from one warehouse and multiple warehouses to anywhere in the country for clients outside Midea Group. A logistics service platform covering various industries, product categories and scenes has been put in place. Meanwhile, client service experience has further improved through enhancing direct purchase of transport capacity. In 2019, the urban distribution and home distribution business scale of Annto saw a year-on-year increase of nearly 350%, with a steadily increasing market share. During its engagement in the Double 11 project of Tmall, Annto ranked among the top large piece delivery cooperators of Cainiao in the ratings by Tmall buyers, ranked first among these large piece delivery cooperators of Cainiao in all the five service indicators, and won the "Double 11 Top Award". In

addition, due to its excellent services, Annto was granted the 2019 Red-Top Award—"Excellent High-End Home Appliances Logistics Service Provider".

D. Steadily promoted Midea's globalized business layout, enhanced localized operations overseas and accelerated the cooperative integration of Toshiba Project

Midea further promoted its global business layout to solidify its global competency. It formulated a global supply cooperative mechanism, strengthened localized operations overseas, and promoted product globalization. Its overseas business spans more than 200 countries and regions in North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania. Meanwhile, guided by the market and focusing on users, Midea builds a global user research network with foresight. Midea Germany Research Center is newly established to strengthen research on the needs of European users. And more resources have been provided for user research centers in the U.S., Italy, Brazil, India and Singapore. In 2019, Midea continued to advance international corporate governance by adjusting measures to local conditions, reinforced the integration of R&D, production and sales systems in regional markets, and further strengthened cohesion effects. Midea proactively expanded and reasonably planned overseas production layout, beefed up the management of overseas production bases and the enhancement of efficiency, enriched the product portfolio for overseas markets, improved local manufacturing capacity to deal with uncertainties in global trade. Meanwhile, it strengthened its ability of allocating resources to production bases worldwide according to global trade changes. Continuous efforts were made to expand marketing channels and reinforce the retail capability. The number of retail outlets overseas has surpassed 30,000. Meanwhile, digital management has been achieved at the retail end through the IRMS system and shopping guides have been trained for 12,000 person-times cumulatively, with an increasing retail channel share. A portfolio of Midea's own brands for overseas markets comprising COLMO, TOSHIBA, MIDEA and COMFEE has been established. Each brand has their positioning, target users and product portfolio. They enter major markets and channels, boost consumer recognition and expand their influence in the overseas markets. The construction of the overseas e-commerce network was completed, and the middle- and back-end systems have taken shape. Midea keeps working on the traditional American and European markets, carries out planning for emerging markets in a swift manner and fully prepares for development in the overseas e-commerce market. Midea has successfully launched popular products for

all major categories of home appliances, some of which have become the most popular of their respective kinds and have been granted the “Bestseller” and “Amazon Choice” marks. Based on the “International 632 Project”, Midea integrated overseas business systems and processes to build a digital data platform for operating decision-making, which can help improve the abilities to seize business opportunities and identify risks through data connection and sharing on the platform. It strengthened the consistency of such processes as the PSI (Purchase Sales Inventory) management model, the management of product life cycle, and spare parts management and services of overseas branches and promoted the consistency and collaboration of Midea’s commercial languages and systems to increase its operational efficiency. It set up the global service platform and accelerated the building of overseas service capacity. A global platform integrating the call center, service quality tracking, spare parts deployment and technical training has been put in place as a way to improve the global service response capability and the proactive service capability.

In 2019, TLSC continued to focus on the core white goods business, promoted the synergy and unification of value chains with the business divisions of Midea Group on all fronts, optimized product structure to increase gross profits and continually improved profitability. It recorded a considerable year-on-year growth in the profit before tax and a profit for two consecutive years. In particular in the Japanese market with fierce competition, TLSC saw continual increases in its market shares of air conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines. It implements a business division system to further simplify functional departments, boost management flexibility and enhance the matching of powers and responsibilities. Meanwhile, it works with relevant business divisions of Midea in global market planning and strengthens their synergistic effects in brand building, channel development, R&D and innovation, integration of supply chain and quality improvement. The revenue generated by these cooperation projects worldwide saw a remarkable growth in 2019.

E. Stepped up the industrial internet and digitalization programmes to thoroughly improve operational efficiency of the whole value chain

Focusing on users and user experience, Midea continued to promote industrial digitalization, deepened C2M and the T+3 business model in the whole value chain, promoted innovation synergy of 5G and the Industrial Internet platform “M.IoT”, and built iconic Industrial Internet factories. It kept promoting digital

transformation in the 3D digital model, Digital Twin, intelligent scheduling, self-developed MRP, intelligent logistics, EHS, energy management, etc. M.IoT supports equipment access, protocol analysis and edge data processing through the SCADA system to provide data support for production management, production process refinement, equipment maintenance, etc. Based on the 5G, intelligent gateway and other technologies, M.IoT simplifies the underlying connection to be accessible to industrial equipment in various scenes. A digital closed-loop management system—TPM has been put in place to enable fast response and upgrade, automatically analyze malfunctions, improve the fault database, effectively reduce the abnormal downtime of equipment, monitor the equipment status in real time, automatically remind about maintenance plans as well as the turn-on-and-off time, and increase the uptime and output rate of equipment. So far, the M.IoT platform has been applied to Midea's AC, laundry product and microwave oven production lines, among others.

Midea continued to optimize and extend the applications of the Channel Collaboration System (CCS) 2.0, the Midea Cloud Sales and the Retail Management System (RMS) in its direct supply to retailers in counties and towns, KA/TOP, e-commerce platforms, home decoration stores, etc., so as to support the T+3 business model reform program. The WeChat mini app of "Midea Home Delivery" provides offline stores with an instrument of online channeling, terminal sales and member operation, in order to facilitate the digital transformation of terminal stores. Multiple digital system tools are used to support the retail coordination program and improve user experience in every link. Transparent and uniform rates of installation and repair are made possible by deepening the smart customer service application in a bid to improve customer service experience. Meanwhile, to encourage repeat purchases, a "backpacker" model is promoted in after-sales service through the WeChat mini app of "Midea Home Delivery". The Company introduces house decoration design software, develops the suite design capacity of household scenario, and builds an app for one-stop buying needs of various household appliances to provide consumers with all household appliance solutions and one-stop shopping experience. In the user experience reform program, relying on tools such as CMS, big data, the Midea Engine app and CSS, Midea focuses on home decoration store transformation, shopping guide reform and retail system building, after-sales service innovation, product suite sales, and integration of the entire chain, so as to improve the business model. Based on inventory transparency and synergy of physical goods on the whole channel, Midea opens up the information flow of synergistic warehouse, establishes whole-channel inventory sharing and

digestion rules, and enables the automatic adjustment system of the channel inventory level, so as to implement shared inventory management and increase inventory turnover ratio.

Midea continues with international digitalization. With the “International 632 Project” as the core, full digitalization support is provided for finance, R&D, the supply chain, marketing, after-sales service and operation. The “International 632 Project” was promoted in 17 overseas operating units in 2019 to boost the efficiency of the whole value chain. Closed-loop management and budget control have been achieved in all the financial systems across the world, and financial and accounting standards in different regions have been connected. Empowerment of overseas channels has been accelerated, with the channel management system covering over 1,000 distributors overseas. The global big-data-based analysis platform helps monitor more than 50 indicators in 8 major areas, which breaks the boundaries of space and time to provide operating service support around the clock. Meanwhile, the global order processing mechanism (OPM) was launched for test. Based on visualized production capacity, the mechanism can carry out order scheduling through multi-dimensional computing and distribute orders to manufacturing bases across the world in a smart, efficient and accurate manner. It can also effectively connect overseas marketing and manufacturing in a digitalized and visualized manner.

Midea continues to further promote the business application of AI by fully covering the business scenarios of intelligent manufacturing, intelligent operations and intelligent offices based on the three AI platforms of quality testing, facial recognition and optical character recognition (OCR). While rapidly reproducing and promoting such pilot projects as PCB testing and ink-jet testing, it proactively explores the application of vocal print quality testing and digital fool-proof of accessories. The quality testing platform has optimized the efficiency and accuracy of quality testing through visual and auditory simulations. The facial recognition platform has incubated a number of individualized applications, including multi-person recognition sensor-free door access control, gate machine access control, key post recognition, intelligent conference room and facial recognition payment, empowering Midea’s business innovation in buildings, logistics and marketing. The OCR platform enables document digitization and office automation, in which only a few employees are required to efficiently and accurately process the notes that used to be processed by over 300 office centers nationwide, saving massive resources and manpower.

Midea continues to deepen data application. It sets up the Group’s data decision-making center by

combining internal data and external internet data, and develops the digital operation platform and the operations analysis module at the mobile terminal. It builds the data consistency platform for the entire group. Following the white paper for data operation, a data driven closed-loop system has been put in place, which covers business breakdown, early warning, improvement and resumption. Midea achieves the visualization of whole-range operations data through the digital operation platform to identify operational problems immediately. Meanwhile, it establishes the early warning and urging mechanism to provide a powerful data driven tool for operation and management.

Midea fully promotes the application of cloud computing. Through its platform cloud program, Midea formulates clouds of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) to support its strategy of digital transformation. Through the building of container cloud and hybrid cloud, with container cloud providing unified software delivery standards as well as the separated application and running environment, the IaaS platform is able to transfer business applications seamlessly among container services of Nanhai Data Center and public clouds. As a result, multi-cloud services are formed to reduce costs, increase stability and enhance the capacity of processing massive data flow during business peak periods such as “Double 11” and “618”. Upon the integration and refinement of Midea’s IT system technology and business capability, the PaaS platform with a uniform microservice framework and gateway, provides uniform services of 22 technology components and 11 business components for Midea’s internal systems, which has successfully helped reduce costs and improve quality. While extending to more components, the PaaS cloud also starts to provide service externally through a developer program. The SaaS platform targets corporate customers. Based on IaaS and PaaS, the SaaS platform provides complete management of applications through their entire life cycles and full customer service. It lowers the threshold for small- and medium-sized enterprises to gain cloud access. It also provides a one-touch function to active business applications. With purchasing cloud as a trial program, Midea has provided SRM cloud, sourcing cloud, risk control cloud and other SaaS services for over 3,000 corporate customers.

F. In view of consumption stratification, launched multiple new brands and product suites to empower retail sales, enhanced the retail performance

Since late 2018, Midea has launched a number of new brands, including COLMO targeting high-end

consumers, BUGU targeting online consumers, WAHIN targeting young consumers. Integrating cutting-edge technology and rational aesthetics, COLMO launched multiple new products for high-end customers in 2019. It released the BLANC product suite at Appliance&electronics World Expo (AWE) in March 2019, new AI-powered home appliances for various scenes including the TURING Air Conditioner, the Mantle Lava Series Refrigerator and the Phase Change Water Heater at Internationale Funkausstellung Berlin (IFA) in September 2019, and the TURING Commercial AC in Shanghai in November 2019. Cumulatively, COLMO has launched 23 new products for the high-end market, covering living room, laundry, kitchen and bathroom scenes to create a new smart life of connected home appliances for high-end consumers. COLMO equips its products with advanced technologies. All the five products of the BLANC product suite are certified by China's Ministry of Light Industry as internationally advanced, of which the BLANC Washing Machine has won the first Wu Wen Jun AI Science & Technology Award in the washing machine industry, the top AI award. In 2019, COLMO won a significant number of design and technological innovation awards at home and abroad, including the iF Award, the Red Dot Award, the AWE Product Award, the AWE Innovation Award, the IDG Technical Innovation Gold Award, the IDEA Award, the Good Design Award and the Red Star Award. At the 2019 World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC), COLMO unveiled the White Paper on AI-Powered Home Appliances, initiating a reform of the "AI-Powered Future". In terms of channel expansion, COLMO made active efforts to explore online and offline new retail models in 2019. For online channels, it has established flagship stores on various platforms. For offline channels, it has put in place a national network with focus on the first- and second-tier cities, which comprises nearly 2,000 outlets including exclusive stores and flagship stores. By the end of 2019, these outlets had a total of nearly 100,000 members in approximately 80,000 families. In branding, COLMO keeps working on its target customers. Through sports event sponsorship and commercial events, it aims to build a high-end brand image and convey its brand spirit. In 2020, upholding the brand philosophy of "Technology Serve the Nature of Life and Design Maximize the Value of Rationalism", COLMO will, on the basis of AI-powered home appliances, place more emphasis on design with rational aesthetics and launch whole new product suites.

To meet the needs of modern users in the Internet era, the internet brand BUGU was unveiled at AWE Shanghai in March 2019, with its first batch of products launched in Beijing in April 2019. Upholding the brand philosophy of "Technological Aesthetics, Smart and Fun-Filled Life", BUGU builds up smart eco-

scenes primarily comprising three life scenes and two professional scenes. In order to expand the product portfolio and ecosystem, BUGU carries out strategic cooperation with Honor to jointly build smart life scenes, and gradually introduces more quality resources to improve the eco-chain of scenes. BUGU persists in taking the joint creation with users as its core strategy. Through the joint creation platform—the “BUGU Research Institute”, users can take part in the whole product process from conceptual design to public testing. It continues to win recognition for its product design in the industry. The Intelligent IH Rice Cooker, Aesthetic Electric Kettle and Intelligent Sweeping and Mopping Robot of BUGU all won the iF Award 2020, and the Aesthetic Electric Kettle, which is a bestseller, was granted the DFA Design for Asia Excellence Award. In 2019, BUGU products achieved a remarkable market performance and were chosen for the 2019 Tmall “Emerging Brands” Program. During the 618 Shopping Festival in 2019, BUGU Intelligent Dishwasher ranked among the top ten list of dishwashers on JD.com; on JD.com’s Appliances Higou Day on June 10, BUGU Intelligent Dishwasher won double championships in both sales volume and sales, and BUGU Intelligent Rice Cooker (3L) ranked among the top ten in rice cooker sales; on June 11, BUGU Intelligent Electric Fan won the championship in sales among electric fan products with a price of above RMB300; on June 16, BUGU achieved over RMB1 million in sales on the Taobao shopping system, and BUGU Intelligent Electric Fan ranked among the top three among electric fan products with a price of above RMB199. On its first “Double 11” shopping festival, BUGU saw a single day record sales of over RMB10 million, users increase by 50,000, limited star products sold out in 12 seconds, and sales exceed RMB10 million in the first 24 hours.

Unveiled in 2019, WAHIN dedicates to offering surprises to young people with “Trendy Designs, Practical Functions and Fun Interactions”. It establishes connections through a diversity of marketing activities with the young circles characterized by AGC and pop cultures. The brand stands out with its performances in sales. Since its launch, WAHIN has been focusing on online channels. In 2019, WAHIN expanded cooperation from just one e-commerce platform to all the major e-commerce platforms. Its AC sales exceeded RMB400 million in the year, and ranked 7th and 6th on JD.com during the “618” and “Double 11” shopping festivals respectively.

G. Promoted innovation in robotic product development, accelerated integration and expansion of the robotics business for the China market

KUKA, a subsidiary of Midea, is the first robotic manufacturer in the world to introduce sensitive lightweight robots into the production plant, as well as the first manufacturer with a product range covering cooperative robots, mobile robots and industrial heavy-duty robots. In the automotive sector, KUKA continues to maintain its advantages and unveiled the world's first industrial robot with digital motion model - the new-generation high-load versatile robot KR QUANTEC-2 in 2019. The robot can effectively reduce costs for customers and offers substantially enhanced performances, precision and speed. At AMTS 2019, KUKA demonstrated its one-stop solutions consisting of electric drive assembly and testing model lines, square shell battery assembly model lines, LBR iiwa cell loading and testing, KUKA Connect big data and virtual image systems. Meanwhile, it's worth mentioning that KUKA took part in a large-scale joint research platform program of Germany—ARENA2036 in 2019 for the first time. It is responsible for developing and testing streamline production techniques of Industry 4.0 to explore streamline car factories for the future. In the general industrial sector, KUKA has newly launched the KR IONTEC Series robots with a load ranging from 30 kg to 70 kg, which can be used in traditional and digital production environments. In addition to the largest working range of its kind (3,100 mm), it takes less floor space and interference contours, as well as boasts the lowest maintenance cost of its kind (average malfunction interval: about 400,000 running hours). Meanwhile, at K-Show 2019, KUKA showcased its KR10 R900-2 robot designed to work with an injection molder and the robot-assisted thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) extrusion solution. In the logistics sector, targeting the industrial status where an increasing number of orders are placed online, the new-generation robot-based order sorting solution ItemPiQ, as a perfect example of the integration of know-hows by KUKA and Swisslog, combines new robotic technology and intelligent visual system and features efficient sorting performances and machine-learning functions. With regard to human-robot collaboration, KUKA's Cobot LBR iisy is a sensitive, precise and easy-to-use robot with more intuitive automation design, which has developed a new field for human-robot collaboration. In the electronics sector, KUKA launched a chip carrying solution in a clean-room environment in semiconductor manufacturing, which is the world's first one-stop solution for automatic carrying of semiconductor boxes. In the medical sector, KUKA's LBR Med Series robots have yielded remarkable results. Carrying LBR Med, medical devices Cold Ablation and Robot-guided Laser Ostetome developed by the Swiss company Advanced Osteotomy Tools AG were put into clinical practice for the first time, which is the first robot-based osteotomy in the world. Additionally, equipped with the integrated sensitive seven-axis robot of KUKA's LBR Med Series, SculpturaTM, a mobile robot assistance system developed by the

American company Sensus Healthcare, is the only medical device with which a doctor can apply targeted radiation to the tumor during a surgery. Additionally, KUKA makes active steps to explore robot application in new areas. The Brazilian company Bionicook uses KUKA's KR3 AGILUS robot to cook, which can finish an order in three minutes and 100 orders in an hour at the most. KUKA won a significant number of awards and honors in 2019, including the renowned iF Award 2019 for KUKA LBR iisy and KUKA KMP 1500, the German Design Award 2019 for KUKA smartPAD, KUKA AGILUS and LBR iisy, the 2019 German Innovation Award and the Robotics Award (at HANNOVER MESSE 2019) for the car charging assistant robot of which KUKA took part in the development, and the "Excellent Partner Award" granted by Faw-Volkswagen as the customer's recognition of KUKA for its persistence in providing efficient and stable products and automation solutions on a long-term basis.

According to IFR statistics, 2019 saw a harsher market for the global industrial robotics industry as compared with 2018. However, KUKA performed rather stable and continued to make breakthroughs in new areas. In 2019, KUKA received an order of tens of millions of euros from Faw-Volkswagen involving assembly lines used to manufacture MEB platform batteries, which is KUKA's first whole battery line order in the Chinese market. In addition, KUKA obtained orders of automatic production equipment of welding robots used in electric vehicle production lines respectively from SAIC Volkswagen and Donghee Group (South Korea), with the respective amounts reaching tens of millions of euros and millions of euros. In the fourth quarter of 2019, KUKA won a contract worth as much as tens of millions of euros to supply a batter assembly line, which will be used to produce battery systems for high-end electric vehicles. KUKA also received an order worth millions of euros from Guangdong Shaoneng Group for 300 units of KR QUANTEC Series robots and an automated handling solution for mechanical equipment. Furthermore, it secured an order of 22 units of KMP 1,500 mobile platform equipment used to process body in white from an automobile manufacturer. In the healthcare sector, KUKA received an order from the North American customer Restoration Robotics to supply LBR Med lightweight robots for their intelligent repair and hair transplant system. In 2019, KUKA's Swisslog business continued to expand, with an order of approximately 43 million euros from the Malaysian customer IKEA Supply Malaysia Sdn Bhd for an automated logistics solution, and an order from the Finland customer Broman Group for an automated logistics system and the related software.

The integration of KUKA's robotics business in China has been accelerated. On one hand, under KUKA's new organizational structure, the KUKA China Division was established in 2019, covering robotics, flexible systems, general industrial automation, intelligent logistics automation and intelligent medical automation. On the other hand, the collaborative advantages of Midea and KUKA have started to show in various aspects, including development of business opportunities, technology sharing, customer service, purchase collaboration and management improvement, laying a foundation for the fast growth of the industrial automation business on all fronts. In 2019, the KUKA China Division formulated the business development planning for the next five years and established a 432+X product system for the domestic market, i.e. 4 product families, 3 digital platforms, 2 production lines for fast iteration and the whole new business layout. With regard to business expansion, KUKA China maintains its leadership in the auto sector and takes active steps to explore new areas including general industrial manufacturing, electronics, medical care and logistics, services, etc. Concerning internal management, it concentrates on R&D, supply chain management, high-performance operations and digitalization, among others, as well as commits more resources to build the core competitiveness of Midea's robotics and industrial automation business in a faster manner. In 2019, KUKA China further improved its organizational structure by connecting the R&D, production and marketing departments. It has put in place a "customer-oriented" system to promote high-performance operations in the whole value chain. Its R&D department focused on new product development, product upgrade, localization, software development and digitalization. And an OKR management tool has been introduced to build a matrix structure based on professionalism. Meanwhile, KUKA China completed the construction of the Product R&D and Testing Center covering an area of nearly 5,000 m², which has been put into operation to support R&D and testing.

As an industrial robotic brand trusted by many auto makers around the world, KUKA China continued to see the highest unit sales in the auto sector of China in 2019. In addition to continued cooperation with a significant number of foreign-funded, Sino-foreign jointly funded and domestic traditional auto makers, it secured orders from multiple renowned makers of new energy vehicles at home and abroad, further enlarging the market share. In the general industrial sector, automation orders kept increasing from the food and beverage industry, the household chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry and other industries, and there were new customers from the glass industry. With respect to medical robotics, 2019 saw a year-on-year growth of 200% and dozens of new customers in need of surgical robotics mostly.

Concerning logistics automation, KUKA won the logistics renovation projects of several notable companies, the fifth AutoStore system launched to e-commerce customers proved a great help in their business development, and KUKA is currently the only robotics maker in the area of logistics automation who can integrate the six-axis mechanical arm with a mobile robot, with noticeable technological superiority. In 2019, KUKA enhanced development of localized products for the China market. It launched the AC-fin tube-inserting machine, and its homegrown fully automated bathroom appliance assembly line, which is the first of its kind in China, has been put into operation. KUKA's application development team launched a packaged robot polishing application and a packaged 3D sighted robot shoe-sole gumming application. And its Swisslog team has secured the first batch of orders of nearly RMB20 million for the piler that the team has developed for the local market. Servotronics released a new rotary servo product—BDHD2, and a new linear servo product—CDHD2 STD. Mass production of both has commenced. In addition, KUKA has effectively helped enhance Midea Group's intelligent manufacturing level. As of now, the robot density of Midea has exceeded 220 units per 10,000 persons. In the coming three years, this number is expected to surpass 300 units per 10,000 persons.

H. Created a new smart lifestyle with the MSmartLife App as the gateway

Capitalizing on the Group's advantage of various household appliance categories, Midea IoT is able to cover various smart scenes. 68 smart scenes have been launched on Midea MSmartLife App, including whole-house scenes such as "Secure Home", "Healthy Home", "Convenient Home" and "Personalized Home". "Healthy Home" provides complete smart healthy life solutions from three major aspects, namely, healthy food, healthy washing and healthy air. Supported by the AI technology, MSmartLife App 6.0 has introduced 18 new functions including AI-based voice control and recipe pictures and videos, built the first smart-scene AI-based interaction platform in the industry, and realized multi-screen smart voice interaction. Up to the end of 2019, Midea Group has sold a total of over 70,000,000 smart household appliances across the globe. Tens of millions of household users receive smart services through the MSmartLife App, with interaction on smart equipment and cloud exceeding one trillion times. Meanwhile, Midea Smart Cloud Housekeeper App, which is based on the big data technology, is making home appliances smarter through AI algorithms. It has provided more than ten million times of spontaneous smart services for users.

Midea IoT keeps building its cloud capability. Upon system architecture refinement, hybrid cloud deployment, multi-address disaster preparedness, etc., its cloud platforms have reached an industry-wide advanced level in availability and can be connected to more than 100 million pieces of devices. Meanwhile, the Company jointly develops chips for household appliances, and launches high-performance low-cost smart connection modules together with solutions. It joined hands with Ziroom, a notable long-term rental apartment operator, in user operation and commercial promotion. Also, it cooperates with Alibaba, JD, Huawei, OPPO, VIVO, Baidu, Tencent, Google, Amazon, Apple, Skyworth, Bull, etc. to offer whole-house smart solutions supported by a brand ecosystem.

With respect to technological innovation in smart home, in order to solve pain points such as the difficulties in network distribution and a long connecting time of smart appliances, Midea IoT has independently developed a series of connection modules including Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and NB-IoT. As such, it is the first to shorten the time used from network distribution to a successful connection to 4.62 seconds. On top of that, it has materialized more stable connection and more efficient development through M-Smart agreement refinement, code refactoring, fixing compatibility bugs, etc. It also takes the lead in launching home appliances that can be directly connected to the 5G network. Protecting user privacy and data security is a top priority in the application of smart technologies. Midea IoT takes the lead to pass the TRUSTe certification with respect to privacy data compliance. It also complies with the EU General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") and other data protection regulations. Meanwhile, with regard to overall information security management, Midea IoT has passed the ISO27001 Certification for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS). And the MSmartLife App App has been certified by the globally recognized ePrivacyApp due to the multiple layers of protection of user privacy data. Therefore, Midea has reached an internationally advanced level in user data protection.

I. Deepened the long-term incentive and protected the interests of shareholders

In 2019, Midea continued to encourage the core management to take responsibility for the Company's long-term development and growth by further enhancing its long-term incentive schemes. In this year, Midea launched the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme, the Third Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, the Fifth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme and the Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme, which have helped, in a more effective manner, to align the long-term interests of senior

management and core business backbones with that of all shareholders.

Midea Group protects its shareholders' interests by ensuring a consistent dividend policy. It shares its growth with shareholders by putting forward cash dividend plans with a total amount of as much as RMB46.8 billion (2019 profit distribution plan included) since Group listing in 2013. In addition to the consistent dividend payouts, the Company has carried out a string of share repurchase plans. Subsequent to a share repurchase of RMB4 billion in 2018, to further stabilize the market capitalization and protect the shareholders' interests, the Company launched another share repurchase plan in 2019. And the repurchased shares would be used for equity incentive schemes and/or employee stock ownership schemes. As of 31 December 2019, Midea has used approximately RMB3.1 billion for the share repurchase.

2. Analysis of Main Business

2.1 Overview

Same with the contents presented in "1. Overview" of this section

☒Yes ☐No

See "1. Overview" of this section.

2.2 Revenues and Costs

2.2.1 Breakdown of operating revenue

Unit: RMB'000

	2019		2018		YoY Change (%)
	Amount	As a percentage of total operating revenue (%)	Amount	As a percentage of total operating revenue (%)	
Total	278,216,017	100%	259,664,820	100%	7.14%
By business segment					
Manufacturing	254,286,134	91.40%	238,065,376	91.68%	6.81%
By product category					
HVAC	119,607,379	42.99%	109,394,649	42.13%	9.34%

Consumer appliances	109,486,791	39.35%	102,992,803	39.66%	6.31%
Robotics and automation systems	25,191,964	9.05%	25,677,924	9.89%	-1.89%
By geographical segment					
PRC	161,432,313	58.02%	149,257,311	57.48%	8.16%
Outside PRC	116,783,704	41.98%	110,407,509	42.52%	5.78%

Note: Consumer appliances in the table above primarily include refrigerators, laundry appliances, kitchen appliances and small domestic appliances.

2.2.2 Business segments, products or geographical segments contributing over 10% of the operating revenue or profit

√Applicable □N/A

Unit: RMB'000

	Operating Revenue	Cost of sales	Gross profit margin	YoY change of operating revenue (%)	YoY change of cost of sales (%)	YoY change of gross profit margin (%)
By business segment						
Manufacturing	254,286,134	176,594,422	30.55%	6.81%	4.71%	1.39%
By product category						
HVAC	119,607,379	81,626,941	31.75%	9.34%	7.56%	1.12%
Consumer appliances	109,486,791	75,014,044	31.49%	6.31%	2.82%	2.33%
Robotics and automation systems	25,191,964	19,953,437	20.79%	-1.89%	0.72%	-2.06%
By geographical segment						
PRC	161,432,313	110,867,529	31.32%	8.16%	6.93%	0.79%
Outside PRC	116,783,704	87,046,399	25.46%	5.78%	3.04%	1.98%

Under the circumstances that the statistical standards for the Company's main business data adjusted in the Reporting Period, the Company's main business data in the recent year is calculated based on adjusted statistical standards at the end of the Reporting Period

□Applicable √N/A

2.2.3 Whether revenue from physical sales is higher than service revenue√Yes ☐No

Business segment	Item	Unit	2019	2018	YoY Change (%)
Home appliances	Sales	In thousand units/sets	456,680.20	416,926.40	9.53%
	Output	Ditto	465,063.30	421,938.40	10.22%
	Inventory	Ditto	59,169.30	50,972.20	16.08%

Note: The aforementioned statistics about output, sales and inventory were calculated based on internal standards.

Lighting products and robotics and automation systems are excluded.

Reason for any over 30% YoY movements in the data above

☐Applicable √N/A

2.2.4 Execution of significant sales contracts in the Reporting Period

☐Applicable √N/A

2.2.5 Breakdown of cost of sales

By business segment

Unit: RMB'000

Business segment	Item	2019		2018		YoY Change (%)
		Amount	As a percentage of total cost of sales (%)	Amount	As a percentage of total cost of sales (%)	
Home appliances	Raw materials	134,231,337	85.69%	127,402,508	85.59%	5.36%
	Labor costs	9,711,741	6.20%	9,154,016	6.15%	6.09%
	Depreciation	2,673,507	1.71%	2,599,999	1.75%	2.83%
	Energy	2,255,630	1.44%	2,188,033	1.47%	3.09%

2.2.6 Changes in the scope of the consolidated financial statements for the Reporting Period

√Yes ☐No

For the main subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the current year, please refer to Note 5 and Note 6 to the Financial Statements in "Section IX Financial Report". For the newly consolidated companies, see Note 5, 5.1, (a), and they primarily include: Midea Electrics Egypt, Anhui Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd., Wuxi Little Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Guangdong Swisslog Technology Co.,

Ltd., Guangdong Yueyun Industrial Internet Innovation Technology Co., Ltd., Midea Refrigeration Equipment (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Midea Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. For the companies deconsolidated in the current year, see Note 5, 5.1, (b).

2.2.7 Major changes in the business, products or services in the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

2.2.8 Main customers and suppliers

Major customers of the Company

Total sales to top five customers (RMB'000)	35,762,605
Total sales to top five customers as a percentage of the total sales for the year (%)	12.86%
Total sales to related parties among top five customers as a percentage of the total sales for the year (%)	0

Information on top five customers

No.	Customer	Sales revenue (RMB'000)	As a percentage of the total sales revenue (%)
1	Customer A	19,971,771	7.18%
2	Customer B	8,257,101	2.97%
3	Customer C	2,950,842	1.06%
4	Customer D	2,450,884	0.88%
5	Customer E	2,132,007	0.77%
Total	--	35,762,605	12.86%

Major suppliers of the Company

Total purchases from top five suppliers (RMB'000)	9,916,145
Total purchases from top five suppliers as a percentage of the total purchases for the year (%)	5.42%
Total purchases from related parties among top five suppliers as a percentage of the total purchases for the year (%)	0

Information on top five suppliers of the Company

No.	Supplier	Purchase (RMB'000)	As a percentage of the total purchases (%)
1	Supplier A	3,134,243	1.71%
2	Supplier B	1,730,001	0.95%
3	Supplier C	1,717,144	0.94%

4	Supplier D	1,671,119	0.91%
5	Supplier E	1,663,638	0.91%
Total	--	9,916,145	5.42%

2.3 Expense

Unit: RMB'000

	2019	2018	YoY Change (%)	Reason for any significant change
Selling and distribution expenses	34,611,231	31,085,879	11.34%	
General and administrative expenses	9,531,361	9,571,639	-0.42%	
Finance costs	-2,231,636	-1,823,040	-22.41%	
Research and development expenses	9,638,137	8,377,201	15.05%	

2.4 R&D investment

√Applicable □N/A

The Group is focused on building a competitive, multi-layered global R&D system centering on user experience and product functions, which represents world-class R&D input and strength. With close to RMB40 billion invested in R&D over the past five years (over RMB10 billion in 2019), the Group has set up a total of 28 research centers in 11 countries including China to gradually build up a “4+2” global R&D network and gain advantage of scale in this respect. Domestically, with the core being Midea Global Innovation Center at the company headquarters in Shunde District, Foshan City, Midea has also started to build the Shanghai Global Innovation Center. Overseas, with R&D Center in Louisville, USA, R&D Center in Stuttgart, Germany, R&D Center in Osaka, Japan and Design Center in Milan, Italy as the cores, Midea makes use of the regional advantages, integrates global R&D resources and refines its global R&D network. It has over 10,000 R&D employees and over 500 senior foreign experts. While establishing its own research centers around the world, the Group has also cooperated with domestic and foreign scientific research institutions, such as MIT, UC Berkeley, UIUC, Stanford, Purdue University, University of Maryland, The University of Sheffield, Polytechnic University of Milan, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Zhejiang University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Harbin Institute of

Technology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology and South China University of Technology, in order to establish joint labs for deepening technological innovation. The Group also carries out strategic cooperation with tech giants such as BASF and Honeywell to build a global innovation ecosystem. The Group's long-term focus on building technology, marketing, product, design and open innovation systems, building a cutting-edge research system and building reserves in technology for mid/long term, has provided a solid foundation for the Group to maintain technical superiority across the globe.

Information about R&D investment

	2019	2018	YoY Change (%)
Number of R&D personnel	13,727	12,321	11.41%
R&D personnel as a percentage of total employees	10.18%	10.74%	-0.56%
R&D expense (RMB'000)	9,638,137	8,377,201	15.05%
R&D expense as a percentage of operating revenue	3.46%	3.23%	0.23%

Note: The R&D personnel in the table above exclude those of KUKA.

2.5 Cash flow

Unit: RMB'000

Item	2019	2018	YoY Change (%)
Subtotal of cash inflows from operating activities	252,123,178	226,341,706	11.39%
Subtotal of cash outflows due to operating activities	213,532,774	198,480,626	7.58%
Net cash flows from operating activities	38,590,404	27,861,080	38.51%
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities	89,004,610	67,998,046	30.89%
Subtotal of cash outflows due to investing activities	112,112,311	86,640,334	29.40%
Net cash flows from investing activities	-23,107,701	-18,642,288	-23.95%
Subtotal of cash inflows from financing activities	20,015,594	5,237,681	282.15%
Subtotal of cash outflows due to financing activities	23,289,195	18,624,845	25.04%
Net cash flows from financing activities	-3,273,601	-13,387,164	75.55%
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	12,489,478	-3,879,371	421.95%

Explanation of why the data above varied significantly

√Applicable □N/A

a. Primarily driven by an increase in cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services, net cash flows from operating activities increased 38.51% from last year.

b. Primarily driven by an increase in cash received from borrowings, net cash flows from financing activities increased 75.55% from last year.

c. Primarily driven by increases in net cash flows from operating and financing activities, net increase in cash and cash equivalents increased 421.95% from last year.

Explanation of main reasons leading to the material difference between net cash flows from operating activities during the Reporting Period and net profit for the year

□ Applicable √ N/A

3. Analysis of Non-Core Business

□Applicable √N/A

4. Assets and Liabilities

4.1 Material changes of asset items

The Company first adopted the new accounting standards governing financial instruments in 2019 and adjusted the relevant financial statement items at the beginning of the year accordingly.

Unit: RMB'000

	31 December 2019		1 January 2019		Change in percentage (%)	Explanation about any material change
	Amount	As a percentage of total assets (%)	Amount	As a percentage of total assets (%)		
Cash at bank and on hand	70,916,841	23.49%	27,888,280	10.58%	12.91%	
Accounts receivable	18,663,819	6.18%	18,641,979	7.07%	-0.89%	
Inventories	32,443,399	10.74%	29,645,018	11.24%	-0.50%	
Other current assets	65,011,027	21.53%	74,952,820	28.42%	-6.89%	
Investment properties	399,335	0.13%	391,765	0.15%	-0.02%	
Long-term	2,790,806	0.92%	2,713,316	1.03%	-0.11%	

equity investments						
Fixed assets	21,664,682	7.17%	22,437,212	8.51%	-1.34%	
Construction in progress	1,194,650	0.40%	2,077,621	0.79%	-0.39%	
Short-term borrowings	5,701,838	1.89%	870,390	0.33%	1.56%	
Long-term borrowings	41,298,377	13.68%	32,091,439	12.17%	1.51%	

4.2 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

√Applicable □N/A

Unit: RMB'000

Item	Opening balance	Profit or loss from change in fair value during the period	Cumulative fair value change charged to equity	Amount provided for impairment in the period	Purchased in the period	Sold in the period	Other changes	Closing balance
Financial assets								
1. Financial asset held for trading (excluding derivative financial assets)	2,654,045	-742	-	-	3,706,340	5,272,795	503	1,087,351
2. Derivative financial assets	259,019	32,877	-24,718	-	30,417	-	-1,611	295,984
3. Receivables financing	2,254,950	-	-	-	5,310,826	-	-	7,565,776
4. Other non-current financial assets	784,269	418,219	-	-	593,234	68,418	22,803	1,750,107
5. Other investments	-	491,232	-	-	62,310,000	12,243,714	-	50,557,518
Sub-total of financial assets	5,952,283	941,586	-24,718	-	71,950,817	17,584,927	21,695	61,256,736
Investment properties								
Productive living assets								
Others								

Sub-total of the above	5,952,283	941,586	-24,718	-	71,950,817	17,584,927	21,695	61,256,736
Financial liabilities	902,795	-729,771	-145,568	-	-	-	-324	27,132

Whether there were any material changes on the measurement attributes of major assets of the Company during the Reporting Period

☐ Yes ☒ No

4.3 Restricted asset rights as of the end of this Reporting Period

As of the end of this Reporting Period, there were no such circumstances where any main assets of the Company were sealed, distrained, frozen, impawned, pledged or limited in any other way.

5. Investment made

5.1 Total investment amount

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

Total investment amount of Reporting Period (RMB'000)	Total investment amount of last year (RMB'000)	YoY Change (%)
112,112,311	86,640,334	29.40%

5.2 Significant equity investment made in the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

5.3 Significant non-equity investments ongoing in the Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

5.4 Financial investments

5.4.1 Securities investments

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

Unit: RMB'000

Type of securities	Cod e of securities	Abbreviat ion of securities	Initial investme nt cost	Mea sure ment met hod	Openin g carryin g amount	Profit or loss from change in fair value	Cumulati ve fair value change charged to equity	Purch ased in the period	Sold in the period	Profit or loss in the period	Closing carrying amount	Accounting title	Fund ing source
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						during the period								
Overseas listed stock	181 0	XIAOMI- W	1,272,58 4	Fair valu e met hod	1,122,6 09	- 186,754	503	-	-	-	-	936,358	Financial asset held for trading	Own fund s
Domestic ally listed stock	688 018	Espressif Systems	14,625	Fair valu e met hod	-	94,653	-	56,34 0	-	-	-	150,993	Financial asset held for trading	Own fund s
Total			1,287,20 9	--	1,122,6 09	-92,101	503	56,34 0	-	-	-	1,087,3 51	-	--

5.4.2 Derivatives investments

√Applicable □N/A

Unit: RMB'000

Opera ting party	Rel atio nshi p with the Co mpa ny	Rel ated tran sac tion	Type of deriva tive	Initial investme nt amount	Starting date	Ending date	Opening investme nt amount	Purch ased in Repor ting Perio d	Sold in Repor ting Perio d	Amou nt provid ed for impair ment (if any)	Closing investme nt amount	Closing investme nt amount as a percenta ge of the Company 's closing net assets	Actual gain/loss in Reporting Period
Futur es comp any	No	No	Futur es contra cts	276	01/01/20 19	31/12/2 019	276	-	-	-	1,377	0.001%	8,683
Bank	No	No	FX deriva tives	-644,052	01/01/20 19	31/12/2 019	-644,052	30,41 7	-	-	267,475	0.263%	-419,519
Total				-643,776	--	--	-643,776	30,41 7	-	-	268,852	0.264%	-410,836
Source of derivatives				All from the Company's own funds									

investment funds	
Litigation involved (if applicable)	N/A
Disclosure date of the announcement about the board's consent for the derivative investment (if any)	20/04/2019
Disclosure date of the announcement about the general meeting's consent for the derivative investment (if any)	14/05/2019
Risk analysis of positions held in derivatives during the Reporting Period and explanation of control measures (Including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)	For the sake of eliminating the cost risk of the Company's bulk purchases of raw materials as a result of significant fluctuations in raw material prices, the Company not only carried out futures business for some of the materials, but also made use of bank financial instruments and promoted forex funds business, with the purpose of avoiding the risks of exchange and interest rate fluctuation, realizing the preservation and appreciation of forex assets, reducing forex liabilities, as well as achieving locked-in costs. The Company has performed sufficient evaluation and control against derivatives investment and position risks, details of which are described as follows: 1. Legal risk: The Company's futures business and forex funds businesses shall be conducted in compliance with laws and regulations, with clearly covenanted responsibility and obligation relationship between the Company and the agencies. Control measures: The Company has designated relevant responsible departments to enhance learning of laws and regulations and market rules, conducted strict examination and verification of contracts, defined responsibility and obligation well, and strengthened compliance check, so as to ensure that the Company's derivatives investment and position operations meet the requirements of the laws and regulations and internal management system of the Company. 2. Operational risk: Imperfect internal process, staff, systems and external issues may cause the Company to suffer from loss during the course of its futures business and forex funds business. Control measures: The Company has not only developed relevant management systems that clearly defined the assignment of responsibility and approval process for the futures business and forex funds business, but also established a comparatively well-developed monitoring mechanism, aiming to effectively reduce operational risk by strengthening risk control over the business, decision-making and trading processes. 3. Market risk: Uncertainties caused by changes in the prices of bulk commodity and exchange rate fluctuations in foreign exchange market could lead to greater market risk in the futures business and forex funds business. Meanwhile, inability to timely raise sufficient funds to

	establish and maintain hedging positions in futures operations, or the forex funds required for performance in forex funds operations being unable to be credited into account could also result in loss and default risks. Control measures: The futures business and forex funds business of the Company shall always be conducted by adhering to prudent operation principles. For futures business, the futures transaction volume and application have been determined strictly according to the requirements of production & operations, and the stop-loss mechanism has been implemented. Besides, to determine the prepared margin amount which may be required to be supplemented, the futures risk measuring system has been established to measure and calculate the margin amount occupied, floating gains and losses, margin amount available and margin amount required for intended positions. As for forex funds business, a hierarchical management mechanism has been implemented, whereby the operating unit which has submitted application for funds business should conduct risk analysis on the conditions and environment affecting operating profit and loss, evaluate the possible greatest revenue and loss, and report the greatest acceptable margin ratio or total margin amount, so that the Company can update operating status of the funds business on a timely basis to ensure proper funds arrangement before the expiry dates.
Changes in market prices or fair value of derivative products during the Reporting Period, specific methods used and relevant assumption and parameter settings shall be disclosed for analysis of fair value of derivatives	1. Gain from futures contracts during the Reporting Period was RMB8,683,000. 2. Loss from FX derivatives during the Reporting Period was RMB-419,519,000. 3. Public quotations in futures market or forward forex quotations announced by the Bank of China are used in the analysis of derivatives fair value.
Explanation of significant changes in accounting policies and specific financial accounting principles in respect of the Company's derivatives for the Reporting Period as compared to the previous Reporting Period	No change
Special opinions expressed by independent directors concerning the Company's derivatives	The Company's independent directors are of the view that the futures hedging business is an effective instrument for the Company to eliminate price volatility and implement risk prevention measures through enhanced internal control, thereby improving the operation and management of the Company; the Company's foreign exchange risk management capability can be further improved through the forex funds business, so as to maintain and increase the value of foreign

investment and risk control	exchange assets and the abovementioned investment in derivatives can help the Company to fully bring out its competitive advantages. Therefore, it is practicable for the Company to carry out derivatives investment business, and the risks are controllable.
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5.5 Use of funds raised

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

6. Sale of Major Assets and Equity Interests

6.1 Sale of major assets

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

6.2 Sale of major equity interests

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

7. Analysis of Major Subsidiaries

Main subsidiaries and joint stock companies with an over 10% influence on the Company's net profit

Company name	Company type	Business scope	Registered capital	Total assets (in RMB million)	Net assets (in RMB million)	Operating revenue (in RMB million)	Operating profit (in RMB million)	Net profit (in RMB million)
Guangdong Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of home appliances	USD72 million	12,783.83	4,637.34	12,895.01	2,071.61	1,791.33
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of air conditioners	RMB854 million	33,719.06	4,363.47	44,243.11	664.31	610.71
Foshan Shunde Midea Electrical Heating Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of home appliances	USD42 million	11,916.97	6,290.75	11,233.27	1,784.25	1,547.26
Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Manufacturing of water heaters	RMB60 million	10,348.48	1,303.52	11,860.65	1,245.40	1,084.87

Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries during the Reporting Period

☒Applicable ☐N/A

For the main subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the current year, please refer to Note 5 and Note 6 to the Financial Statements in “Section IX Financial Report”. For the newly consolidated companies, see Note 5, 5.1, (a), and they primarily include: Midea Electrics Egypt, Anhui Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd., Wuxi Little Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Guangdong Swisslog Technology Co., Ltd., Guangdong Yueyun Industrial Internet Innovative Technology Co., Ltd., Midea Refrigeration Equipment (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Midea Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. For the companies deconsolidated in the current year, see Note 5, 5.1, (b).

8. Structured Bodies Controlled by the Company

☐Applicable ☒N/A

9. Outlook for the Future Development of the Company

9.1 Development strategies of the Company

With “Bring Great Innovations to Life” as its corporate vision, “Integrate with the World, to Inspire your Future” as its mission, and “Embrace What’s Next - Aspiration、Dedication、Collaboration、Innovation” as its values, Midea adheres to its strategic objectives and focuses on the strategy of “Comprehensive Digitalization and Intellectualization”. It integrates global resources, deepens its transformation, as well as keeps developing leading products based on the customer’s needs by way of technological innovation and quality improvement. It will promote efficiency driven growth by improving management, manufacturing and asset efficiency to create more cost efficiency. It will also promote global operations and try to lay a solid foundation in this regard through promoting its own branded products and strengthening compliance management. Additionally, it will strengthen its robotics and industrial automation operations to build new business platform and growth points. Meanwhile, it will deepen its digital business to improve operation and management through digitalization of the entire value chain, so as to construct its own IIoT ecosystem.

9.2 Key operation points in 2020

- a. Midea will firmly increase R&D investment in basic technologies, digitalization and intellectualization in particular. Driven by technology as the fundamental approach, it will beef up product innovation and efficiency improvement, and put in place a customer-oriented value chain system. It will deepen the R&D model of “Three Generations” and implement the strategy of “being the Number One or the Only One” to build product leadership. In the meantime, top talent will be brought in to help refine the R&D organizational structure and build up an R&D-centric management model.
- b. Midea will keep a high-quality development direction and stick to internal, sustained and effective organic growth. It will promote the T+3 business model reform and high-performance operations in the whole value chain in every link from product planning to after-sales service, so as to increase profitability. In order to win in competition, it is important to develop high-end products to refine the product mix. It will also maintain effective investments, control non-operating expenses, increase labor productivity, improve human resource allocation efficiency, promote lean management and provide fresh impetus for continual growth through relentless innovation.
- c. For the domestic market, Midea will enhance the basic systems to set up a unified business language and rules, strengthen “One Midea, One System, One Standard”, make use of the advantages of synergies, reinforce the result-oriented process control and improve operating efficiency. It will also promote transformation in domestic marketing to rebuild a user-oriented retail system, set up a standardized store management system and improve the ability of offline stores to attract customers. It will enhance product synergies, focus on the end market, lower the inventory level, streamline the channel hierarchy, and promote better channel efficiency. By promoting interactive marketing ways based on scenes and experience, as well as enhancing the operation of star products, it strives to build better recognition of the Midea brand among users. Making use of multi-category synergistic advantages, it will continuously deepen the channel layout, further promote e-commerce channel optimization and integration, work on social e-commerce, and proactively expand and build new retail channels. It will promote the transformation of sales agents towards operators, and in the meantime materialize transparent and visualized information through the whole trading process. It will also improve the after-sales service experience, optimize the delivery-installation integration service, and improve the member service system. Meanwhile, it will continue to increase the efficiency of the supply chain system, enhance the advantage

of Midea's all-channels coverage, rebuild business processes and push forward the construction of a shared inventory system.

d. For the overseas market, Midea will adhere to the strategies of being user-oriented and product leadership. Leveraging its advantageous global R&D and user research networks, as well as benchmarking to other top brands across the globe, Midea will continue to launch differentiated and innovative products to solve users' painpoints, enlarge the mainstream market share and give play to its advantage of various product categories. It will continue to improve the ability to operate multiple brands in the overseas market, refine the differentiated product portfolios of the brands, and carry out global and regional branding activities through digital marketing to boost the brands' presence and reputation. Also, it will promote retail transformation, further expand channels, improve the brand image and consumer experience at the retail end, empower the retail end with digital tools, enable real-time tracking of retail data, and improve the retail performance. A global system comprising the professional global headquarters, the coordinative regional hubs and the aggressive enterprises in various countries will be put in place, with clear responsibilities and positioning for each organization, as well as effective teamwork among them. Meanwhile, Midea will improve its overseas infrastructure, and build the four major global delivery systems of manufacturing, services, components and logistics, so as to enable adequate contract fulfillment and service on a global basis. Both approaches of "China-Based Supply for the World" and "Local Supply" will help boost the competitiveness of Midea's supply chain and its ability to deal with uncertainties in the market. Midea will also firmly promote transformation of TLSC's business, focus on the Japan market, as well as carry on with the work in user research, product development, channel reform, organizational management, etc.

e. Midea will improve its multi-brand system according to different needs from different consumer groups. COLMO, the brand targeting high-end consumers, will launch whole new product suites and expand its channel network in the first- and second-tier cities. BUGU, the brand targeting online consumers, will integrate internal and external resources to provide individualized experience for users, and establish all-scene ecosystem cooperation with external manufacturers to create innovative marketing and business models. Additionally, Midea will give play to its multi-category synergistic advantages and improve its product suites and families, including the real-estate before-market product suites, to provide customized

and integrated home solutions with full categories of the household appliances.

f. Midea will strengthen the building of Midea as a digitalized enterprise by improving the digital operational methods and systems to support the integration of every link of Midea's value chain and optimize efficiency, value creation and the fulfillment of operating objectives, as well as by further building and optimizing digitalized industrial Internet factories. And it will continue to promote and optimize the International 632 program to strengthen digital support for the "Global Operations" strategy.

g. Following the integration of KUKA's robotics business in China, Midea will beef up localized operations in China, increase investment in the development and application of robotics, foster R&D innovation of core components and software systems, as well as promote the "432+X" product system. In terms of marketing, Midea will maintain leadership in the auto sector and take active steps to explore new areas including general industrial manufacturing, electronics, medical care and logistics, services, etc. Concerning internal management, it will concentrate on R&D, supply chain management, high-performance operations and digitalization, among others, so as to build the core competitiveness of the robotics and industrial automation business in a faster manner.

h. Midea will continue to increase its investment in the R&D of IoT basic technology to improve user experience and security. In the meantime, guided by the strategy of "Comprehensive Intellectualization", it will build up a cooperation ecosystem to keep improving the performance of its smart home IoT modules through cooperating with external parties. Guided by users' thinking model, Midea will connect to more users through its MSmartLife App, carry out lean operations and provide safe, convenient and smart life experience for users. Meanwhile, it will promote smart products by providing smart scene experience, upgrading the store network, providing training in relation to smart products, increasing the percentage of smart home appliances, etc.

9.3 Key capital expenditure plan in future

To adapt to changes in the industry environment, the Company will focus its 2020 investments on technological innovation, product quality improvement, robotics and industrial automation systems, digitalization, e-commerce channel expansion and new retail channels construction, new brand marketing,

global operations capability improvement and the smart home strategy. Meanwhile, the Company will strictly control investment in infrastructure and capacity expansion, as well as non-operating expenditures. The capital expenditures will primarily come from the Company's own funds.

9.4 Main risks in future development

a. Risk associated with the COVID-19 outbreak

Domestic consumption and production are expected to be affected to some degree in the short run by the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020. Therefore, the offline retail stores of the Company are expected to see lower footfall in the short run. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 has been spreading overseas since late February 2020. Should the epidemic last for a long time, the Company could face a challenge in 2020.

b. Risk of macro economy fluctuation

The market demand for the Company's consumer appliances and HVAC equipment, among other products, can be easily affected by the economic situation and macro control. If the global economy encounters a heavy hit, or the domestic economy or consumer demand slows down in growth, the growth of the household appliance industry, to which the Company belongs, will slow down accordingly, and as a result, this may affect the product sales of Midea Group.

c. Risks in the fluctuation of production factors

The raw materials required by Midea Group to manufacture its consumer appliances and core components primarily include different grades of copper, steel, aluminum, and plastics. At present, the household appliance manufacturing sector belongs to a labor intensive industry. If the price of raw materials fluctuate largely, or there is a large fluctuation in the cost of production factors (labor, water, electricity, and land) caused by a change to the macroeconomic environment and policy change, or the cost reduction resulted from lean production and improved efficiency, as well as the sale prices of end products cannot offset the total effects of cost fluctuations, the Company's business will be influenced to some degree.

d. Risk in global asset allocation and overseas market expansion

Internationalization and global operations is a long-term strategic goal of the Company. The Company has built joint-venture manufacturing bases in many countries around the world. Progress has been made day by day regarding the Company's overseas operations and new business expansion. However, its efforts in global resource integration may not be able to produce expected synergies; and in overseas market expansion, there are still unpredictable risks such as local political and economic situations, significant changes in law and regulation systems, and sharp increases in production costs.

e. Risk in product export and foreign exchange losses caused by exchange rate fluctuation

As Midea carries on with its overseas expansion plan, its export revenue has accounted for more than 40% of the total revenues. Any sharp exchange rate fluctuation might not only bring negative effects on the export of the Company, but could also lead to exchange losses and increase its finance costs.

f. Market risks brought by trade frictions and tariff barriers

Due to the rise of anti-globalization and trade protectionism, China will see more uncertainties in export in 2020. The trade barriers and frictions of some major markets will affect the export business in the short run, as well as marketing planning and investment in the medium and long run. Political and compliance risks are rising in international trade. These can mainly be seen on compulsory safety certificates, international standards and requirements, and product quality and management systems certification, energy-saving requirements, the call for increasingly strict environmental protection requirements, as well as with rigorous requirements for recycling household appliances waste. Trade frictions caused by anti-dumping measures implemented by some countries and regions aggravate the burden in costs and expenses for household appliance enterprises, and have brought about new challenges to market planning and business expansion for enterprises.

In face of the complicated and changeable environment and risks at home and abroad, Midea will strictly follow the Company Law, the Securities Law, the CSRC regulations and other applicable rules, keep improving its governance structure for better compliance, and reinforce its internal control system so as to effectively prevent and control various risks and ensure its sustained, steady and healthy development.

10. Visits Paid to the Company for Purposes of Research, Communication, Interview, etc.

10.1 In the Reporting Period

√Applicable □N/A

Date of visit	Way of visit	Type of visitor	Index to main inquiry information
14-15 January 2019	One-on-one meeting	Institution	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 14-15 January 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
17 January 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 17 January 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
21-22 February 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 21-22 February 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
15 May 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 15 May 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
17 May 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 17 May 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
23 May 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 23 May 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
19 June 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 19 June 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
27-28 June 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 27-28 June 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
4-5 July 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 4-5 July 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
22-26 July 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 22-26 July 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
17-18 September 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 17-18 September 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
24 September 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 24 September 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
20-21 November 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 20-21 November 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
4 December 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 4 December 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
19 December 2019	Ditto	Ditto	Log Sheet of Investor Relations Activities for 19 December 2019 disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn

Times of visit	240
Number of visiting institutions	2,540
Number of visiting individuals	130
Number of other visitors	0
Significant undisclosed information disclosed, revealed or leaked	No

Section V Significant Events

1. Profit Distribution and Converting Capital Surplus into Share Capital for Common Shareholders

Formulation, execution or adjustments of profit distribution policy, especially cash dividend policy, for common shareholders in the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

Plans (or preliminary plans) for profit distribution and converting capital surplus into share capital for common shareholders for the past three years (including the Reporting Period)

a. For 2017, based on the total share capital of 6,584,022,574 shares, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB12 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders. The book closure day was 3 May 2018 and the ex-dividend day 4 May 2018.

b. For 2018, based on the 6,585,838,349 shares at the disclosure date of the 2018 Annual report (the total share capital minus the then repurchased shares in the repo securities account), it was proposed that the Company should distribute a cash dividend of RMB13 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders and should not convert capital surplus into share capital. When the profit distribution plan was implemented, if any change occurred to the total shares eligible for profit distribution, the profit distribution plan should be based on the total shares eligible for profit distribution at the book closure date of the profit distribution, and the dividend per share should be adjusted under an unchanged total distribution amount.

When the profit distribution plan was implemented, based on 6,565,827,689 shares (the then repurchased 40,014,998 shares in the special securities account for repurchase subtracted from the total share capital of 6,605,842,687 shares), under an unchanged total distribution amount, the Company distributed a cash dividend of RMB13.039620 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders. The book closure day was 29 May 2019 and the ex-dividend day 30 May 2019.

c. For 2019, based on the 6,957,181,058 shares at the disclosure date of this report (the total share

capital of 6,999,467,315 shares minus the repurchased 42,286,257 shares in the repo securities account at that date), it is proposed that the Company should distribute a cash dividend of RMB16 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders and should not convert capital surplus into share capital. When the profit distribution plan is implemented, if any change occurs to the total shares eligible for profit distribution, the profit distribution plan shall be based on the total shares eligible for profit distribution at the book closure date of the profit distribution, and the dividend per share shall be adjusted under an unchanged total distribution amount.

Cash dividend to common shareholders in the past three years (including the Reporting Period)

Unit: RMB

Year	Cash dividends (tax included)	Net profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company in the consolidated statement in the year	Ratio of cash dividends to net profit attributable to common shareholders in the consolidated statement in the year	Cash dividends in other forms (such as share repurchase)	Ratio of cash dividends in other forms to net profit attributable to common shareholders in the consolidated statement in the year	Total cash dividends (inclusive of those in other forms)	Ratio of total cash dividends (inclusive of those in other forms) to net profit attributable to common shareholders in the consolidated statement in the year
2019	11,131,489,692.80	24,211,222,000.00	45.98%	-	-	11,131,489,692.80	45.98%
2018	8,561,589,853.70	20,230,779,000.00	42.32%	4,000,000,000	19.77%	12,561,589,853.70	62.09%
2017	7,900,827,088.80	17,283,689,000.00	45.71%	-	-	7,900,827,088.80	45.71%

The Company made a profit in the Reporting Period and the profit distributable to common shareholders of the Company (without subsidiaries) was positive, but it did not put forward a preliminary plan for cash

dividend distribution to its common shareholders

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

2. Preliminary Plan for Profit Distribution and Converting Capital Surplus into Share Capital for the Reporting Period

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

Bonus shares for every 10 shares (share)	0
Dividend for every 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	16
Additional shares converted from capital surplus for every 10 shares (share)	0
Total shares as the basis for the preliminary plan for profit distribution (share)	6,957,181,058
Cash dividends (RMB) (tax inclusive)	11,131,489,692.80
Cash dividends in other forms (such as share repurchase) (RMB)	0
Total cash dividends (inclusive of those in other forms) (RMB) (tax inclusive)	11,131,489,692.80
Distributable profits (RMB)	23,249,372,000.00
Percentage of total cash dividends (inclusive of those in other forms) in the total distributed profit (%)	100%

Details about the preliminary plan for profit distribution and converting capital surplus into share capital

As audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP), the Company realized a net profit of RMB13,685,619,000 for 2019. Pursuant to the relevant provisions under the Articles of Association, it provided 10% as statutory surplus reserve, namely RMB1,368,562,000. Plus undistributed profits at the beginning of the year of RMB19,486,212,000 and minus the profit distributed in the year of RMB8,553,897,000, the actual distributable profit would be RMB23,249,372,000.

For 2019, based on the 6,957,181,058 shares at the disclosure date of this report (the total share capital of 6,999,467,315 shares minus the repurchased 42,286,257 shares in the repo securities account at that date), it is proposed that the Company should distribute a cash dividend of RMB16 (tax inclusive) per 10 shares to all the shareholders and should not convert capital surplus into share capital. When the profit distribution plan is implemented, if any change occurs to the total shares eligible for profit distribution, the profit distribution plan shall be based on the total shares eligible for profit distribution at the book closure date of the profit distribution, and the dividend per share shall be adjusted under an unchanged total distribution amount.

The said plan shall be submitted to the Company's 2019 annual general meeting of shareholders for further consideration.

3. Performance of Undertakings

3.1 Undertakings of the Company's actual controller, shareholders, related parties and acquirer, as well as the Company and other commitment makers fulfilled in the Reporting Period or ongoing at the period-end

√ Applicable □ N/A

Undertaking	Undertaking giver	Type of undertaking	Details of undertaking	Undertaking date	Term	Particulars on the performance
Undertaking made in offering documents or shareholding alternative documents	Controlling shareholder and actual controller	Maintenance of independence	1. Midea Holding and He Xiangjian have undertaken as follows: He Xiangjian, Midea Holding and their controlled enterprises will remain independent from Midea Group in respect of personnel, finance, assets, business and institutions, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and regulatory documents. They will faithfully fulfill the above undertaking, and assume the corresponding legal liability. If they fail to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities conferred by the undertaking, they will bear the corresponding legal liabilities according to relevant laws, rules, regulations and regulatory documents.	28/03/2013	Long-standing	1. There has been no violation of this undertaking.
	Controlling shareholder and actual controller	Avoiding competition within the industry	2. In order to avoid possible competition within the industry between Midea Group and Midea Holding and its controlled enterprises as well as He Xiangjian, his immediate family and his controlled companies, Midea Holding and He Xiangjian have undertaken as follows: (1) None of the entities or individuals mentioned above is or will be engaged in the same or similar business as the existing main business of Midea Group and its controlled companies. They are not or will not be engaged or participate in such business that is competitive to the existing main business of Midea Group and	28/03/2013	Long-standing	2. There has been no violation of this undertaking.

		its controlled companies by controlling other economic entities, institutions or economic organizations; (2) If Midea Group and its controlled companies expand their business on the basis of the existing ones to those where the above mentioned related entities or individuals are already performing such production and operations, as long as He Xiangjian is still the actual controller of Midea Group, and Midea Holding the controlling shareholder, they will agree on solving the problem of competition within the industry arising therefrom within a reasonable period; (3) If Midea Group and its controlled companies expand their business scope on the basis of the existing ones to those where the above mentioned related subjects have not gone into production or operation, as long as He Xiangjian is still the actual controller of Midea Group, and Midea Holding the controlling shareholder, they would undertake as not to engage in competitive business to the new ones of Midea Group and its controlled companies; (4) In accordance with effective laws, regulations or other regulatory documents of People's Republic of China, as long as Midea Holding is identified as the controlling shareholder of Midea Group, and He Xiangjian the actual controller, they will not change or terminate this undertaking. (5) Midea Holding and He Xiangjian shall faithfully fulfill the above undertaking, and assume the corresponding legal responsibilities. If they fail to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities conferred by the undertaking, they would bear the corresponding legal responsibilities according to relevant			
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			laws, rules, regulations and regulatory documents.			
	Controlling shareholder and actual controller	Regulation of related transactions	3. In order to regulate matters of related transactions that may occur in the future between Midea Group and Midea Holding and its controlled companies as well as He Xiangjian, his immediate family and his controlled companies, Midea Holding and He Xiangjian have undertaken as follows: (1) They will regulate any related transactions with Midea Group and its controlled companies using their utmost efforts to reduce them. For unavoidable related transactions with Midea Group and its controlled companies, including but not limited to commodity trading, providing services to each other or as agent, they will sign legal normative agreements with Midea Group, and go through approval procedures in accordance with related laws, regulations, rules, other regulatory documents, and relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of Midea Group. They guarantee to offer fair prices for related transactions, and fulfill the information disclosure obligations in respect of the related transactions according to related laws, regulations, rules, other regulatory documents, and relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of Midea Group. They also guarantee not to illegally transfer the funds or profits from Midea Group, or damage the interests of its shareholders at their advantages during the related transactions. (2) They shall fulfill the obligation of withdrawing from voting that involves the above mentioned related transactions at the general meeting of Midea Group; (3) The related subject mentioned above shall not require Midea Group to offer more favorable conditions than those to any	28/03/2013	Long-standing	3. There has been no violation of this undertaking.

		independent third party in any fair market transactions. (4) In accordance with effective laws, regulations or other regulatory documents of People's Republic of China, as long as Midea Holding is identified as the controlling shareholder of Midea Group, and He Xiangjian the actual controller, they shall not change or terminate this undertaking. (5) Midea Holding and He Xiangjian will faithfully fulfill the above undertaking and assume the corresponding legal liabilities. If they fail to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities conferred by the undertaking, they will bear the corresponding legal responsibilities according to relevant laws, rules, regulations and regulatory documents.			
Controlling shareholder and actual controller	On Midea Trade Union Committee transferring its limited equity of Midea Group	4. On 4 January 2001, the Midea Trade Union Committee signed the "Equity Transfer Contract" with five people, namely He Xiangjian, Chen Dajiang, Feng Jingmei, Chen Kangning and Liang Jieyin, where it transferred all its limited equity of Midea Group (22.85%) respectively to those five people. According to the confirmation letter issued by members of the Midea Trade Union Committee at that time, the equity transfer price was determined after mutual discussion on the basis of their true opinions, therefore there was no dispute or potential dispute. On 28 June 2013, Foshan Shunde Beijiao General Union, superior department of Midea Trade Union Committee, issued a confirmation letter to the fact that the Midea Trade Union Committee funded the establishment of Midea Group Co., Ltd. In addition the letter also confirmed that the council of Midea Trade Union Committee is entitled to dispose any property of the committee, and such property disposal does not need any	28/03/2013	Long-standing	4. So far, this shareholding transfer has not brought about any loss caused by any dispute or potential disputes. There has been no violation of this undertaking.

		agreement from all staff committee members. Midea Holding and He Xiangjian, respectively the controlling shareholder and actual controller of Midea Group Co., Ltd. have undertaken as follows: For any loss to Midea Group caused by any dispute or potential dispute arising from the matters of equity transfer mentioned above, they are willing to assume full liability for such loss.			
Controlling shareholder and actual controller	Issues about Payment of the Staff Social Insurance and the Housing Provident Fund involved in Midea Group's Overall Listing	5. Midea Holding and He Xiangjian have undertaken to be liable for (1) paying such expenses and related expenses on time based on the requirements of relevant state departments if Midea Group is required to be liable for the payment of staff social insurance, housing provident fund and the payment required by relevant state authorities prior to this merger, (2) paying corresponding compensation for all direct and indirect losses incurred by Midea Group and its subsidiaries due to this merger, (3) indemnifying and holding harmless Midea Group and its subsidiaries in time from such expenses when Midea Group and its subsidiaries are required to pay them in advance.	28/03/2013	Long-standing	5. So far, the payment of the staff social insurance and the housing provident fund has not brought about any controversy or potential disputes. There has been no violation of this undertaking.
Controlling shareholder and actual controller	Issues about asset alteration, asset flaw and	6. Undertakings on issues about asset alteration, asset flaw and house leasing of Midea Group and its subsidiaries Midea Holding and He Xiangjian have undertaken as follows: (1) Midea Holding will do its utmost to assist and urge Midea	28/03/2013	Long-standing	6. So far, the issues about asset alteration, asset flaw and house leasing of Midea Group and its subsidiaries have not brought about any controversy or potential disputes. There has been no violation of this undertaking. And Midea Holding shall honor this undertaking

	er house leasing of Midea Group and its subsidiari es	Group (including its subsidiaries) to complete renaming procedures of related assets, such as land, housing, trademarks, patents and stock rights, declared in the related files of this merger. Midea Holding will be liable for all compensations of losses caused by issues about renaming procedures of related assets mentioned above to Midea Group. (2) Midea Holding shall do its utmost to assist Midea Group (including its subsidiaries) to apply for ownership certificates of land and housing or property declared in related files of this merger. (3) Midea Holding shall assist Midea Group (including its subsidiaries) to re-apply for corresponding construction procedures and apply for their ownership certificates for houses without complete procedures, as happened in the past, to apply for the ownership certificate. If the competent authorities requires Midea Group to dismantle buildings that cannot acquire the re-application for real estate registration procedures, Midea Holding shall do its utmost to provide assistance and be liable for any related expenses used in dismantling such buildings by Midea Group (including its subsidiaries). (4) Under any circumstances that Midea Group suffers from losses incurred from no longer using these properties or presently using the land or house above due to failing to obtain or collect in time the ownership certificates of the land or house above or any losses caused by any other reasons, Midea Holding shall compensate any loss for these reasons in time and in full. Midea Holding shall compensate the actual loss Midea Group suffers from any circumstances above resulting in penalties subjected to from competent authorities or through			before its expiration.
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		claims from any other third party. (5) Based on issues of defective house leasing declared in related files of this merger, Midea Holding shall provide sufficient compensations for all economic losses incurred by Midea Group (including its subsidiaries) where the leasehold relations above become invalid or other disputes occur, which are caused by rights claims from a third party or by means of an administrative authority exercising a right and therefore results in any economic losses due to eviction from rental houses, or any penalties subjected to by competent government departments or any recourse from related parties. (6) Based on the issues of defective land leasing declared in related files of this merger, when leasehold relations become invalid caused by defects of land leasing or when other disputes occur, resulting in any economic losses to Midea Group (including its subsidiaries) or through any penalties administered by competent government departments. Likewise if the lessor cannot compensate for losses caused by such defective leasing, Midea Holding shall compensate Midea Group for losses caused by such defective land leasing. Midea Holding has further undertaken that where a violation of guarantees and undertakings referred to previously occurs or such guarantees and undertakings are not consistent with the reality and Midea Group has suffered any loss therefrom, Midea Holding shall compensate in cash or make up for Midea Group's loss upon Midea Group's notice in writing within 30 days when the loss occurs and the loss amount is definite.			
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Undertaking made in time of asset restructuring	Actual controller	The Opinion in Principle on the Merger in a Share Swap & the Statement and Commitment Letter on any Shareholding Reduction Plan 1. I agree to this merger in a share swap in principle. 2. I do not plan to and will not reduce my shareholding in Midea Group and/or Little Swan during the period from the share trading resumption date to the completion date of this merger in a share swap. 3. I'm legally bound by this commitment letter since the date of my signature. Where any loss occurs to Midea Group or Little Swan due to me violating any contents of this commitment letter, I shall bear the corresponding compensation liability according to law.	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.
	Controlling shareholder	The Opinion in Principle on the Merger in a Share Swap & the Statement and Commitment Letter 1. The company agrees to this merger in a share swap in principle. 2. The company does not plan to and will not reduce its shareholding in Midea Group during the period from the share trading resumption date to the completion date of this merger in a share swap. 3. The company is legally bound by this commitment letter since the date of signature. Where any loss occurs to Midea Group due to the company violating any contents of this commitment letter, the company shall bear the corresponding compensation	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.

		ent Letter on any Shareholding Reduction Plan	liability according to law.			
		Statement on Irregularities Committed in the Past Five Years	Up to the issue date of this statement, none of the company or any of its incumbent senior management personnel received any administrative or criminal punishment (exclusive of those not related to the securities market), or was involved in any material civil lawsuit or arbitration in relation to any economic dispute, in the past five years; or is being investigated by a judicial authority for involvement in any criminal case or by the China Securities Regulatory Commission for any irregularity.	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.
	The Company	Statement on any Shareholding Reduction Plan	1. The Company does not plan to and will not reduce its shareholding in Little Swan during the period from the share trading resumption date to the completion date of this merger in a share swap. The shares held by the Company in Little Swan will be retired upon the completion of this merger in a share swap. 2. The Company is legally bound by this commitment letter since the date of signature. Where any loss occurs to Little Swan due to the Company violating any contents of this commitment letter, the Company shall bear the corresponding compensation liability according to law.	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.
		Commitment Letter on the	The Company will provide relevant information to the intermediary agencies hired for this merger in a share swap in a timely manner; warrant that the information provided is true,	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.

		Truthfulness, Accuracy and Completeness of the Information Provided	accurate, complete and free of any misrepresentations, misleading statements or material omissions; and shall together be wholly liable for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of such information. Where any loss occurs to any investor due to any misrepresentations, misleading statements or material omissions in the information provided, the Company shall bear the corresponding compensation liability according to law.			
		Statement on Punishments Received and Credibility Issues	1. Up to the issue date of this statement, the Company is not being investigated by a judicial authority for involvement in any criminal case or by the China Securities Regulatory Commission for any irregularity. 2. Up to the issue date of this statement, the Company received no administrative or criminal punishments (exclusive of those not related to the securities market) and was not involved in any material civil lawsuit or arbitration in relation to any economic dispute; nor did it receive any administrative supervision measures from the China Securities Regulatory Commission or disciplinary punishments from the stock exchange for failing to repay any debt of a large amount on time or fulfill any commitment, or have any other material credibility issue, in the past five years.	23/10/2018	23/10/2018-21/06/2019	This undertaking has been fulfilled and there has been no violation of this undertaking.
Whether the undertaking is	Yes					

fulfilled on time	
Specific reasons for failing to fulfill any undertaki ng and plan for the next step	N/A

3.2 Where any earnings forecast was made for any of the Company's assets or projects and the Reporting Period is still within the forecast period, the Company shall explain whether the performance of the asset or project reaches the earnings forecast and why

☐Applicable ☒N/A

4. Occupation of the Company's Capital by the Controlling Shareholder or Its Related Parties for Non-Operating Purposes

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

5. Explanation of the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Committee and Independent Directors (If Any) Regarding the "Non-standard Audit Opinion" for the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

6. Reason for Changes in Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates and Accounting Methods as Compared to the Financial Report for the Prior Year

☒Applicable ☐N/A

For changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and accounting methods, see Note 2, (32) in "Section IX Financial Report" of this report.

7. Reason for Retrospective Restatement of Major Accounting Errors during the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

8. Reason for Changes in Scope of the Consolidated Financial Statements as Compared to the Financial Report for the Prior Year

☒Applicable ☐N/A

For the main subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the current year, please refer to Note 5 and Note 6 to the Financial Statements in "Section IX Financial Report". For the newly consolidated companies, see Note 5, 5.1, (a), and they primarily include: Midea Electrics Egypt, Anhui

Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd., Wuxi Little Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Guangdong Swisslog Technology Co., Ltd., Guangdong Yueyun Industrial Internet Innovative Technology Co., Ltd., Midea Refrigeration Equipment (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Tianjin Midea Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. For the companies deconsolidated in the current year, see Note 5, 5.1, (b).

9. Engagement and Disengagement of CPA Firm

CPA firm at present

Name of the domestic CPA firm	PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP)
The Company's payment to the domestic CPA firm	RMB8.965 million
Consecutive years of the audit service provided by the domestic CPA firm	Five years
Names of the certified public accountants from the domestic CPA firm	Huang Meimei and Qiu Xiaoying
Consecutive years of the audit service provided by the certified public accountants from the domestic CPA firm	Five years

Whether the CPAs firm was changed in the current period

☐ Yes ☒ No

Engagement of any CPAs firm for internal control audit, financial advisor or sponsor

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

The Company appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP) as the internal control auditor for the current year. The total amount paid by the Company to PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP) for its financial statement and internal control audit services for 2019 was RMB8.965 million.

Midea Group appointed CITIC Securities Co., Ltd. to be the independent financial advisor for its merger with Little Swan in a share swap via A-share offering and the related transaction. On 21 June 2019, the total 323,657,476 new shares issued by the Company for this merger were allowed for public trading at the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Upon the completion of this merger, Little Swan would be delisted and de-registered as a corporate body, and Midea Group or its wholly-owned subsidiary would take over all the assets, liabilities, business, personnel, contracts and all the other rights and obligations of Little Swan.

10. Possibility of Listing Suspension and Termination after Disclosure of this Annual Report

☐Applicable ☒N/A

11. Bankruptcy and Reorganization

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

12. Material Litigation and Arbitration

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

13. Punishments and Rectifications

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

14. Credit Conditions of the Company as well as Its Controlling Shareholder and Actual Controller

☐Applicable ☒N/A

15. Implementation of any Equity Incentive Scheme, Employee Stock Ownership Scheme or Other Incentive Measures for Employees

☒Applicable ☐N/A

A. Overview of the First Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. The Company convened the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 18 April 2019, at which the Proposal for the Retirement of Unexercised Stock Options upon Expiry was reviewed and approved. As the First Stock Option Incentive Scheme expired on 17 February 2019, the Company agreed to retire the 56,250 and 90,000 stock options that had been previously granted to Chen Lingzhi and Yang Hui respectively but was unexercised upon expiry.

During the Reporting Period, 2,666,976 shares were exercised under the First Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

B. Overview of the Second Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. The Company disclosed the Announcement on the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution on 23 May 2019. Based on the total 6,565,827,689 shares eligible for profit distribution (the total share capital of 6,605,842,687 shares minus the repurchased 40,014,998 shares), and in accordance with the principle of an unchanged total profit amount to be distributed, the Company would distribute RMB13.039620 in cash per 10 shares to shareholders. The record date was 29 May 2019 and the ex-date was 30 May 2019.

b. The Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Exercise Price for the Second Stock Option Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the exercise price for the Second Stock Option Incentive Scheme was revised from RMB17.36 to RMB16.06 per share.

During the Reporting Period, 17,546,786 shares were exercised under the Second Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

C. Overview of the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. The Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Exercise Price for the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the exercise price for the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme was revised from RMB19.15 to RMB17.85 per share.

b. The Company convened the 13th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 1 July 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Incentive Receivers and Their Exercisable Stock Options of the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As such, it was agreed to adjust the incentive receivers and their exercisable stock options for the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme due to the departure, positional changes, low performance appraisals or other factors of some incentive

receivers. Upon the adjustments, the number of incentive receivers decreased from 848 to 735, and the number of locked-up stock options granted to them was also reduced from 38,070,000 to 32,905,000.

The Proposal for Matters Related to the Stock Option Exercise for the Third Exercise Period of the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme was also considered and approved. Because the exercise conditions have grown mature for the third exercise period, a total of 735 incentive receivers who have been verified for the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme have been allowed to exercise 32,905,000 stock options in the third exercise period (ended 27 June 2021).

The Proposal for the Retirement of Unexercised Stock Options upon Expiry was also reviewed and approved. As the first exercise period of the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme expired, the Company agreed to retire the 59,999 and 65,000 stock options that had been previously granted to Yang Hui and Yuan Dong respectively but was unexercised upon expiry.

During the Reporting Period, 33,192,625 shares were exercised under the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

D. Overview of the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. The Company convened the 12rd Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Exercise Price, Incentive Receivers and Their Exercisable Stock Options for the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the exercise price for the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme was revised from RMB31.52 to RMB30.22 per share. Meanwhile, it was agreed to adjust the incentive receivers and their exercisable stock options for the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme due to the departure, positional changes, low individual or business division performance appraisals or other factors of some incentive receivers. Upon the adjustments, the number of incentive receivers decreased from 1,354 to 1,196, and the number of locked-up stock options granted to them was also reduced from 60,676,000 to 51,122,200.

b. The Proposal for Matters Related to the Stock Option Exercise for the Second Exercise Period of the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme was also considered and approved. Because the exercise

conditions have grown mature for the second exercise period, a total of 1,152 incentive receivers who have been verified for the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme have been allowed to exercise 24,382,200 stock options in the first exercise period (ended 11 May 2020).

During the Reporting Period, 29,308,811 shares were exercised under the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

E. Overview of the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. In light of the authorization given at the 2017 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company convened the 8th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 11 March 2019, at which the Proposal on Grant of the Reserved Stock Options of the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme to Incentive Receivers was reviewed and approved. As such, the Company agreed to grant 5,540,000 reserved stock options to 100 incentive receivers on 11 March 2019 at the exercise price of RMB47.17 per share.

The Company originally intended to grant 5,540,000 reserved stock options to 100 incentive receivers. However, due to two incentive receivers failing to open a securities account on time and one incentive receiver's departure from the Company before the registration of the grant, they were no longer eligible for the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme. Therefore, the number of incentive receivers who were registered for the reserved stock options of the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme was 97, down from 100, with 5,340,000 stock options, down from 5,540,000. On 10 May 2019, the Company completed the registration of the grant of reserved stock options under the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

b. The Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Exercise Price for the Fifth Stock Option Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the exercise price for the first phase of the grant was revised from RMB56.34 to RMB55.04 per share, and the exercise price for the reserved stock options from RMB47.17 to RMB45.87 per share.

F. Overview of the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme

a. On 18 April 2019, the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme (Draft) of Midea Group Co., Ltd (hereinafter

referred to as the “Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme (Draft)”) and its abstract were reviewed and approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors, and the incentive receiver list for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme (Draft) was examined at the 7th Meeting of the 3rd Supervisory Committee.

b. On 13 May 2019, the Company convened the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, at which the Proposal on the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme (Draft) and Its Abstract, the Proposal on the Implementation and Appraisal Measures for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme, the Proposal for Asking the Meeting of Shareholders to Authorize the Board to Handle Matters Related to the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme and other relevant proposals were reviewed and approved.

For this Incentive Scheme, the Company intended to grant 47,240,000 stock options to 1,150 incentive receivers with the exercise price being RMB54.17 per share.

c. In light of the authorization given at the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Exercise Price, Incentive Receiver List and Number of Stock Options to Be Granted for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme, the Proposal for the Determination of the Grant Date for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme and the Proposal for the Grant-Related Matters for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme were reviewed and approved. As such, the Company agreed to grant 47,140,000 stock options to 1,146 incentive receivers on 30 May 2019 with the exercise price revised from RMB54.17 per share to RMB52.87 per share.

The Company originally intended to grant 47,140,000 stock options to 1,146 incentive receivers. However, due to 15 incentive receivers' departure from the Company or position change, they were no longer eligible for the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme. Therefore, the Board adjusted the number of incentive receivers from 1,146 to 1,131, and the number of stock options from 47,140,000 to 46,540,000. On 5 July 2019, the Company completed the registration of the grant of stock options under the Sixth Stock Option Incentive Scheme.

G. Overview of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme

a. The Proposal on the Repurchase and Retirement of Certain Incentive Shares under the 2017 and 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Schemes was approved at the 5th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 21 January 2019. As such, it was agreed to repurchase and retire 1,775,917 restricted shares that had been granted to 30 personnel but were still in lockup under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, for the reasons of their departure from the Company, violation of company rules, business unit's 2017 performance appraisal result being "just so-so", position change or other factors.

Also, the Proposal on the Satisfaction of the Conditions for the First Unlocking Period for the Reserved Restricted Shares of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was approved at the aforesaid meeting. A total of 50 personnel were eligible for this unlocking, with 1,629,000 restricted shares unlocked and allowed for public trading on 20 February 2019.

b. The Company submitted the application to China Securities Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen branch) (hereinafter referred to as "CSDC Shenzhen") for the retirement of the 1,775,917 restricted shares under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup. On 3 April 2019, as confirmed by CSDC Shenzhen, the retirement of the said restricted shares had been completed.

c. The Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Repurchase Price for the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the repurchase price for the first phase of the grant was revised from RMB14.66 to RMB13.36 per share, and the repurchase price for the reserved restricted shares from RMB26.79 to RMB25.49 per share.

Also, the Proposal on the Repurchase and Retirement of Certain Incentive Shares under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was approved at the said meeting. As such, it was agreed to repurchase and retire 1,580,750 restricted shares that had been granted to 35 personnel but were still in lockup, for the reasons of their departure from the Company, business unit's 2018 performance appraisal result being "just so-so" or "bad", position change, individual performance appraisal result being

“substandard” or other factors.

Also, the Proposal on the Satisfaction of the Conditions for the Second Unlocking Period for the First Phase of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was approved at the aforesaid meeting. A total of 100 personnel were eligible for this unlocking, with 5,564,583 restricted shares unlocked and allowed for public trading on 28 June 2019.

d. The Company submitted the application to CSDC Shenzhen for the retirement of the 1,580,750 restricted shares under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup. On 23 July 2019, as confirmed by CSDC Shenzhen, the retirement of the said restricted shares had been completed.

H. Overview of the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme

a. The Proposal on the Repurchase and Retirement of Certain Incentive Shares under the 2017 and 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Schemes was approved at the 5th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 21 January 2019. As such, it was agreed to repurchase and retire 2,237,500 restricted shares that had been granted to 47 personnel but were still in lockup under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, for the reasons of their departure from the Company, position change or other factors.

b. The Company submitted the application to CSDC Shenzhen for the retirement of the 2,237,500 restricted shares under the first phase of the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup. On 3 April 2019, as confirmed by CSDC Shenzhen, the retirement of the said restricted shares had been completed.

c. In light of the authorization given at the 2017 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company convened the 8th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 11 March 2019, at which the Proposal on Grant of 2018 Reserved Restricted Shares to Incentive Receivers was reviewed and approved. As such, the Company agreed to grant 2,560,000 reserved restricted shares to 34 incentive receivers on 11 March 2019 at the price of RMB23.59 per share.

d. The Company had intended to grant 2,560,000 reserved restricted shares to 34 incentive receivers.

However, after the date of grant, two incentive receivers gave up subscription and the 140,000 reserved restricted shares that had been granted to them were cancelled. As such, the Company actually granted 2,420,000 reserved restricted shares to 32 incentive receivers. Zhonghui Certified Public Accountants LLP issued on 27 April 2019 the Capital Verification Report ZHKY [2019] No. 2446, verifying the corresponding increases in the Company's registered capital and share capital and the payments thereof as of 23 April 2019, which resulted from the private placement of restricted A-shares as reserved restricted shares to 32 personnel under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme. As verified, as of 23 April 2019, the Company had received RMB57,087,800.00 from 32 incentive receivers for reserved restricted share subscription, representing an increase of RMB2,420,000.00 in share capital and an increase of RMB54,667,800.00 in capital reserves.

e. As per the CSRC's Measures for the Administration of Equity Incentives of Listed Companies, and as confirmed by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and CSDC Shenzhen, the reserved shares in the Company's 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme had been registered and were allowed for public trading on 10 May 2019.

f. The Proposal on the Cancellation of the Remaining Reserved Restricted Shares for 2018 was approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 18 April 2019. The Company decided to cancel the remaining 240,000 such shares as there were no other personnel that met the conditions for the restricted share incentives within the effective period.

g. The Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Repurchase Price for the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was reviewed and approved. As the 2018 Annual Profit Distribution had been carried out, the repurchase price for the first phase of the grant was revised from RMB27.57 to RMB26.27 per share, and the repurchase price for the reserved restricted shares from RMB23.59 to RMB22.29 per share.

Also, the Proposal on the Repurchase and Retirement of Certain Incentive Shares under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme was approved at the said meeting. As such, it was agreed to repurchase and retire 1,238,500 restricted shares that had been granted to 21 personnel but were still in lockup, for the reasons of their departure from the Company, position change or other factors.

h. The Company submitted the application to CSDC Shenzhen for the retirement of the 1,238,500 restricted shares under the first phase of the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup. On 23 July 2019, as confirmed by CSDC Shenzhen, the retirement of the said restricted shares had been completed.

I. Overview of the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme

a. On 18 April 2019, the Proposal on the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (Draft) and Its Abstract (hereinafter referred to as the “2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (Draft)”) was reviewed and approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors, and the incentive receiver list for the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (Draft) was examined at the 7th Meeting of the 3rd Supervisory Committee.

b. On 13 May 2019, the Company convened the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, at which the Proposal on the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (Draft) and Its Abstract, the Proposal on the Implementation and Appraisal Measures for the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, the Proposal for Asking the Meeting of Shareholders to Authorize the Board to Handle Matters Related to the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme and other relevant proposals were reviewed and approved. For this scheme, the Company intended to grant 30,350,000 restricted shares to 451 incentive receivers with the price being RMB27.09/share.

c. In light of the authorization given at the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company convened the 12th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 30 May 2019, at which the Proposal for the Adjustments to the Grant Price of the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, the Proposal for the Determination of the Grant Date for the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme and the Proposal for the Grant-Related Matters for the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme were reviewed and approved. As such, the Company agreed to grant 30,350,000 restricted shares to 451 incentive receivers on 30 May 2019 under the said scheme with the price revised from RMB27.09 per share to RMB25.79 per share.

d. The Company had intended to grant 30,350,000 restricted shares to 451 incentive receivers. However, after the date of grant, 28 incentive receivers left the Company, experienced position change or gave up

subscription, and the 1,790,000 restricted shares that had been granted to them were cancelled. As such, the Company actually granted 28,560,000 restricted shares to 423 incentive receivers. Zhonghui Certified Public Accountants LLP issued on 25 June 2019 the Capital Verification Report ZHKY [2019] No. 3970, verifying the payments as of 24 June 2019 by the 423 incentive receivers for share subscription under the 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme. As verified, as of 24 June 2019, the Company had received RMB736,562,400.00 from the 423 incentive receivers for restricted share subscription. After the grant, the total share capital of the Company remained the same, and the restricted shares rose by 28,560,000 due to the equity incentive and the unrestricted public shares decreased by 28,560,000.

e. As per the CSRC's Measures for the Administration of Equity Incentives of Listed Companies, and as confirmed by the Shenzhen Stock Exchange and CSDC Shenzhen, the shares under the Company's 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme had been registered and were allowed for public trading on 10 July 2019.

J. Overview of the First Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Proposal on the Extended Duration of the First Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme was approved at the 7th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 22 February 2019. As proposed by the administrative committee of this scheme, the Board agreed to extend the duration of this scheme from four years to five years, i.e. to 21 April 2020.

b. The Company disclosed on 2 July 2019 the Announcement on the Completion of Share Clearing & Early Termination of the First Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme. As per the relevant provisions of the First Core Management and Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme of Midea Group Co., Ltd. (Draft), this scheme was completed and terminated ahead of schedule.

K. Overview of the Second Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Company disclosed the Reminder of the Completion of Vesting under the Second Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme on 30 April 2019. As such, the final 30% installment of shares under the Second Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme had been vested, marking the completion of this scheme. A total of 1,684,540 shares had been vested in the Company's incumbent senior management (Fang

Hongbo, Yin Bitong, Gu Yanmin, Wang Jianguo and Wang Jinliang), and a total of 1,179,170 shares had been vested in other incentive receivers, totaling 2,863,710 shares. The remaining unvested 1,010,880 shares and the corresponding dividends (if any) had been taken back by the administrative committee of this scheme for no compensation, and would be sold at a proper timing before this scheme expired. The earnings on the sale would belong to the Company.

L. Overview of the Third Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Company disclosed the Announcement on the Share Allocation and Vesting under a Partner Stock Ownership Scheme on 22 May 2019. As such, the second 30% installment of shares under the Third Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme was vested. A total of 478,724 shares were vested in the Company's incumbent senior management (Fang Hongbo, Yin Bitong, Gu Yanmin, Wang Jianguo, Xiao Mingguang and Wang Jinliang), and a total of 215,640 shares were vested in other incentive receivers.

Due to certain incentive receivers' position change or departure from the Company before the second vesting period, the unvested 138,005.5 shares of the second installment of shares under the Third Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme and the corresponding dividends (if any) had been taken back by the administrative committee of this scheme for no compensation, and would be sold at a proper timing before this scheme expired. The earnings on the sale would belong to the Company.

M. Overview of the Fourth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Company's performance requirement for the Fourth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme is a weighted average ROE not lower than 20% for 2018. According to the 2018 Annual Auditor's Report for Midea Group Co., Ltd. issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP), this ROE requirement has been met at 25.66%.

b. The Company disclosed the Announcement on the Share Allocation and Vesting under a Partner Stock Ownership Scheme on 22 May 2019. A total of 3,318,540 of the Company's shares were purchased for this scheme. As per the Fourth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), the administrative committee of this scheme confirmed the number of shares to be granted to each partner, with the total shares to be granted being 2,714,700 shares (1,564,200 shares for senior management Fang Hongbo,

Yin Bitong, Gu Yanmin, Wang Jianguo and Wang Jinliang, and the other 1,150,500 shares for other core management personnel).

c. Due to certain incentive receivers' position change or departure from the Company in the duration of the Fourth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme, there are remained 603,840 shares unallocated under this scheme. As per the Fourth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), these unallocated shares and the corresponding dividends (if any) had been taken back by the administrative committee of this scheme for no compensation, and would be sold at a proper timing before this scheme expired. The earnings on the sale would belong to the Company.

N. Overview of the First Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Company's performance requirement for the First Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme is a weighted average ROE not lower than 20% for 2018. According to the 2018 Annual Auditor's Report for Midea Group Co., Ltd. issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP), this ROE requirement has been met at 25.66%.

b. The Company disclosed the Announcement on the Share Allocation and Vesting under a Partner Stock Ownership Scheme on 22 May 2019. A total of 1,779,300 of the Company's shares were purchased for this scheme. As per the First Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), the administrative committee of this scheme confirmed the number of shares to be granted to each partner, with the total shares to be granted being 1,151,687 shares (182,566 shares for senior management Zhang Xiaoyi, Xiao Mingguang, Hu Ziqiang, Liu Min and Jiang Peng, and the other 969,121 shares for other core management personnel).

c. Due to certain incentive receivers' position change or departure from the Company in the duration of the First Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme, there are remained 627,613 shares unallocated under this scheme. As per the First Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), these unallocated shares and the corresponding dividends (if any) had been taken back by the administrative committee of this scheme for no compensation and belonged to the Company. In this case, the Company still had to return the performance bonuses corresponding to these unallocated shares under this scheme to the

relevant senior management.

O. Overview of the Fifth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Fifth Core Management and Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme was approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 18 April 2019 and the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 13 May 2019. The shares for this scheme would be obtained from the Company's securities account for repurchase in a non-transaction transfer and put into the securities account of "Midea Group Co., Ltd.—the Fifth Employee Stock Ownership Scheme" for management.

b. As of 30 June 2019, the Company cumulatively repurchased 40,014,998 shares (0.5764% of the Company's total share capital as of that date) through centralized bidding in its securities account for repurchase at an average price of RMB49.79/share (RMB1,992,451,807.06 in total, exclusive of trading fees), which was funded by the Company's special fund of RMB185.82 million for this scheme. With the said average repurchase price as the price for transferring the shares in the repurchase securities account to the securities account of the Fifth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme, the shares to be transferred would be 3,732,075.

c. According to the Confirmation of Securities Transfer received by the Company from CSDC Shenzhen on 9 July 2019, 3,732,075 shares (0.0537% of the Company's total share capital) had been transferred from the Company's securities account for repurchase to the securities account of "Midea Group Co., Ltd.—the Fifth Employee Stock Ownership Scheme" in a non-transaction transfer on 8 July 2019. As required by the Fifth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), the shares transferred shall be locked up for no less than 12 months from the disclosure date of the announcement on the completion of the transfer from the Company's securities account for repurchase. Therefore, the shares transferred to the securities account of the Fifth Global Partner Stock Ownership Scheme would be locked up from 11 July 2019 to 10 July 2020.

P. Overview of the Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme

a. The Second Core Management and Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme was approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 18 April 2019 and the 2018 Annual General Meeting of

Shareholders on 13 May 2019. The shares for this scheme would be obtained from the Company's securities account for repurchase in a non-transaction transfer and put into the securities account of "Midea Group Co., Ltd.—the Sixth Employee Stock Ownership Scheme" for management.

b. The Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme was funded by the Company's special fund and the performance bonuses for senior management of RMB93 million. With the average repurchase price as the price for transferring the shares in the repurchase securities account to the securities account of the Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme, the shares to be transferred would be 1,867,845.

c. According to the Confirmation of Securities Transfer received by the Company from CSDC Shenzhen on 15 July 2019, 1,867,845 shares (0.0269% of the Company's total share capital) had been transferred from the Company's securities account for repurchase to the securities account of "Midea Group Co., Ltd.—the Sixth Employee Stock Ownership Scheme" in a non-transaction transfer on 12 July 2019. As required by the Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme (Draft), the shares transferred shall be locked up for no less than 12 months from the disclosure date of the announcement on the completion of the transfer from the Company's securities account for repurchase. Therefore, the shares transferred to the securities account of the Second Business Partner Stock Ownership Scheme would be locked up from 16 July 2019 to 15 July 2020.

16. Significant Related Transactions

16.1 Related transactions arising from routine operation

√Applicable □N/A

Related transaction party	Relation	Type of the transaction	Contents of the transaction	Pricing principle	Transaction price	Transaction amount (RMB'000)	Proportion in the total amounts of transaction of the same kind	Approved transaction line (RMB'000)	Over approved line	Mode of settlement	Obtainable market price for the transaction of the same kind	Disclosure date	Index to the disclosed information
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Inforenment Technology Group Co., Ltd.	Controlled by family member of Company's actual controller	Procurement	Procurement of goods	Market price	-	1,163,650	0.64%	1,500,000	No	Payment after delivery	-	2019-4-20	www.cninfo.com.cn
Orinko Plastics Group	Controlled by family member of Company's actual controller	Procurement	Procurement of goods	Market price	-	1,159,700	0.63%	1,700,000	No	Payment after delivery	-	2019-4-20	www.cninfo.com.cn
Midea Real Estate Holding Limited	Controlled by Company's actual controller	Sale	Sale of goods	Market price		105,380	0.04%	150,000	No	Payment after delivery	-	2019-4-20	www.cninfo.com.cn
Total				--	--	2,428,730	--	3,350,000	--	--		--	--
Details of any sales return of a large amount				Zero									
Give the actual situation in the Reporting Period (if any) where a forecast had been made for the total amounts of routine related-party transactions by type to occur in the current period				The line for routine related transactions between the Company and the related parties and their subsidiaries did not exceed the total amount of routine related transactions estimated by the Company by type.									
Reason for any significant difference between the transaction price and the market reference price (if applicable)				N/A									

16.2 Related transactions regarding purchase or sales of assets or equity interests

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

16.3 Related transactions arising from joint investments in external parties

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

16.4 Credits and liabilities with related parties

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

16.5 Other significant related transactions

☒Applicable ☐N/A

a. The Proposal for Related Transactions Regarding Making Deposits in and Obtaining Loans from Shunde Rural Commercial Bank in 2019 was reviewed and approved at the 10th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors held on 18 April 2019 and later at the 2018 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 13 May 2019.

In 2019, the deposit balance of the Company in Shunde Rural Commercial Bank shall not exceed RMB5 billion and neither shall the credit balance provided by the bank to the Company exceed RMB5 billion.

b. In order to diversify the Group's portfolio of long-term assets, as well as promote technological innovation and development in emerging industries, Midea Innovation Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, took part in the establishment of an industry investment fund, Guangdong Midea Smart Technology Industry Investment Fund (LLP), in January 2019 as one of the limited partners.

In order to further optimize its business layout, foster quality programs for its strategies and business,

and boost its comprehensive competitiveness, the Company intended to increase the subscribed capital contribution by RMB300 million via Midea Innovation Investment, bringing the cumulatively subscribed capital contribution to the aforesaid industry investment fund to RMB600 million.

Index to the announcement about the said related transactions disclosed

Title of announcement	Disclosure date	Disclosure website
Announcement on Related Transactions Regarding Making Deposits in and Obtaining Loans from Shunde Rural Commercial Bank in 2019	20/04/2019	www.cninfo.com.cn
Announcement on A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Taking Part in the Establishment of an Industry Investment Fund and the Related Transaction	09/01/2019	www.cninfo.com.cn
Announcement on A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Increasing the Subscribed Capital Contribution to an Industry Investment Fund and the Related Transaction	11/01/2020	www.cninfo.com.cn

17. Significant Contracts and Their Execution

17.1 Trusteeship, contracting and leasing

17.1.1 Trusteeship

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.1.2 Contracting

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.1.3 Leasing

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.2 Major Guarantees

☒Applicable ☐N/A

17.2.1 Guarantees provided

Unit: RMB'000

Guarantees provided by the Company and its subsidiaries for external parties (excluding those for subsidiaries)								
Guaranteed party	Disclosure date of the guarantee line announcement	Line of guarantee	Actual occurrence date (date of agreement signing)	Actual guarantee amount	Type of guarantee	Term of guarantee	Due or not	Guarantee for a related party or not
No such cases								
Total external guarantee line approved during the Reporting Period (A1)			0	Total actual external guarantee amount during the Reporting Period (A2)				0
Total approved external guarantee line at the end of the Reporting Period (A3)			0	Total actual external guarantee balance at the end of the Reporting Period (A4)				0
Guarantees provided by the Company for its subsidiaries								
Guaranteed party	Disclosure date of the guarantee line announcement	Line of guarantee	Actual occurrence date (date of agreement signing)	Actual guarantee amount	Type of guarantee	Term of guarantee	Due or not	Guarantee for a related party or not
Midea Group Finance Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	9,900,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	12,426,000	2019-1-10	1,147,910	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangzhou Hualing Refrigerating Equipment Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,163,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Midea Carrier Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	418,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Precision Molding Technology Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	98,400	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	3,854,000	2019-1-10	756,060	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Witol Vacuum Electronic Manufacture Co.,Ltd	2019-4-20	120,000	2019-1-16	16,470	Joint liability	One year	No	No

Guangdong De Yi Jie Appliances Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	360,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
GD Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,789,800	2019-1-9	117,840	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea-SIIX Electronics Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	172,000	2019-1-31	70	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Commercial Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	200,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Consumer Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	385,000	2019-1-10	267,360	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Shunde Midea Electrical Heating Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	540,000	2019-1-23	589,430	Joint liability	One year	No	No
GD Midea Environment Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	752,000	2019-1-10	1,630	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Cuchen Company Ltd.	2019-4-20	54,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
GD Midea Caffitaly Coffee Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	30,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Main Power Inno Tech (Shenzhen) Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	24,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Shunde Midea Washing Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	2,080,000	2019-1-10	120,070	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	24,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Shunde Midea Water Dispenser Manufacturing Company Limited	2019-4-20	694,000	2019-3-5	2,430	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Midea Chungho Water Purification Equipment. Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	81,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Meizhi Compressor Limited	2019-4-20	150,000	2019-1-16	1,700	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Meizhi Precision-Manufacturing Co., Ltd	2019-4-20	80,000	2019-1-10	1,127,220	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Welling Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	192,000	2019-1-4	412,470	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Foshan Welling Washer Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	222,000	2019-2-19	13,730	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Environmental	2019-4-20	46,000	-	-	Joint liability	One	No	No

Technologies Co., Ltd.						year		
Guangdong Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	40,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Ningbo Midea United Materials Supply Co. Ltd.	2019-4-20	924,000	2019-1-25	147,330	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangzhou Kaizhao Commercial and Trading Co.,Ltd	2019-4-20	70,400	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Intelligent Robotics Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	50,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Servotronix Motion Technology Development (Shenzhen) Ltd.	2019-4-20	10,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Group E-Commerce Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	130,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Annto Logistics Technology Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	70,000	2019-2-19	63,580	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangdong Midea Smart Link Technologies Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	9,200	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
GD Midea Group Wuhu Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	2,000,000	2019-1-29	500,720	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Wuhu Maty Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd	2019-4-20	326,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Wuhu Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	164,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei Hualing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	914,000	2019-4-30	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hubei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	250,800	2019-5-21	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	920,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Guangzhou Midea Hualing Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,154,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	548,000	2019-3-28	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei Midea-SIIX Electronics Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	230,000	2019-1-29	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei M&B Air Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	40,800	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Wuhu Midea Life Appliances Mfg Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	200,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No

Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,761,600	2019-3-1	5,900	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Anhui Meizhi Compressor Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	30,000	2019-4-22	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Anhui Meizhi Precision Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	72,000	2019-2-2	14,580	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Welling (Wuhu) Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	24,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Wuhu Welling Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,200,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited	2019-4-20	3,109,600	2019-6-19	490	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Hefei Midea Laundry Appliance Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	1,598,960	2019-3-15	269,180	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Jiangsu Midea Cleaning Appliances Co., Ltd	2019-4-20	510,000	2019-1-1	3,000	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Group Wuhan Refrigeration Equipment Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	7,200	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Handan Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	120,000	2019-2-22	1,830	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Chongqing Midea General Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	148,000	2019-4-16	1,860	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Intelligent Lighting & Controls Technology Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	250,000	2019-3-28	580	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Changzhou Welling Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	24,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Huaian Welling Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	20,000	2019-2-2	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Zhejiang Meizhi Compressor Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	2,000,000	2019-1-10	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Ningbo Annto Logistics Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	15,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Reis Robotics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	120,750	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
KUKA Systems (China) CO., Ltd.	2019-4-20	145,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
KUKA Robotics Manufacturing China Co.,Ltd	2019-4-20	115,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No

KUKA Robotics (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd.	2019-4-20	115,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Shanghai Swisslog Healthcare Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	8,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Swisslog (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	110,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Shanghai Swisslog Logistics Automation Co. Ltd.	2019-4-20	60,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea International Corporation Company Limited	2019-4-20	11,480,000	2019-4-23	6,312,120	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea International Trading Company Limited	2019-4-20	2,222,430	2019-1-1	279,670	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Investment Development Company Limited	2019-4-20	4,900,000	2019-1-1	4,575,160	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Welling International Hong Kong Ltd	2019-4-20	126,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Electric Trading (Singapore) Co.,Pte. Ltd.	2019-4-20	5,384,000	2019-1-3	634,490	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Toshiba Lifestyle Products & Services Corporation and its subsidiaries	2019-4-20	4,608,000	2019-1-1	593,500	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Consumer Electric Vietnam	2019-4-20	112,000	2019-2-13	41,540	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Concepcion Midea Inc.	2019-4-20	112,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Italia S.r.l.	2019-4-20	140,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Scott & English Electronics Sdn. Bhd.	2019-4-20	206,500	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Mexico, S. DE R.L. DE C.V.	2019-4-20	105,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Electric Trading (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	2019-4-20	105,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea America Corp	2019-4-20	669,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Pt. Midea Planet Indonesia	2019-4-20	56,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Electrics Egypt	2019-4-20	175,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No

Midea Europe GmbH	2019-4-20	70,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Servotronix Motion Control Ltd.	2019-4-20	34,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Austria GmbH	2019-4-20	35,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Clivet SPA	2019-4-20	73,500	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Clivet Mideast Fzco	2019-4-20	31,500	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Midea Electric Netherland (I)	2019-4-20	29,600,000	-	-	Joint liability	One year	No	No
Total guarantee line for subsidiaries approved during the Reporting Period (B1)		115,715,440		Total actual guarantee amount for subsidiaries during the Reporting Period (B2)		42,090,640		
Total approved guarantee line for subsidiaries at the end of the Reporting Period (B3)		115,715,440		Total actual guarantee balance for subsidiaries at the end of the Reporting Period (B4)		40,506,410		
Guarantees between subsidiaries								
Guaranteed party	Disclosure date of the guarantee line announcement	Line of guarantee	Actual occurrence date (date of agreement signing)	Actual guarantee amount	Type of guarantee	Term of guarantee	Due or not	Guarantee for a related party or not
No such cases								
Total guarantee amount (total of the above-mentioned three kinds of guarantees)								
Total guarantee line approved during the Reporting Period (A1+B1+C1)		115,715,440		Total actual guarantee amount during the Reporting Period (A2+B2+C2)		42,090,640		
Total approved guarantee line at the end of the Reporting Period (A3+B3+C3)		115,715,440		Total actual guarantee balance at the end of the Reporting Period (A4+B4+C4)		40,506,410		
Proportion of the total actual guarantee amount (A4+B4+C4) in net assets of the Company				39.84%				
Of which:								

Amount of guarantees provided for shareholders, the actual controller and their related parties (D)	0
Amount of debt guarantees provided directly or indirectly for entities with a liability-to-asset ratio over 70% (E)	33,472,060
Portion of the total guarantee amount in excess of 50% of net assets (F)	0
Total amount of the three kinds of guarantees above (D+E+F)	33,472,060
Joint responsibilities possibly borne for undue guarantees (if any)	N/A
Provision of external guarantees in breach of the prescribed procedures (if any)	N/A

17.2.2 Illegal provision of guarantees for external parties

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.3 Entrusted cash management

17.3.1 Entrusted asset management

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.3.2 Entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

17.4 Other significant contracts

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

18. Social Responsibility (CSR)

18.1 Measures taken to fulfill CSR commitment

The Company has voluntarily disclosed its CSR work. Attaching great importance to protecting the legal rights and interests of its shareholders, employees, consumers and business partners, as well as the

government, the community and other stakeholders, the Company sticks to harmonious common growth with them, honors its commitments, abides by law and moral principles, and continue to contribute to the sustainable development of the society and the environment. For further information, see the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility Report 2019 released on www.cninfo.com.cn.

18.2 Measures taken for targeted poverty alleviation

A. Summary of the work done for targeted poverty alleviation during the year

In 2019, the decisive year for the battle against poverty, Midea Group readily responded to the government's poverty alleviation policy and took targeted poverty alleviation as the top priority in fulfilling its social responsibility.

In January 2019, Midea donated RMB10 million to the Beijiao Charity Federation for the 10th consecutive year, which were used for poverty alleviation, education and other charitable activities in the local community.

In June 2019, Midea made another donation of RMB10 million for improving education, medical care and housing in poor villages of Guangdong Province. This was the 10th consecutive year of Midea's participation in this event since the "Guangdong Poverty Alleviation Day" was founded in 2010.

In June 2019, in a charity event held by China Social Welfare Foundation and ShenZhen Dream Inspiration Foundation, Midea made a donation of RMB200,000 to the "Support Education Project" to equip schools in the poor areas of Guizhou Province with professional teachers, with a view to alleviating the shortage of educational resources in remote villages.

B. Targeted poverty alleviation plans for the coming future

In 2020, in order to win the decisive battle against poverty, Midea Group will readily respond to the call of the CPC Committee and the Government of Guangdong Province to make further efforts with greater determination and devotion, overcome the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak in a continuous and serious manner, and help accomplish the great cause of poverty alleviation, which is of enormous significance to the Chinese people and even all mankind. Midea Group will donate yet another RMB10 million to the Beijiao Charity Federation to improve education, medical care, housing, etc. for the impoverished people.

18.3 Environmental protection

Whether the Company or any of its subsidiaries is declared a heavily polluting business by the environmental protection authorities

√ hYes ☐ N/A

Name of the Company or subsidiary	Major pollutants	Discharge method	Number of discharge outlets	Distribution of discharge outlets	Concentration of the discharge (unit: mg/m³)	Pollutant discharge standards	Total discharge (ton)	Approved total discharge (ton)	Excess discharge
Foshan Shunde Midea Washing Appliances	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	1	The southern side of 2# plant in the Washing and Sterilizing Appliances Park	52	The discharge limits of water pollutants in Guangdong (DB44/26-2001)	0.22	0.228	No
	SS				24		0.10	/	No
	BOD5				16		0.07	/	No
	Petroleum				3.5		0.1	/	No
Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (the Washing and Sterilizing Appliances Park)	Benzene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	1	The southern side of 2# plant in the Washing and Sterilizing Appliances Park	0.36	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for furniture manufacturing (DB44/814-2010)	0.04	/	No
	Toluene and xylene				5.98		0.62	/	No
	VOCS				19.2		1.11		No
Foshan Shunde Midea Washing	COD	Discharge to the municipal sewage system after being treated by wastewater treatment system	1	The northeastern side of 2# plant in the Third Industrial Zone	61	The discharge standard of water pollutants for electroplating in Guangdong (DB441597-	0.72	2.41	No
	SS				11		0.13	/	No
	BOD5				20		0.26	/	No
	Petroleum				0.3		0.003	/	No

Appliances Manufactur ing Co., Ltd. (the Range Hood and Stove Park)	Ammonia nitrogen				0.5	2015)	0.04	0.45	No		
	Benzene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	4	The northern and eastern sides of 2# plant in the Third Industrial Zone	0.10	Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace (GB-9078- 1996) / The emission limit of gas pollutants in Guangdong (DB-44/27- 2007)	0.008	/	No		
	Toluene and xylene				3.43		0.25	/	No		
	VOCS				10.9		0.63	/	No		
	Soot				8.1		0.03	/	No		
	Sulfur dioxide				Less than the limit of 3		0.01	0.114	No		
	Nitrogen oxide				24		0.13	0.726	No		
Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	1	Western gate of the Wuhu plant	198	Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996)	1,1642.61		No		
	Ammonia nitrogen				1.35		11.20	/	No		
	BOD ₅				48		398.21	/	No		
	Petroleum				0.26		2.16	/	No		
	Soot	15m high altitude discharge	45	Plants	<20	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler (GB13271-2014)	666.20	/	No		
	Sulfur dioxide				<50		476.90	1,658	No		
	Nitrogen oxide				<150		1,532.20	4,074.5	No		
	Soot	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			<50	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297- 1996)	3,361.24	35,049	No		
	Xylene				<10		174.16	/	No		
	VOCs				<20		224.90	29,650	No		

Hefei Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	1	The eastern side of 1# plant	97	Implementation of the takeover standards of the Western Hefei Group wastewater treatment plant and integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996) third-level	955	3,920	No
	Ammonia nitrogen	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard			19.7		380	390	No
	Nitrogen oxide	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	1	2# plant	5	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants（GB16297-1996）	98	/	No
	NMHC		11	3 outlets at 1# plant, 4 outlets at 2# plant, 2 outlets at 3# plant and 2 outlets at 4# plant	28.97		968	/	No
	Soot		11	3 outlets at 1# plant, 4 outlets at 2# plant, 2 outlets at 3# plant and 2 outlets at 4# plant	101.5		3,400	/	No
Hefei Midea Laundry Appliance Co., Ltd. (monitored by the	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	1	The eastern side of wastewater treatment station	107	Implementation of the takeover standards of the Western Hefei Group wastewater treatment plant and integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996) third-level	36,000	58,150	No
	Ammonia nitrogen			The eastern side of wastewater treatment station	8.48		1,800	/	No

municipal government)	Particles	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by cyclone + filter cartridge dust collector	2	1 outlet at 2# plant, 1 outlet at 6# plant	<20	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants GB16297-1996 second-level	3,168	/	No
	Particles	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by water spraying + dedusting + UV photolysis + activated carbon	1	1 outlet at 3# plant	<20		1,267.2	/	No
	NMHC				1.46		92.51	/	No
	NMHC	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	3	3 outlets at 2# plant	2.25		1,995.84	/	No
	NMHC	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	6	6 outlets at 6# plant	1.11		3692.30	/	No
	NMHC	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by low-temperature plasma	2	1 outlet at 1# plant, 1 outlet at 5# plant	2.215		122.80	/	No
	NMHC	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by photocatalyst and activated carbon	1	1 outlet at 3# plant	1.27		140.82	/	No
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd.	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	1	The southeastern side of 4# plant	46	The discharge standard of water pollutants for electroplating (DB441597-2015) chart 2 PRD standard	10.00	9,590	No
	Ammonia nitrogen				0.22		0.05	1,510	No
	SS				28		6.05	/	No
	Petroleum				1.55		0.33	/	No
	COD	Discharge after being treated by	1	The eastern side of 2#	87	The discharge limits of	3.90	1,160	No

	SS	wastewater treatment station		plant	25	water pollutants（DB44/26-2001）	0.90	/	No
	LAS				0.18		0.06	/	No
	Petroleum				1.84		0.61	/	No
	VOCs （dusting）	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by spray tower + activated carbon	3	4# plant	20	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for furniture manufacturing（DB44/814-2010）the second time period	548.00	5,930	No
	VOCs （screen printing）	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	4	1#, 5#, 9#, 11# plants	4.6	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for printing industry（DB44/815-2010）	312.00		No
	NMHC （evaporator & condenser）	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	6	2#, 5# plants	10	Emission limits of air pollutants（DB44/27-2001）the second time period	590.00	/	No
	NMHC （electronic）	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by catalytic combustion	2	10# plant	6.2		134.00	/	No
Wuhu Maty Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	2	The northern side of the Maty Park, the eastern side of the Sheet Metal Park	82.5	Integrated wastewater discharge standard（GB8978-1996）chart 4 third-level	12403.7	/	No
SS	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	2	21.5		3232.5		/	No	
BOD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	2	29.5		4435.3		/	No	

	Ammonia nitrogen	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	2		8.9		1338.1	/	No
	Petroleum	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	2		1.81		272.1	/	No
	Particles	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	6	2# plant of the Maty Park, 1# plant of the Sheet Metal Park	<20	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants（GB16297-1996）	1.55	/	No
	VOCs	16m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	8	2# and 3# plants of the Maty Park, 1# plant of the Sheet Metal Park	4.34	Emission Control Standard for Industrial Enterprises Volatile Organic Compounds (DB13-2322-2016)	0.31	/	No
	Nox	17m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	2	1# plant of the Sheet Metal Park	142	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants（GB16297-1996）	10.92	/	No
	SO ₂	18m high altitude discharge after being treated by green facilities	2	2# plant of the Sheet Metal Park	19		1.53	/	No
Foshan Shunde Midea Electrical Heating Appliances Manufactur	CODcr	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	2	Waste water treatment stations 1 and 2 of 3# plant	47.9	The discharge standard of water pollutants for electroplating（DB44/1597-2015）	4,190.16	106,520	No
	Petroleum				0.77		67.30	/	No
	Ammonia nitrogen				3.1		278.38	21,300	No
	Toluene and xylene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	7	Waste gas sprayers 1 and 2 at 3# plant, outlets 1, 2 and 3 for waste gas from	1.4	Table 1 of the Discharge Standard of Volatile Organic Chemical	57.62	/	No

ing Co., Ltd.	VOCs	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station		wave-soldering, painting and drying at 6# plant, outlets 1 and 2 for waste gas from reflow soldering at 6# plant	8.11	Compounds in the Furniture Making Industry (DB44/814-2010): Discharge Limits for VOCs through Exhaust Funnel/for Time Period II	333.02	/	No
	NMHC	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	2	Outlet of injection molding waste gas in the south side of 1# plant, outlet of injection molding waste gas in the south side of 9# plant	3.98	Table 4 of the Emission Standards of Industrial Pollutants in the Synthetic Resin Industry (GB 31572-2015): Emission Limits of Air Pollutants	109.49	/	No
	Particles	Pulsed jet cloth filtering	4	Outlets 1 and 2 of sanding waste gas at 3# plant, outlets 1 and 2 of polishing waste gas at 3# plant	Not detected	Table 2 of the Emission Limits of Air Pollutants (DB44/27-2001): Emission Limits of Industrial Waste Gas (Time Period 2), Level 2	-	/	No
	Sulfur dioxide	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	2	Oxidation wire roof of 3# plant	Not detected		-	585.95	No
				Drying furnace of 3# plant	Not detected		-		No
	Cooking fume	Discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	2	South and east section canteens	1.13	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume (Trial) (GB 18483-2001)	41.4	/	No
Guangdong Midea Consumer	CODcr	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	1	Wastewater treatment station	68	The discharge standard of water pollutants for electroplating (DB44/1597-	4,917	48,000	No
	Petroleum				0.4125		29.81	/	No
	ss				20		1,450	/	No

Electric Manufactur ing Co., Ltd.	Ammonia nitrogen				7.2875	2015)	526.7	9,600	No
	Benzene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	1	Spraying waste gas outlet at 1# plant	0.5	Table 1 of the Discharge Standard of Volatile Organic Chemical Compounds in the Furniture Making Industry (DB44/814-2010): Discharge Limits for VOCs through Exhaust Funnel/for Time Period II	50	/	No
	Toluene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			0.137		13.7	/	No
	Xylene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			0.914		91.4	/	No
	Toluene and xylene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			1.05		105	/	No
	VOCs	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			15		1,500	/	No
	NMHC	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	2	Injection molding waste gas outlet in the southern side of 2# plant, injection molding waste gas outlet in the northern side of 2# plant	2.81	Table 4 of the Emission Standards of Industrial Pollutants in the Synthetic Resin Industry (GB 31572-2015): Emission Limits of Air Pollutants	758.7	/	No
	Particles	Pulsed jet cloth filtering	2	Sanding waste gas outlet at 1# plant, polishing waste gas outlet at 1# plant	1.47	Table 2 of the Emission Limits of Air Pollutants (DB44/27-2001): Emission Limits of Industrial Waste	2.94	/	No

	Sulfur dioxide	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station	1	Drying furnace at 1# plant	3	Gas (Time Period 2), Level 2	300	/	No
	Nitrogen oxide	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			19		1,900	/	No
	Cooking fume	Discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment facility	1	Canteen of 1# plant	1.2	Emission Standard of Cooking Fume (Trial)（GB 18483-2001）	1.61	/	No
Guangdong g Meizhi Precision-Manufactur ing Co., Ltd	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	1	Near the wastewater treatment station in the north side of the plant	26.15	The discharge limits of water pollutants in Guangdong DB-44/26-2001 the second time period first-level	11,525	19,880	No
	Ammonia nitrogen		1	Near the wastewater treatment station in the north side of the plant	1.04		476	2,210	No
Guangdon g Meizhi Compress or Limited	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	1	Near the wastewater treatment station in the north side of the plant	49	The discharge standard of water pollutants for electroplating DB-441597-2015, before 1 September 2012	1,073	1,152	No
	Ammonia nitrogen	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment station	1	Near the wastewater treatment station in the north side of the plant	0.375		224	230.4	No
Anhui	COD	Discharge after being treated by	1	Near the wastewater	128	Implementation of the	16,027	30,708	No

Meizhi Compress or Co., Ltd.	Ammonia nitrogen	wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard		treatment station in the north side of the plant	0.9	takeover standards of the Western Hefei Group wastewater treatment plant and integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB8978-1996) third-level	361	1,770	No
	Particles	Collected by gas trap hood+15m high exhaust cylinder	14	No. 1 workshop welding soot discharge outlet for waste gas	<20	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297-1996)	9,547	12,820	No
				No. 3 workshop welding 1#-8# discharge outlet for the welding waste gas	<20				No
				No.2 workshop 1#Chugai furnace and 2#Chugai furnace discharge outlet for waste gas	<20	Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace (GB9078-1996)			No
				No.2 workshop 4#Chugai furnace and Samchully furnace discharge outlet for waste gas	<20				No
				No. 4 workshop 3# Chugai furnace discharge outlet for waste gas and die-casting molten aluminum I/J/F discharge outlet for waste gas combined with a discharge outlet	<20	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297-1996)			No

				No.4 workshop BAB boiler discharge outlet for waste gas	<20	Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace（GB9078-1996）			No
				No.2 workshop die-casting molten aluminum A/B/E discharge outlet for waste gas	<20				No
				No.2 workshop die-casting molten aluminum C/D discharge outlet for waste gas	<20				No
				No. 4 workshop centrifugal pouring G/H and rotor furnace combined with a discharge outlet	<20				No
				The tail of 3# and 4# stator furnace and the general discharge outlet of four melting aluminum furnace	<20				No
				Furnace 1#-3# discharge outlet for waste gas	<20	Emission standard of air pollutants for boiler（GB13271-2014）			No
				Sulfur dioxide	Collected by gas trap hood+15m high exhaust cylinder				3
	Nitrogen oxide	108	3,548	9,000		No			

	VOCs	Direct-fired waste gas incinerator+15m high exhaust cylinder	3	No.1 workshop of discharge outlet for drying waste gas	7.38	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants（GB16297-1996）	702	5,740	No		
				No.3 workshop 1# discharge outlet for drying waste gas	8.65				No		
				No.3 workshop 2# discharge outlet for drying waste gas	8.4				No		
Guangdong Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	COD	Discharge to the municipal sewage system after being treated by wastewater treatment system	1	The eastern side of wastewater treatment station in Malong base	40	The discharge limits of water pollutants in Guangdong (DB-44/26-201)	14,159.60	22,770	No		
	Ammonia nitrogen				3.77		724.60	4,554	No		
	Particles	20m high altitude discharge	116	26 outlets at A1 plant, 50 outlets at A2 plant, 21 outlets at B2 plant, 9 outlets at C2 plant, 2 outlets at C3 plant, 1 outlet at wastewater treatment station and 7 outlets at canteen	32.2	Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace（GB-9078-1996）/ The emission limit of gas pollutants in Guangdong（DB-44/27-2007）	20,164.06	/	No		
	Sulfur dioxide				32		17.88	1,055	No		
	Nitrogen oxide				17		458.88	10,314	No		
	Benzene	High altitude discharge after being treated by waste gas treatment station			0.773		52.63	/	No		
	Toluene and Xylene				13.5		5,557.60	/	No		
	VOCs				67.6		28,564.34	/	No		
	NMHC				6.3		2,453.60	/	No		
	Styrene				0.396		72.45	/	No		

	Fume				1.46		214.56	/	No
Foshan Welling Washer Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Benzene	Activated carbon + UV photolysis + catalytic combustion	3	Waste gas outlet near 2# plant	0.03	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for furniture manufacturing (DB44/814-2010) the second time period	15.5013	/	No
	Toluene and xylene	Activated carbon + UV photolysis + catalytic combustion	3	Waste gas outlet near 2# plant	4.25	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for furniture manufacturing (DB44/814-2010) the second time period	1,420.3	/	No
	VOCs	Activated carbon + UV photolysis + catalytic combustion	3	Waste gas outlet near 2# plant	22.5	Emission standard of volatile organic compounds for furniture manufacturing (DB44/814-2010) the second time period	5,810	/	No
Welling (Wuhu) Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Particles	Collected by gas trap hood + dust collector +15m high exhaust cylinder	1	Exhaust funnel 1 for mold injection	<20	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297-1996)	1,200	7,200	No
	VOCs	Collected by gas trap hood +15m high exhaust cylinder	4	Waste gas outlets 1-4 of the die casting workshop	<20	Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace (GB9078-1996)	2,400	14,400	No

	VOCs	Collected by gas trap hood + activated carbon +15m high exhaust cylinder	1	Waste gas outlets 1-4 of the die casting workshop	2	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297-1996)	352	1,200	No
	VOCs	Collected by gas trap hood + activated carbon +15m high exhaust cylinder	1	Exhaust funnel 2 for mold injection	2.2	Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants (GB16297-1996)	39.6	160	No
GD Midea Group Wuhu Air-Conditioning Equipment Co.,Ltd.	VOCs	15m high altitude discharge after being treated by environmental protection facilities	3	The south side of 1# plant and the north side of 2# plant	1.72	Emission Control Standard for Industrial Enterprises Volatile Organic Compounds DB13-2322-2016	151	/	No
Anhui Meizhi Precision Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	COD	Discharge after being treated by wastewater treatment system and reaching the standard	1	The south side of Building 6 for night shift at the north side of the plant area	61	Integrated wastewater discharge standard (gb8978-1996) , chart 4, level 3	20,115	33,000	No
	Ammonia nitrogen				0.052		17	3,300	No
	BOD				15.5		511	16,500	No
	SS				14		4,616	16,500	No
	Petroleum				0.14		46	6,600	No
	Particles	Collected by gas trap hood +21m high exhaust cylinder	9	1-8# welding waste gas outlets	<20	120 (Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants GB16297-1996, chart 2, level 2)	11,330	36,000	No
				9#-10# welding waste gas outlets	<20				

				2# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	<20	200 (Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace GB9078-1996, chart 2, level 2)	322		No
				3# outlet of 2# stator heat-treating furnace	<20				
				1# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	<20				
				Outlet at the head of 3# stator furnace	<20				
				Outlets at the head of 2# stator furnace and 4# rotor furnace	<20				
				Outlets at the tail of 3# and 4# stator furnaces and comprehensive outlet for 4 aluminum melting furnaces	<20				
				Waste gas outlet of aluminum melting furnace	<20				
	Sulfur dioxide	Collected by gas trap hood +21m high exhaust cylinder	7	2# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	28	850 (Emission standard of air pollutants for industrial kiln and furnace GB9078-1996, chart 2, level 2)	4,145	20,000	No
				3# outlet of 2# stator heat-treating furnace	40				
				1# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	Not detected				
				Outlet at the head of 3# stator furnace	128				

				Outlets at the head of 2# rotor furnace and 4# stator furnace	35				
				Outlets at the tail of 3# and 4# stator furnaces and comprehensive outlet for 4 aluminum melting furnaces	24				
				Waste gas outlet of aluminum melting furnace	34				
	Nitrogen oxide	Collected by gas trap hood +21m high exhaust cylinder	3	2# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	154		8,553	18,000	No
				3# outlet of 2# stator heat-treating furnace	95				
				1# outlet of stator + rotor heat-treating furnace	206				
	VOCs	Direct-fired waste gas incinerator+21m high exhaust cylinder	3	1-4# outlets for waste gas from drying	7.4	120 (Integrated emission standards for atmospheric pollutants GB16297-1996, chart 2, level 2)	3,033	5,000	No
				5-8# outlets for waste gas from drying	43.8				
				9-10# outlets for waste gas from drying	25.3				

The construction of pollution prevention facilities and their operation

During the Reporting Period, all subsidiaries have strictly abided by the laws and regulations related to environment protection, and no major

environmental pollution incidents occurred. All subsidiaries have set up reliable waste water and gas treatment systems. Through regular monitoring, supervision and inspection mechanisms, as well as third-party testing, it is ensured that the discharge of waste water, waste gas and solid waste during the production and operation process meets the national and local laws and regulations. There is no excessive discharge by any subsidiary, which is in compliance with the relevant requirements of the environment administrations. The specific treatments for waste water, waste gas and solid wastes are as follows:

A. Waste water treatments: The waste water from subsidiaries is classified as household waste water and industrial waste water. Household waste water is discharged to the municipal waste water treatment network and waste water treatment plants after being pre-treated in septic tanks, etc. And industrial waste water is discharged to the municipal waste water treatment network and waste water treatment plants after being pre-treated in the subsidiaries' waste water treatment stations. Meanwhile, the rain sewage diversion system is promoted in old factories and the existing production processes are improved to reduce waste water.

B. Waste gas treatments: The waste gas from the subsidiaries is mainly the industrial waste gas and dust produced in the production process. Corresponding waste gas treatment systems have been set up for different types of waste gas. For example, waste gas from screen printing line is treated with spraying, defogging, UV photolysis and activated carbon adsorption devices, and organic waste gas from oil spray lines for metal working and plastic injection is treated with molecular sieve wheel adsorption and RCO catalytic combustion devices. Waste gas is discharged at a high altitude after emission concentration of benzene, toluene, xylene and VOCs in it is up to the Emission Limits of Air Pollutants, a local standard. Dust producing equipment operates in a closed environment, with a fully automatic dust sucker or powder dust collector treating powder dust without discharging it outwards.

C. Prevention and control of noise pollution: Noise produced in the operating process of the main noise equipment in the production processes of

various factories including punching machines, powder spray coating line, oil spray line, plastic injection machine, wire winding machine, waste water and gas treatment facilities is 60~90dB (A). The company has taken the following preventive and control measures: 1) Select environmentally friendly low noise equipment, deploy various equipment in the workshop rationally and take basic shock absorption and enclosed sound insulation measures for the equipment; 2) Ensure sound insulation by making use of factory buildings and doors and windows, and especially in the air fan room with big noise, doors and windows with good sound insulation effect are recommended being set; 3) Forestation in the factory area and on the border of projects is strengthened and green plants are set rationally there, which both beautify the environment and assist in noise adsorption and sound insulation. After taking the above noise prevention and control measures, noise in the factory area can be up to third-level standard in the Emission Standard for Industrial Enterprises noise at Boundary(GB12348-2008): $\leq 65\text{dB (A)}$ at daytime and $\leq 55\text{dB (A)}$ at nighttime.

D. Solid waste treatments: The solid waste from subsidiaries is classified into general solid waste, hazardous solid waste, and household solid waste. Hazardous solid waste, according to laws and regulations, is required to be treated by qualified treatment institutions; general solid waste, after being classified at the subsidiaries, is collected and treated by resource recycling plants; and household solid waste is treated by the local sanitation administration, which is in compliance with the relevant regulations.

The environmental effect evaluation of construction projects and other administrative permits in relation to environmental protection

All subsidiaries strictly observe the laws and regulations governing environmental protection, and all construction projects are in compliance with the environmental effect requirements and other rules, with no misdeeds during the Reporting Period. Once a construction project is finished, a third-party testing institution is hired to examine indexes including waste water, waste gas and noise, and the compilation and approval of the environmental effect evaluation report is finished in time.

Contingency plans for environmental accidents

All subsidiaries have finished the compilation and approval of their contingency plans for environmental accidents. Emergency mechanisms for environmental pollution accidents have been established and improved, and the subsidiaries' ability to deal with environmental pollution accidents has been enhanced, so as to maintain social stability, protect the lives, health and properties of the public, protect the environment, and promote a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of the society.

According to the accident levels, subsidiaries have formulated rules covering working principles, contingency plans, risk prevention measures, commanding departments, responsibilities and labor division, and have filed these contingency plans with the government.

Environment self-monitoring plans

All the subsidiaries have formulated their own environment self-monitoring plans according to China's relevant laws and regulations, , which include: 1) Waste gas pollution source monitoring: Sampling points are set at various discharge ports of waste gas for monitoring on a quarterly basis; 2) Waste water pollution source monitoring: Samples are fetched at intake and outlet ports of waste water treatment stations to monitor changes of pollution source of waste water and up-to-standard emission of waste water after being treated at the waste water treatment stations. Monitoring items include CODcr, SS and petroleum, etc. The data is uploaded to the governmental monitoring authority online and the government authority conducts real-time monitoring; 3) Noise monitoring: Noise monitoring points are set at noise sensitive points and on the border of factories. Noise is monitored once in spring and summer respectively and at daytime and at nighttime respectively each time; 4) Solid waste pollution source monitoring: Hazardous waste produced from the subsidiaries is handed over to the units with qualifications for treatment, monitoring systems are established, and related management forms and accounts are set up. Meanwhile, 11 factories have been equipped with an online waste water monitoring system, and such a system is underway for other operations.

Other environment-related information that should be made public

According to the national and local laws and regulations, information including pollutant discharge information, the construction and operation of pollution prevention facilities, environmental effect evaluations of construction projects and other administrative permits in relation to environmental protection, contingency plans for environmental accidents, and environment self-monitoring results is all made public through the official WeChat account on a regular basis.

Other environment-related information

None

19. Other Significant Events

√Applicable □N/A

Midea's merger with Little Swan in a share swap via A-share offering and the related transaction

A. On 12 March 2019, the Company received the CSRC Reply on the Approval of the Merger of Midea Group Co., Ltd. with Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited (ZJXK [2019] No. 352), approving the issuance of 342,130,784 shares by Midea Group to merge with Little Swan.

B. On 22 April 2019, the Company received the Reply of the Foshan Central Sub-Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on the Foreign Exchange Affairs in Midea Group Co., Ltd.'s Merger with Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited in a Share Swap via A-share Offering (FHF [2019] No. 1), according to which the Board of the Company would assist investors in handling the relevant foreign exchange affairs.

C. Trading in the Company's stock was suspended from 8 May 2019 for the implementation of the appraisal rights of dissenting shareholders. During the declaration period for the appraisal rights (15 May 2019 to 21 May 2019), no investor declared the exercise of appraisal rights.

D. As Little Swan and Midea Group conducted profit distribution before the completion of the merger, the following adjustments were made:

The swap prices for a Little Swan-A share and a Little Swan-B share were adjusted to RMB46.91 and RMB38.07, respectively. The issue price of a Midea Group share was adjusted from RMB42.04 to RMB40.74. The respective swap ratios for Little Swan-A and Little Swan-B shares became 1:1.15144821 and 1:0.93446244. And the shares to be issued by Midea Group for this merger became 323,657,476.

E. On 21 June 2019, the total 323,657,476 new shares issued by the Company for this merger were allowed for public trading at the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Upon the completion of this merger, Little Swan would be delisted and de-registered as a corporate body, and Midea Group or its wholly-owned subsidiary would take over all the assets, liabilities, business, personnel, contracts and all the other rights

and obligations of Little Swan.

20. Significant Events of Subsidiaries

☐Applicable ☒N/A

Section VI Changes in Shares and Information about Shareholders

1. Changes in Shares

1.1 Changes in shares

Unit: share

	Before		Increase/decrease in Reporting Period (+/-)					After	
	Shares	Percentage (%)	New issue	Shares as dividend converted from retained earnings	Shares as dividend converted from capital reserves	Other	Subtotal	Shares	Percentage (%)
1. Restricted shares	147,174,760	2.22	33,359,376			-15,131,623	18,227,753	165,402,513	2.37
1.1 Shares held by the state									
1.2 Shares held by state-owned corporations									
1.3 Shares held by other domestic investors	145,424,760	2.19	32,539,376			-14,594,623	17,944,753	163,369,513	2.34
Among which: Shares held by domestic corporations	0	0	2,363,601				2,363,601	2,363,601	0.03
Shares held by domestic individuals	145,424,760	2.19	30,175,775			-14,594,623	15,581,152	161,005,912	2.31

1.4 Shares held by foreign investors	1,750,000	0.03	820,000			-537,000	283,000	2,033,000	0.03
Among which: Shares held by foreign corporations									
Shares held by foreign individuals	1,750,000	0.03	820,000			-537,000	283,000	2,033,000	0.03
2. Non-restricted shares	6,515,855,746	97.79	406,007,374			-115,366,059	290,641,315	6,806,497,061	97.63
2.1 RMB common shares	6,515,855,746	97.79	406,007,374			-115,366,059	290,641,315	6,806,497,061	97.63
2.2 Domestically listed shares for foreign investors									
2.3 Overseas listed shares for foreign investors									
2.4 Other									
3. Total shares	6,663,030,506	100	439,366,750			-130,497,682	308,869,068	6,971,899,574	100

Reasons for the changes in shares

√Applicable □N/A

a. As the conditions for the first unlocking period for the reserved restricted shares of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme had been satisfied, the 1,629,000 restricted shares of a total of 50 eligible employees were unlocked and allowed for public trading on 20 February 2019, including 60,000 restricted shares of foreign employees.

b. As the conditions for the second unlocking period for the first phase of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme had been satisfied, the 5,564,583 restricted shares of a total of 100 eligible employees were unlocked and allowed for public trading on 28 June 2019, including 150,000 restricted shares of foreign employees.

c. For the reason of certain incentive receivers' departure from the Company, violation of company rules, business unit's 2017 performance appraisal result being "just so-so", position change or other factors, the Company repurchased and retired 1,775,917 shares of 30 incentive receivers under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme on 3 April 2019, and 2,237,500 shares of 47 incentive receivers under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, totaling 4,013,417 restricted shares.

d. 2,420,000 reserved restricted shares were granted to 32 employees for the Company's 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme. These shares would be allowed for public trading on 10 May 2019.

e. The Company issued a total of 323,657,476 new A-shares for the merger with Little Swan in a share swap, including 321,278,100 non-restricted public shares and 2,379,376 restricted public shares (inclusive of such shares held by senior management). These shares would be allowed for public trading on 21 June 2019.

f. 28,560,000 restricted shares (repurchased shares) were granted to 423 employees for the Company's 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, with no change to the total share capital of the Company. These shares would be allowed for public trading on 10 July 2019.

g. For the reason of certain incentive receivers' departure from the Company, business unit's 2018 performance appraisal result being "just so-so", individual performance appraisal result of 2018 being "substandard" or other factors, the Company repurchased and retired 1,580,750 shares of 35 incentive receivers under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme on 23 July 2019, and 1,238,500 shares of 21 incentive receivers under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, totaling 2,819,250 restricted shares.

h. In 2019, the incentive receivers of stock options chose to exercise 84,729,274 shares, which have been registered into the Company's share capital.

i. In 2019, locked-up shares held by senior management decreased by 1,089,598 shares.

Approval of share changes

√ Applicable □ N/A

On 12 March 2019, the Company received the CSRC Reply on the Approval of the Merger of Midea Group Co., Ltd. with Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited (ZJXK [2019] No. 352), approving the issuance of 342,130,784 shares by Midea Group to merge with Little Swan.

Transfer of share ownership

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

Progress of any share repurchase

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

a. The Proposal on the Plan for the Repurchase of Some Public Shares (hereinafter referred to as the “2019 Repurchase Plan”) was approved at the 7th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 22 February 2019. As such, the Company was agreed to repurchase, with its own funds, no less than 60,000,000 shares and no more than 120,000,000 shares by way of centralized bidding at a price not exceeding RMB55/share within 12 months starting from the approval of the repurchase plan by the Board of Directors. All the repurchased shares would be used for the Company’s equity incentive schemes and/or employee stock ownership schemes. As disclosed in the Announcement on the Expiry of the Repurchase Period & the Completion of the Implementation of the Repurchase Plan dated 22 February 2019, during the repurchase period, the Company cumulatively repurchased 62,181,122 shares by way of centralized bidding. With the highest trading price being RMB55.00/share and the lowest being RMB45.62/share, the total payment amounted to RMB3,200,329,932.45 (exclusive of trading fees). The 2019 Repurchase Plan has expired and the number of shares repurchased has reached the lower limit of the repurchase plan. Therefore, the implementation of the repurchase plan has been completed. So far, cumulatively 34,159,920 repurchased shares have been transferred.

b. The Proposal on the Plan for the Repurchase of Some Public Shares (hereinafter referred to as the “2020 Repurchase Plan”) was approved at the 18th Meeting of the 3rd Board of Directors on 21 February 2020. As such, the Company was agreed to repurchase, with its own funds, no less than 40,000,000 shares and no more than 80,000,000 shares by way of centralized bidding at a price not exceeding RMB65/share within 12 months starting from the approval of the repurchase plan by the Board of Directors. All the repurchased shares would be used for the Company’s equity incentive schemes and/or employee stock ownership schemes. As disclosed in the Announcement on the Share Repurchase

Progress dated 2 April 2020, as of 31 March 2020, the Company had repurchased 14,265,055 shares (0.2038% of the Company's total share capital as of that date) by way of centralized bidding. With the highest trading price being RMB54.18/share and the lowest being RMB46.30/share, the total payment amounted to RMB701,292,302.13 (exclusive of trading fees). The repurchase was in line with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations, as well as the repurchase plan of the Company.

Progress of any repurchased share reduction through centralized price bidding

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

Effects of changes in shares on basic EPS, diluted EPS, net assets per share attributable to common shareholders of the Company and other financial indexes over the last year and the last Reporting Period

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

Other contents that the Company considers necessary or is required by the securities regulatory authorities to disclose

☐ Applicable ☒ N/A

1.2 Changes in restricted shares

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

Unit: share

Name of shareholder	Opening restricted shares	Unlocked in current period	Increased in current period	Closing restricted shares	Reason for change	Date of unlocking
Incentive receivers of 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (first phase) ①	14,380,000	5,564,583	0	6,140,000	Lockup according to the Scheme	28 June 2019
Incentive receivers of reserved restricted shares under 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme ②	5,235,000	1,629,000	0	2,924,750	Lockup according to the Scheme	20 February 2019
Incentive receivers of 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme (first phase) ③	20,570,000	0	0	17,094,000	Lockup according to the Scheme	21 June 2020

Incentive receivers of reserved restricted shares under 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme	0	0	2,420,000	2,420,000	Lockup according to the Scheme	10 May 2021
Incentive receivers of 2019 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme	0	0	28,560,000	28,560,000	Lockup according to the Scheme	10 July 2021
Restricted shares before Share Offering ④	0	0	2,363,601	2,363,601	Lockup before Share Offering	-
Zhang Xiaoyi	138,100	0	135,775	273,875	Lockup for senior management position	-
Jiang Peng	566,250	107,775	0	458,475	Lockup for senior management position	-
Xiao Mingguang	0	0	66,250	66,250	Lockup for senior management position	-
Zhong Zheng	0	0	11,152	11,152	Lockup of new shares for senior management position	-
Li Feide	1,195,000	1,195,000	0	0	Unlocking of locked-up shares of former senior management	26 March 2019
Zhu Fengtao ⑤	765,300	255,100	255,100	765,300	Lockup of all the shares held by a former senior management within the half year from his departure from the Company	26 March 2022
Total	42,849,650	8,751,458	33,811,878	61,077,403	--	--

Notes: ① 2,675,417 restricted shares for the first phase of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup were retired on 3 April and 23 July 2019, reducing the closing restricted shares by 2,675,417 shares.

② 681,250 reserved restricted shares under the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been

granted but were still in lockup were retired on 3 April and 23 July 2019, reducing the closing restricted shares by 681,250 shares.

③ 3,476,000 restricted shares for the first phase of the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme that had been granted but were still in lockup were retired on 3 April and 23 July 2019, reducing the closing restricted shares by 3,476,000 shares.

④ These are new restricted shares before share offering upon the share swap in Midea Group's merger with Little Swan via A-share offering.

⑤ Zhu Fengtao quit as a Director and Vice President of the Company on 22 March 2019. Therefore, all the shares held by him in the Company were locked up within the half year from his departure.

2. Issuance and Listing of Securities

2.1 Securities (excluding preference shares) issued in the Reporting Period

√ Applicable □ N/A

Name of stock or its derivative securities	Issue date	Issue price (or interest rate)	Issue number	Date of public trading	Number allowed for public trading	Date of termination of trading	Index to disclosed information	Disclosure date
Stock								
Midea Group (000333)	21 June 2019	RMB40.74/share	323,657,476	21 June 2019	323,657,476	-	Announcement of Midea Group Co., Ltd. on the A-share Offering for the Merger with Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited in a Share Swap & the Implementation of the Related-Party Transaction & the Listing of New Shares	19 June 2019

2.2 Changes in total shares of the Company and the shareholder structure, as well as the asset and liability structures

√ Applicable □ N/A

The total shares of the Company were 6,663,030,506 at the beginning of the Reporting Period. During

the Reporting Period, 84,729,274 awarded stock options were exercised and registered; 95,105,015 repurchased shares were retired in early 2019; 2,420,000 reserved restricted shares were granted to 32 incentive receivers under the 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, which were allowed for public trading on 10 May 2019; 323,657,476 new shares were issued for the merger with Little Swan in a share swap via A-share offering, which were allowed for public trading on 21 June 2019; and a total of 6,832,667 restricted shares under the 2017 and 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Schemes were repurchased and retired. As such, total shares are 6,971,899,574 at the end of the Reporting Period.

2.3 Existing staff-held shares

□Applicable √N/A

3. Shareholders and Actual Controller

3.1 Total number of shareholders and their shareholdings

Unit: share

Total number of common shareholders at the end of the Reporting Period	172,279	Total number of common shareholders at the prior month-end before the disclosure date of the annual report	246,617	Total number of preference shareholders with resumed voting rights at the period-end (if any)	0	Total number of preference shareholders with resumed voting rights at the prior month-end before the disclosure date of the annual report (if any)	0	
5% or greater common shareholders or top 10 common shareholders								
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Shareholding percentage (%)	Total common shares held at the period-end	Increase/decrease during the Reporting Period	Number of restricted common shares held	Number of non-restricted common shares held	Pledged or frozen shares	
							Status	Shares
Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	Domestic non-state-owned corporation	31.73%	2,212,046,613	0	0	2,212,046,613	Pledged	215,000,000
Hong Kong Securities Clearing	Foreign corporation	16.89%	1,177,308,444	277,188,277	0	1,177,308,444		

Company Limited								
China Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	State-owned corporation	2.84%	198,145,134	0	0	198,145,134		
Fang Hongbo	Domestic individual	1.96%	136,990,492	0	102,742,869	34,247,623		
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board— own funds (stock exchange)	Foreign corporation	1.73%	120,379,067	19,371,811	0	120,379,067		
Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd.	State-owned corporation	1.29%	90,169,354	11,694,454	0	90,169,354		
Huang Jian	Domestic individual	1.26%	88,032,200	25,100	0	88,032,200		
Merrill Lynch International	Foreign corporation	0.84%	58,830,294	58,830,294	0	58,830,294		
Yuan Liquan	Domestic individual	0.76%	52,873,570	254,270	0	52,873,570	Pledged	15,884,900
Li Jianwei	Foreign individual	0.74%	51,700,000	-91,941	0	51,700,000		
Strategic investors or general corporations becoming top-ten common shareholders due to placing of new shares (if any) (see note 3)		N/A						
Related-parties or acting-in-concert parties among the shareholders above		N/A						
Top 10 non-restricted common shareholders								
Name of shareholder		Number of non-restricted common shares held at the period-end			Type of shares			
					Type		Shares	
Midea Holding Co., Ltd.		2,212,046,613			RMB common stock		2,212,046,613	
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited		1,177,308,444			RMB common stock		1,177,308,444	
China Securities Finance Co., Ltd.		198,145,134			RMB common stock		198,145,134	
Canada Pension Plan Investment		120,379,067			RMB common stock		120,379,067	

Board— own funds (stock exchange)			
Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd.	90,169,354	RMB common stock	90,169,354
Huang Jian	88,032,200	RMB common stock	88,032,200
Merrill Lynch International	58,830,294	RMB common stock	58,830,294
Yuan Liqun	52,873,570	RMB common stock	52,873,570
Li Jianwei	51,700,000	RMB common stock	51,700,000
He Xiangjian	45,008,871	RMB common stock	45,008,871
Related-parties or acting-in-concert parties among the top ten non-restricted common shareholders and between the top ten non-restricted common shareholders and the top ten common shareholders	He Xiangjian is the controlling shareholder of Midea Holding Co., Ltd., which makes them parties acting in concert.		
Explanation on the top 10 common shareholders participating in securities margin trading (if any) (see note 4)	1. The Company's shareholder Huang Jian holds 88,022,200 shares in the Company through his common securities account and 10,000 shares in the Company through his account of collateral securities for margin trading, representing a total holding of 88,032,200 shares in the Company. 2. The Company's shareholder Yuan Liqun holds 43,028,290 shares in the Company through her common securities account and 9,845,280 shares in the Company through her account of collateral securities for margin trading, representing a total holding of 52,873,570 shares in the Company.		

Did any of the top 10 common shareholders or the top 10 non-restricted common shareholders of the Company conduct any promissory repurchase during the Reporting Period

☐ Yes ☒ No

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

3.2 Controlling shareholder

Name of controlling shareholder	Legal representative / company principal	Date of establishment	Credibility code	Main business scope
---------------------------------	--	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------

Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	He Xiangjian	2002-08-05	914406067429989733	Manufacture and commerce investment; domestic commerce and materials supply and marketing industry (excluding state-designated monopoly); CP software and hardware development; industrial product design; information technology consulting services, providing investment consultant and consulting services; installation, maintenance and after-sales service of electric appliances; real estate intermediary service and forwarding agent service.
Shareholdings of the controlling shareholder in other controlled or non-controlled listed companies at home or abroad during the Reporting Period	Apart from a direct control over the Company, Midea Holding does not directly control or have shares in other listed companies at home or abroad.			

Change of the controlling shareholder during the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

3.3 Actual controller and acting-in-concert parties thereof

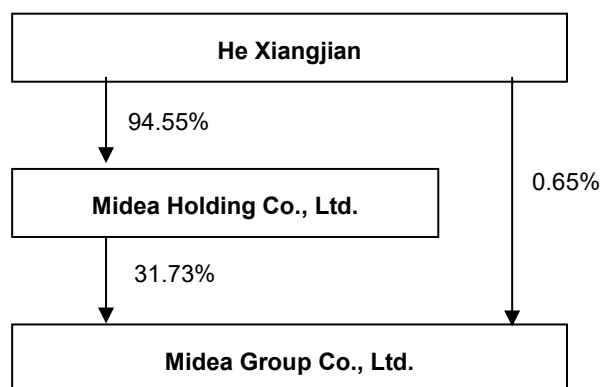
Name of the actual controller	Relationship with the actual controller	Nationality	Right of residence in other countries or regions
He Xiangjian	Actual controller himself	The People's Republic of China	No
Main occupation and duty	Incumbent board chairman of Midea Holding Co., Ltd.		
Used-to-be-holding listed companies home and abroad in the last 10 years	Midea Group (000333.SZ), KUKA (KU2.DE), Little Swan (A: 000418.SZ; B: 200418) (delisted in 2019), and Welling Holding (00382.HK) (delisted in 2018)		

Change of the actual controller during the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

Ownership and control relations between the actual controller and the Company



The actual controller controls the Company via trust or other ways of asset management

☐Applicable ☒N/A

3.4 Other corporate shareholders with a shareholding percentage above 10%

☐Applicable ☒N/A

3.5 Limits on the Company's shares held by its controlling shareholder, actual controller, reorganizer and other commitment subjects

☐Applicable ☒N/A

Section VII Information about Directors, Supervisors, Senior Management and Employees

1. Changes in Shareholdings of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

Name	Office title	Incumbent/Former	Gender	Age	Starting date of tenure	Ending date of tenure	Shares held at the year-begin (share)	Shares increased at the Reporting Period (share)	Shares decreased at the Reporting Period (share)	Other increase/decrease (share)	Shares held at the period-end (share)
Fang Hongbo	Chairman of the Board and CEO	Incumbent	Male	53	2012-8-25	2021-9-25	136,990,492	0	0	0	136,990,492
He Jianfeng	Director	Incumbent	Male	53	2012-8-25	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Yin Bitong	Director and Vice President	Incumbent	Male	52	2016-12-16	2021-9-25	2,109,655	0	0	0	2,109,655
Gu Yanmin	Director and Vice President	Incumbent	Male	57	2014-4-21	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Yu Gang	Director	Incumbent	Male	61	2018-9-26	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Xue Yunkui	Independent Director	Incumbent	Male	56	2018-9-26	2021-9-25	0	0	0	179,914	179,914
Guan Qingyou	Independent Director	Incumbent	Male	43	2018-9-26	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Han Jian	Independent Director	Incumbent	Female	48	2018-9-26	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Liu Min	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	Incumbent	Female	43	2016-2-1	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0

Zhao Jun	Supervisor	Incumbent	Male	45	2014-4-21	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Liang Huiming	Employee Supervisor	Incumbent	Female	37	2017-3-30	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Wang Jianguo	Vice President	Incumbent	Male	44	2017-12-15	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Zhang Xiaoyi	Vice President	Incumbent	Male	47	2018-4-23	2021-9-25	470,800	0	0	115,775	586,575
Xiao Mingguang	Vice President	Incumbent	Male	50	2019-3-22	2021-9-25	280,000	0	0	75,000	355,000
	Director of Finance	Former			2016-7-16	2019-3-22					
Hu Ziqiang	Vice President	Incumbent	Male	63	2014-8-18	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Wang Jinliang	Vice President	Incumbent	Male	53	2014-8-18	2021-9-25	0	0	0	120,000	120,000
Helmut Zödl	Chief Financial Officer	Incumbent	Male	47	2019-10-22	2021-9-25	0	0	0	0	0
Zhong Zheng	Director of Finance	Incumbent	Female	38	2019-3-22	2021-9-25	0	0	0	201,152	201,152
Jiang Peng	Board Secretary	Incumbent	Male	47	2013-10-30	2021-9-25	611,300	0	152,700	0	458,600
Zhu Fengtao	Director and Vice President	Former	Male	52	2014-4-21	2019-3-22	1,020,400	0	0	0	1,020,400
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	141,482,647	0	152,700	691,841	142,021,788

2. Changes in Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

√Applicable □N/A

Name	Office title	Type of change	Date	Reason
Zhu Fengtao	Director and Vice President	Resigned	2019-3-22	Personal reason
Xiao Mingguang	Director of Finance	Dismissed	2019-3-22	Job change

3. Brief Biographies

Professional backgrounds, main work experience and current responsibilities in the Company of the

incumbent directors, supervisors and senior management

Mr. Fang Hongbo, male, holder of a Master's degree, is the Chairman and CEO of the Company. He joined Midea in 1992 and previously served as the General Manager of Midea Air-Conditioning Business Unit, CEO of Midea Refrigeration Electric Appliances Group, Chairman and CEO of GD Midea Holding Co., Ltd.

Mr. He Jianfeng, male, holder of a Bachelor's degree, is a Director of Midea Group. He is also the Chairman of the Board and President of Infore Investments Holding Group Co., Ltd.

Mr. Yin Bitong, male, a Master's graduate, joined Midea in 1999 and served as GM Assistant and Marketing Director of the Residential Air Conditioning Division as well as GM and Director of Wuxi Little Swan Co. Ltd. He is now a Director and Vice President of Midea Group and the President of Midea Residential Air Conditioning Division.

Mr. Gu Yanmin, male, holder of a Doctoral degree, joined Midea in 2000 and has functioned as the Head of Planning & Investment, Head of Overseas Strategy & Development, Vice President and Head of Overseas Business Development of Midea Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Group, Head of Overseas Strategy of Midea Group. Currently he is a Director, Vice President of the Company as well as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of KUKA.

Mr. Yu Gang, male, holder of a Doctoral degree given by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, is the Honorary Chairman and a co-founder of YHD.COM. He once served as the Global Supply Chain Vice President of Amazon and the Global Procurement Vice President of Dell. He is now the Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors and a co-founder of 111, Inc., as well as a Director of Midea Group.

Mr. Xue Yunkui, male, is a holder of a Doctoral degree given by the Southwest University and a holder of a Post-Doctoral degree given by the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. He used to be the associate dean and a doctoral supervisor at the School of Accountancy of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, a Founding Vice President of Shanghai National Accounting Institute and Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, the Secretary-General of China Association of Accounting

Professors, a Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Accounting Institute under the Ministry of Finance, etc. He is now an accounting professor of Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, and an Independent Director of Midea Group.

Mr. Guan Qingyou, male, is a holder of a Doctoral degree in economics given by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a holder of a Post-Doctoral degree given by the Tsinghua University. He once worked as a Vice President and the Director of the Research Institute of Minsheng Securities. Currently, he serves as the President and Chief Economist of the Reality Institute of Advanced Finance (an independent research institute), an Independent Director of Midea Group, a senior researcher at China Society of Economic Reform, a special expert in the Fiscal Reform and Development Think Tank under the Ministry of Finance, a member of the Expert Advisory Committee on Industrial Economic Operation under the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, a member of the Think Tank Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, etc.

Ms. Han Jian, female, holder of a Doctoral degree given by the Cornell University, is an associate professor of management in China Europe International Business School, a co-director of the Sino European Innovation Institute in China and the Sino European Digital Economy and Intelligent Enterprise Research Center, as well as an Independent Director of Midea Group.

Ms. Liu Min, female, a Master's degree graduate, joined Midea in 1998. She used to be the General Manager of the Overseas Marketing Company under Midea's Residential Air-Conditioning Division and the Director of Midea Executive Office. She is now the Chairman of the Supervisory Committee, Director of HR Department of Midea as well as a member of KUKA's Supervisory Board.

Mr. Zhao Jun, male, a Master's degree graduate, joined Midea in 2000 and has functioned as the Director and the CFO of GD Midea Holding Co., Ltd. He is now a Supervisor of the Company, a Vice President and the Director of Finance in Midea Holding Co., Ltd., as well as a Non-Executive Director of Midea Real Estate Holding Limited.

Ms. Liang Huiming, female, is a holder of a Bachelor's degree. Joining Midea in 2007, she used to serve as the Chief Business Administration Commissioner in Midea Group's Administration and Human

Resources Department. She is now the Employee Supervisor of Midea Group.

Mr. Wang Jianguo, male, a Master's degree holder, joined Midea in 1999. He was once the Director of the Supply Chain Management Department of Midea Group's Residential Air Conditioner Division, the Director of the Administration and Human Resources Department of Midea Group, and the General Manager of Midea Group's Refrigeration Division. Currently, he is a Vice President of Midea Group and the President of Midea International Business.

Mr. Zhang Xiaoyi, male, is a holder of a Master's degree. Joining Midea Group in 2010, he used to serve as the head of the overseas process IT system, the head of the supply chain system of Midea Group, etc. He is now a Vice President, the Chief Information Officer and IT Director of Midea Group.

Mr. Xiao Mingguang, male, a holder of a Master's degree, joined Midea in 2000. He once was the Deputy Director of the Financial Management Department and the Director of the Operational Management Department of Midea Group, the Director of the Audit and Supervision Department and a Director of GD Midea Holding Co., Ltd., as well as the Director of Finance of Midea Group, etc. He is now a Vice President of Midea Group.

Mr. Hu Ziqiang, male, holder of a Doctoral degree, joined Midea in 2012, and has formerly worked for GE and Samsung and as a Vice GM in Wuxi Little Swan Co., Ltd. At present he is a Vice President and the CTO of the Company.

Mr. Wang Jinliang, male, holder of a Master's degree, joined Midea in 1995 and previously worked as the Vice President of China Marketing in the Company, and was GD Midea Holding's Vice President and Marketing Head. He is now a Vice President of the Company.

Mr. Helmut Zodi, male, holder of a Master's degree, joined Midea in 2019. For the period from 2000 to 2005, he worked in IBM as the Financial Manager for the Austrian operations, as well as the Director of Finance for the European, Middle East and African operations. For the period from 2005 to 2017, he served in Lenovo as the Director of Finance, the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for the Asia Pacific and Latin American operations, the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for the Global Commercial Business and the American operations, the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for

the Global Service Business. For the period from 2017 to 2019, he was the Senior Vice President of Financial Affairs in Advance Auto Parts Inc. And he is now the Chief Financial Officer of Midea Group and a member of the Supervisory Board of KUKA.

Ms. Zhong Zheng, female, a holder of a Master's degree, joined Midea in 2002. She once was the Financial Manager of the factory in Guangzhou of the Residential Air Conditioner Division and of domestic and overseas marketing subsidiaries, the Director of Finance of the Financial Center and the Component Division, as well as the Audit Director of Midea Group, etc. She is now the Director of Finance of Midea Group.

Mr. Jiang Peng, male, holder of a Master's degree, joined Midea in 2007 and used to be the Representative for Securities Affairs and Board Secretary for GD Midea Holding Co., Ltd. He is now the Board Secretary and Director of Investor Relations of Midea Group.

Posts held in shareholding entities

√Applicable □N/A

Name	Shareholding entity	Position	Beginning date of office term	Ending date of office term	Allowance from the shareholding entity
He Jianfeng	Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	President	2016-01	-	No
Zhao Jun	Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	Director of Finance	2012-09	-	Yes
		Vice President	2015-12		
Note	N/A				

Posts held in other entities

√Applicable □N/A

Name	Other entity	Position	Beginning date of office term	Ending date of office term	Allowance from the entity
Fang Hongbo	KUKA	Member of the Supervisory Board	2017-03	2019-05	Yes
He Jianfeng	Infocore Investments Holding Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board and	1995-06	-	Yes

		President			
Gu Yanmin	KUKA	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	2017-01	2024-06	Yes
Yu Gang	111, Inc.	Executive Chairman of the Board	2011-04	-	Yes
Xue Yunkui	Aeon Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	Independent Director	2019-01	2022-01	Yes
	Ouyeel Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	2019-08	2022-08	Yes
	Dalian Wanda Commercial Management Group Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	2020-02	2023-02	Yes
Guan Qingyou	Beijing Rushi Research Information Consulting Service Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board	2017-12	-	Yes
	Shaanxi International Trust Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	2019-07	2022-07	Yes
	Nanhua Futures Co., Ltd.	Independent Director	2019-02	2022-02	Yes
Liu Min	KUKA	Member of the Supervisory Board	2017-01	2024-06	Yes
Helmut Zodl	KUKA	Member of the Supervisory Board	2020-01	2024-06	Yes
Note		N/A			

Punishments imposed in the recent three years by the securities regulators on the incumbent directors, supervisors and senior management as well as those who left in the Reporting Period

☐Applicable ☒N/A

4. Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors and Senior Executives

The following describes the decision-making procedures, grounds on which decisions are made and actual remuneration payment of directors, supervisors and senior executives.

The decision-making remuneration procedure for directors, supervisors and senior executives: The remuneration is proposed by the Board Compensation Committee and approved by the Board. Decisions are made finally after the deliberation of shareholders' meeting.

The remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior executives consist of basic annual payments and performance-related annual payments according to the Salary Management System for the Directors, Supervisors and Senior Executives which has been approved by the Company. Basic payment is determined based on the responsibility, risk and pressure of directors, supervisors and senior executives. The basic annual payment remains stable. Performance-related annual payment is related to the completion rate of corporate profit, the assessment result of target responsibility system and the performance evaluation structure of their own department. The remuneration system for directors, supervisors and senior executives serves the Company's strategy, and shall be adjusted with the Company's operating conditions in order to meet the Company's development requirements. The basis for adjusting the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior executives are as follows:

- a. Wage growth in the industry
- b. Inflation
- c. Corporate earnings
- d. Organizational structure adjustment
- e. Individual adjustment due to a change in position

Remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior executives during the Reporting Period

Unit: RMB'000

Name	Position	Gender	Age	Incumbent/ Former	Total before-tax remuneration from the Company	Remuneration from related parties of the Company
Fang Hongbo	Chairman of the Board and CEO	Male	53	Incumbent	9,630	
He Jianfeng	Director	Male	53	Incumbent	-	Yes
Yin Bitong	Director and Vice President	Male	52	Incumbent	7,650	
Gu Yanmin	Director and Vice President	Male	57	Incumbent	3,480	

Yu Gang	Director	Male	61	Incumbent	450	
Xue Yunkui	Independent Director	Male	56	Incumbent	450	
Guan Qingyou	Independent Director	Male	43	Incumbent	450	
Han Jian	Independent Director	Female	48	Incumbent	450	
Liu Min	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Female	43	Incumbent	2180	
Zhao Jun	Supervisor	Male	45	Incumbent	-	Yes
Liang Huiming	Employee Supervisor	Female	37	Incumbent	210	
Wang Jianguo	Vice President	Male	44	Incumbent	4,340	
Zhang Xiaoyi	Vice President	Male	47	Incumbent	4,460	
Hu Ziqiang	Vice President	Male	63	Incumbent	4,710	
Wang Jinliang	Vice President	Male	53	Incumbent	4,120	
Xiao Mingguang	Vice President	Male	50	Incumbent	3,270	
Helmut Zödl	Chief Financial Officer	Male	47	Incumbent	2,200	
Zhong Zheng	Director of Finance	Female	38	Incumbent	2,400	
Jiang Peng	Board Secretary	Male	47	Incumbent	2,410	
Zhu Fengtao	Director and Vice President	Male	52	Former	4,940	
Total	--	--	--	--	57,800	--

Share incentives for directors, supervisors and senior executives in the Reporting Period

√Applicable □N/A

Name	Office title	Exercisable share options for the Reporting Period	Exercised share options in the Reporting Period	Exercise price for exercised share options in the Reporting Period (RMB / share)	Market price at the end of the Reporting Period (RMB / share)	Restricted shares held at the beginning of the Reporting Period	Unlocked shares in the Reporting Period	Restricted shares granted in the Reporting Period	Grant price of the restricted shares (RMB/share)	Restricted shares held at the end of the Reporting Period
Wang Jinliang	Vice President	0	0	-	58.25	0	0	120,000	25.79	120,000
Hu Ziqiang	Vice President	0	0	-	58.25	200,000	100,000	0	15.86	100,000
						100,000	0	0	27.57	100,000

Xiao Mingguang	Vice President	245,000	35,000	17.85	58.25	100,000	0	0	27.57	100,000
						150,000	50,000	0	27.99	100,000
Zhong Zheng	Director of Finance	116,000	41,000	19.15	58.25	120,000	60,000	0	15.86	60,000
						80,000	0		27.57	80,000
Zhang Xiaoyi	Vice President	180,000	90,000	17.36	58.25	140,000	70,000	0	15.86	70,000
			10,000	16.06	58.25	100,000	0	0	27.57	100,000
Total	--	541,000	176,000	--	--	990,000	280,000	120,000	--	830,000
Note (if any)		N/A								

5. Staff in the Company

5.1 Number, functions and educational backgrounds of the staff

Number of in-service staff of the Company	1,491
Number of in-service staff of main subsidiaries	133,406
Total number of in-service staff	134,897
Total number of staff with remuneration in the period	134,897
Number of retirees to whom the Company or its main subsidiaries need to pay retirement pension	2,280
Functions	
Function	Number of staff
Production	110,568
Sales	7,424
Technical/R&D	13,727
Financial	1,783
Administrative	1,395
Total	134,897
Educational backgrounds	
Educational background	Number of staff
Master and doctor	4,422
Bachelor	26,867
College, technical secondary school	51,855
Others	51,753
Total	134,897

Note: The data above have not yet included the staff of KUKA, which are around 14,000.

5.2 Staff remuneration policy

Staff remuneration shall be paid on time according to the Salary Management System. The Company decides the regular salary of the employees according to the position's value and evaluation performances and decides the variable salary according to the Company's and employee's performance. The remuneration distribution shows more consideration for strategic talent and ensures the market competitiveness in the salary of core talent. The Company shall make dynamic adjustments to the staff remuneration policy according to regional differences, number of employees, staff turnover, environment changes in the industry and paying ability of the Company.

5.3 Staff trainings

The attendances at internal training sessions were 637,007 in the Reporting Period, of which 27,411 were management personnel, 283,869 technical and marketing personnel and 325,727 operational personnel. The trainings included:

- a. Building Leadership Development Programs such as the Sailor-Voyager-Pilot program and a High-Potential Leaders Training system to facilitate talent management and training. 53 talent training programs were carried out, where 2,916 highly skilled managerial staff were trained for a total of 54,288 man-hours.
- b. Building a professionalism promotion system. 817 such programs were carried out, where 344,920 staff were trained for a total of 2,862,836.5 man-hours.
- c. Providing channels for common skill improvement. 662 such programs such as the Lecture for Staff and language trainings were launched, where 71,482 staff were trained for a total of 252,402 man-hours.
- d. Improving individual comprehensive ability. 151 external trainings for individuals at junior, middle and senior levels were organized, where 655 staff were trained for a total of 10,926 man-hours.
- e. In order to help new graduates develop themselves fast and foster a new power for the Company, 72 relevant programs such as the Re-Education of New Graduates and the Training Camp for New Graduates were organized, where 10,310 new graduates were trained for a total of 273,922 man-hours.

f. Facilitating organizational learning. 1,368 internal sharing sessions were held, where 50,511 employees were trained for 89,909 man-hours. With the addition of 860 new internal trainers, annual teaching time reached 7,231.3 hours in total. And a total of 920 courses were designed in the year.

g. 13,217 key technical staff and working team leaders were trained for a total of 278,189 hours.

h. 54,965 staff visited M-Learning, a mobile app developed by Midea for online training, for a total of 228,232 times in 2019.

5.4 Labor outsourcing

☐Applicable ☒N/A

Section VIII Corporate Governance

1. Basic Situation of Corporate Governance

Any incompliance with the regulatory documents issued by the CSRC governing the governance of listed companies

☐Yes ☒No

The Company is constantly improving its corporate governance in strict accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law and the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission. There are four special committees under the Board, namely the Strategy Committee, the Auditing Committee, the Nomination Committee as well as the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee. They were designed to provide consultation and advice to the Board and validate the professionalization and efficiency of discussions and decision-making. The Company has established clear rules of procedure for its shareholders' general meeting, board of directors, Supervisory Committee and special committees under the board, as well as the *Work Rules for Company Secretary*. It has also established a set of standard documents including *Information Disclosure Management System*, *Funds Raising Management System*, *Connected Transaction Management System*, *Wealth Management Entrustment Management System*, *Insider Registration System*, *External Guaranty Decision-making System*, *Foreign Investment Management System*, and *Management System for Finance Flow with Connected Parties*, *Internal Auditing System*. The shareholders' meeting, the Board, Supervisory Committee and operations management departments have clear authority and responsibility. Each performs its own functions and maintains its stability effectively. Their scientific decision-making and coordinated operations have laid a firm foundation for the sustained, healthy and steady development of the Company.

The Company has also launched core management team shareholding plans and equity incentive plans for core research, quality control, technical, production and management staff, which helps to develop a sound shareholding structure for the future growth of the Company.

In 2019, the Company won the following honors:

No. 312 of “2019 Fortune Global 500”; No. 253 of “The World’s 2,000 Largest Public Companies” released by the Forbes; No. 33 of the “BrandZ™ Top 100 Most Valuable Chinese Brands” jointly released by WPP and Kantar Millward Brown; No. 149 of the “2019 Brand Finance Global 500”; the “Best Responsibility Advancement Award” at “China ESG Golden Awards 2019” presented by finance.sina.com.cn; and “The Enterprise with Excellent Governance” at “The Golden Round Table Awards 2019” presented by the *Directors & Boards* magazine.

2. Independency of businesses, personnel, assets, organizations, and finance which are separate from the controlling shareholder

The Company is totally autonomous with respect to business, personnel, assets, organizations, and finance from Midea Holding Co., Ltd., the controlling shareholder of the Company, therefore maintaining integrity and independency in both business and operations.

2.1 Business independence:

The Company has a complete industrial chain for its manufacturing business, a completely distinct purchase and sales system, and an independent and comprehensive business operation capability.

2.2 Personnel independence:

The Company is completely autonomous from the controlling shareholder regarding its personnel. The labor, personnel and remuneration management of the company are totally unrelated. All senior management members received remuneration from the Company except those that hold only a director’s position in the controlling shareholder.

2.3 Asset integrity:

The Company has its own independent production system as well as ancillary production systems and facilities. Intangible assets such as industrial rights, trademark ownership and non-patent technology are held by the Company.

2.4 Organization independence:

The Company has set up an independent organizational structure which maintains its independent operation. The Company has the right to appoint or remove any personnel so there is no overlapping with the controlling shareholder.

2.5 Financial independence:

The Company's financial management is independent from the controlling shareholder. The Company has its own accounting department, accounting system, financial management system, and bank accounts and independently makes financial decisions and pays its own taxes according to relevant laws.

3. Horizontal Competition

☐Applicable ☒N/A

4. Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Special Meetings of Shareholders Convened during the Reporting Period

4.1 Meetings of shareholders convened during the Reporting Period

Meeting	Type	Investor participation ratio	Convened date	Disclosure date	Disclosure index
2019 First Special Meeting of Shareholders	Special meeting of shareholders	55.2068%	15 February 2019	16 February 2019	Announcement No. 2019-020, disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders	Annual meeting of shareholders	57.1694%	13 May 2019	14 May 2019	Announcement No. 2019-071, disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
2019 Second Special Meeting of Shareholders	Special meeting of shareholders	51.6877%	18 November 2019	19 November 2019	Announcement No. 2019-127, disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn

4.2 Special meetings of shareholders convened at the request of preference shareholders with resumed voting rights

☐Applicable ☒N/A

5. Performance of Independent Directors during the Reporting Period

5.1 Attendance of independent directors in Board meetings and meetings of shareholders

Attendance of independent directors in Board meetings						
Independent director	Presence due in the Reporting Period (times)	Presence on site (times)	Presence by telecommunication (times)	Presence through a proxy (times)	Absence (times)	Absence for two consecutive times
Xue Yunkui	12	1	11	0	0	No
Guan Qingyou	12	1	11	0	0	No
Han Jian	12	1	11	0	0	No
Presence of independent directors in meetings of shareholders (times)		1				

5.2 Objections from independent directors on related issues of the Company

Were there any objections on related issues of the Company from independent directors

☐Yes ☒No

No such cases in the Reporting Period.

5.3 Other details about the performance of duties by independent directors

Were there any suggestions from independent directors adopted by the Company

☒Yes ☐No

Details about advice of independent directors accepted or not accepted by the Company

During the Reporting Period, independent directors strictly followed related rules, regulations and the Articles of Association. They focused on the Company operation, carried out their duties independently and imparted lots of professional advice on perfecting the Company's systems, daily operations and decisions. They provided fair advice during the Reporting Period and played an effective role in improving the Company supervisory systems and protecting the legal rights of the Company and the shareholders as a whole.

6. Performance of Duties by Special Committees under the Board during the Reporting Period

6.1 The Audit Committee under the Board convened four meetings in the Reporting Period, at which the following proposals were considered and approved: *The 2018 Final Account Report, The 2018 Annual Report & Its Abstract, The Report of the Audit Committee on Concluding and Appraising the 2018 Annual Audit Work, The Proposal for Appointing an Auditor for the 2019 Annual Result, The Proposal for Appointing an Auditor for the Internal Control in 2019, The Proposal for Writing off Asset Impairment Provisions, The Report on the First Quarter of 2019, The 2019 Semi-Annual Report and The Report on the Third Quarter of 2019.*

6.2 The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee under the Board convened three meetings in the Reporting Period, at which the following proposals were considered and approved: *The Proposal on the Repurchase and Retirement of Certain Incentive Shares under the 2017 and 2018 Restricted Share Incentive Schemes, The Proposal on the Satisfaction of the Conditions for the First Unlocking Period for the Reserved Restricted Shares of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, The Proposal for Matters Related to the Stock Option Exercise for the Second Exercise Period of the Fourth Stock Option Incentive Scheme, The Proposal on the Satisfaction of the Conditions for the Second Unlocking Period for the First Phase of the 2017 Restricted Share Incentive Scheme, and The Proposal for Matters Related to the Stock Option Exercise for the Third Exercise Period of the Third Stock Option Incentive Scheme.*

6.3 The Nomination Committee under the Board convened two meetings in the Reporting Period, at which the following proposals were considered and approved: *The Proposal for Vice President Appointment, The Proposal for the Appointment of Director of Finance and The Proposal for the Appointment of Chief Financial Officer.*

7. Performance of Duties by the Supervisory Committee

Were there any risks to the Company identified by the Supervisory Committee when performing its duties during the Reporting Period

☐ Yes ☒ No

The Supervisory Committee of the Company had no objection to the matters of supervision during the

Reporting Period.

8. Assessment and Incentive Mechanism for the Senior Management

The Company established an appraisal system on the basis of its target-oriented responsibility system and adopted an appraisal agreement for senior management members, which determines the appraisal criterion, appraisal method and measures taken based on the appraisal result. During the Reporting Period, the Company has carried out appraisals of senior management members on the basis of its target-oriented responsibility system and the appraisal result was reflected in the annual performance-based incentive rewards. Meanwhile, the Company promoted the unification of interests between managers and shareholders through high-level staff and core management teams' shareholding schemes as well as multiple stock option or restricted share incentive schemes, laying a good foundation for the future growth of the Company.

9. Internal Control

9.1 Serious internal control defects found in the Reporting Period

☐ Yes ☒ No

9.2 Self-evaluation report on internal control

Disclosure date of the internal control self-evaluation report		30 April 2020
Index to the disclosed internal control self-evaluation report		For details, please refer to the 2019 Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control, which has been disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
Ratio of the total assets of the appraised entities to the consolidated total assets		70%
Ratio of the operating revenue of the appraised entities to the consolidated operating revenue		70%
Defect identification standards		
Type	Financial-report related	Non-financial-report related
Nature standard	For details, please refer to “(c) Basis for internal control evaluation and identification standards for internal control defects” under Section III of The 2019 Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn dated 30	For details, please refer to “(c) Basis for internal control evaluation and identification standards for internal control defects” under Section III of The 2019 Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn dated 30

	April 2020.	April 2020.
Quantitative standard	For details, please refer to “(c) Basis for internal control evaluation and identification standards for internal control defects” under Section III of The 2019 Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn dated 30 April 2020.	For details, please refer to “(c) Basis for internal control evaluation and identification standards for internal control defects” under Section III of The 2019 Self-Evaluation Report on Internal Control disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn dated 30 April 2020.
Number of serious financial-report-related defects	0	
Number of serious non-financial-report-related defects	0	
Number of important financial-report-related defects	0	
Number of important non-financial-report-related defects	0	

10. Auditor's Report on Internal Control

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A

Opinion paragraph in the auditor's report on internal control	
The internal control auditor holds the view that on 31 December 2019, Midea Group maintained an effective internal control of a financial report in all significant aspects based on the General Specifications of Company Internal Control and relevant specifications.	
Auditor's report on internal control disclosed or not	Disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
Date of disclosing the full text of the auditor's report on internal control	30 April 2020
Index to the disclosed full text of the auditor's report on internal control	For details, please refer to the 2019 Auditor's Report on Internal Control, which has been disclosed on www.cninfo.com.cn
Type of the auditor's opinion	Standard & unqualified
Serious non-financial-report-related defects	No

Whether any modified opinions are expressed by the accounting firm in its auditor's report on the Company's internal control

☐ Yes ☒ No

Whether the auditor's report on the Company's internal control issued by the accounting firm is consistent with the self-evaluation report of the Board

☒ Yes ☐ No

Section IX Financial Report

1. Auditor's report

Type of the auditor's opinion	Unqualified opinion
Signing date of the auditor's report	28 April 2020
Name of the auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers China (LLP)
No. of the auditor's report	PwC ZT Shen Zi (2020) No. 10017
Names of certified public accountants	Huang Meimei and Qiu Xiaoying

[English Translation for Reference Only]

Auditor's Report

PwC ZT Shen Zi (2020) No. 10017
(Page 1 of 6)

To the shareholders of Midea Group Co., Ltd.,

Opinion

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Midea Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter “the Group”), which comprise:

- the consolidated and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2019;
- the consolidated and company income statements for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and company cash flow statements for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and company statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and company's financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (“CASs”).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“CICPA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the CICPA Code.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

- Recognition of revenue from sales of household appliances
- Impairment testing of goodwill

Key Audit Matters(Cont'd)	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
Recognition of revenue from sales of household appliances Please refer to Note 2(26)(a) “Revenue - sales of goods” and Note 4(42) “Operating revenue” to the financial statements. Revenue is recognised when it’s probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group, the related revenue can be reliably measured, and the specific criteria of revenue recognition have been met for each type of the Group’s activities. In 2019, the Group’s consolidated operating revenue was RMB278,216,017,000 and the revenue from sales of household appliances accounted for over 80% of the consolidated operating revenue. We focused on recognition of revenue from sales of household appliances mainly due to the Group’s numerous clients and big sales volume at home and abroad achieved by its varied distribution channels.	Regarding the Group’s revenue from sales of household appliances, we performed procedures as follows: We interviewed management from operation and financial departments in terms of sales processes of all distribution channels to understand and evaluate the internal control of processes relating to the revenue from sale of household appliances designed by management and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls; We checked the household appliance sales contract template entered into by and between the Group and the clients from all distribution channels, and analysed and evaluated the Group’s accounting policies on the revenue from sales of household appliances based on our interview with management, understanding of the Group’s selling operation and audit experience. Regarding the sales of household appliances through all distribution channels, we performed the procedures as follows: 1. We performed such risk assessment procedures as analysis of fluctuation in revenue from sales of household appliances on a monthly basis and analysis of fluctuation in gross profit rates; 2. We checked supporting documents relevant to recognition of revenue from sales of household appliances on sample basis, including sales contracts, orders, sales invoices, shipping orders, acknowledgement of goods receipts signed by customers, billing agreements with customers, etc.; 3. We checked the amount of revenue by sending confirmations to customers on a sampling basis; 4. We checked revenue from sales of household appliances recognised around the balance sheet date against acknowledgement of goods receipts signed by customers, billing agreements with customers or other supporting documents to evaluate if the revenue was recognised over appropriate period. We concluded that the Group’s recognition of revenue from sales of household appliances complied with its applicable accounting policies based on the audit procedures performed.

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
Impairment testing of goodwill Please refer to Note 4(17) “Goodwill” to the financial statements. As at 31 December 2019, the goodwill recorded in the consolidated balance sheet of the Group amounted to RMB28,207,065,000, including RMB22,240,132,000 and RMB2,984,110,000 arising from business acquisition of KUKA Aktiengesellschaft (“KUKA Group”) and Toshiba Lifestyle Products & Services Corporation (“TLSC”), respectively. Management believed that it was not necessary to make impairment provision for the goodwill based on the impairment testing prepared in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 2(19) to the consolidated financial statements. The impairment testing is performed by assessing the recoverable amount of the groups of assets containing the relevant goodwill, based on the present value of cash flows forecasts. Key assumptions adopted in the impairment testing of goodwill included expected revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins, perpetual annual growth rates, discount rates, etc. which required key accounting estimates and judgement. We focused on the impairment risk of the goodwill totalling RMB25,224,242,000 arising from the business acquisition of KUKA Group and TLSC because the amount is significant and the impairment testing of goodwill involved key accounting estimates and judgements.	Regarding the impairment testing of goodwill arising from the acquisition of KUKA Group and TLSC, we performed the procedures as followings: 1. We understood and evaluated the internal controls relevant to the impairment testing of goodwill, and tested the operating effectiveness of key control, including review and approval of key assumptions applied and internal control of calculation of the recoverable amounts of the asset groups containing the allocated goodwill. 2. We evaluated the appropriateness of methodologies of impairment testing of goodwill adopted by management with the assistance of internal valuers, and evaluated and recalculated the discount rates adopted in the test by comparing industry or market data; 3. We tested the accuracy of arithmetic applied in the calculating process during the impairment testing of goodwill; 4. We evaluated the accuracy of historical estimates on future cash flows by comparing the actual financial performance of current year with the forecasts of prior year, so as to check whether there was any bias from management during the evaluation of the impairment testing of goodwill; 5. We evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions on expected revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins, perpetual annual growth rates, discount rates, etc. adopted in the impairment testing of goodwill by interviewing with management and considering the market developments. We concluded that the audit evidence we have obtained could support the accounting estimates and judgement applied by management in the evaluation of impairment testing of goodwill based on the audit procedures performed.

Other Information

Management of the Group is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises all the information included in the 2019 annual report of the Group other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the CASs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing these financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these 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 material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with CSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 Group'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 the related disclosures in these financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation (including the disclosures), 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP

Signing CPA

Shanghai , the People's Republic of China
28 April 2020

Signing CPA

Huang MeiMei
(Engagement Partner)

Qiu XiaoYing

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)

[English translation for reference only]

ASSETS	Note	31 December 2019 Consolidated	31 December 2018 Consolidated	31 December 2019 Company	31 December 2018 Company
Current assets					
Cash at bank and on hand	4(1)	70,916,841	27,888,280	52,291,056	15,361,626
Financial assets held for trading	4(2)	1,087,351	—	-	—
Derivative financial assets		197,412	220,197	-	-
Notes receivable	4(3)	4,768,520	12,556,294	-	-
Accounts receivable	4(4)	18,663,819	19,390,174	-	-
Receivables financing	4(6)	7,565,776	—	-	—
Advances to suppliers	4(7)	2,246,177	2,215,888	36,877	55,069
Loans and advances	4(8)	10,869,396	11,328,392	-	-
Other receivables	4(5), 17(1)	2,712,974	2,971,368	18,369,865	11,593,020
Inventories	4(9)	32,443,399	29,645,018	-	-
Other current assets	4(10)	65,011,027	76,473,827	42,665,884	55,052,256
Total current assets		216,482,692	182,689,438	113,363,682	82,061,971
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets		—	1,906,878	—	56,579
Long-term receivables	4(11)	1,208,079	34,815	-	-
Loans and advances	4(8)	790,101	-	-	-
Long-term equity investments	4(12), 17(2)	2,790,806	2,713,316	52,605,859	28,236,295
Other non-current financial assets	4(13)	1,750,107	—	487,564	—
Investment properties		399,335	391,765	518,828	560,954
Fixed assets	4(14)	21,664,682	22,437,212	878,239	1,056,790
Construction in progress	4(15)	1,194,650	2,077,621	155,681	51,872
Intangible assets	4(16)	15,484,179	16,186,675	700,836	712,454
Goodwill	4(17)	28,207,065	29,100,390	-	-
Long-term prepaid expenses	4(18)	1,267,127	1,191,373	123,548	174,684
Deferred tax assets	4(19)	5,768,993	4,421,313	189,888	202,703
Other non-current assets	4(20)	4,947,603	550,352	4,359,507	4,576
Total non-current assets		85,472,727	81,011,710	60,019,950	31,056,907
TOTAL ASSETS		301,955,419	263,701,148	173,383,632	113,118,878

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS (CONT'D)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY	Note	31 December 2019 Consolidated	31 December 2018 Consolidated	31 December 2019 Company	31 December 2018 Company
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	4(23)	5,701,838	870,390	4,550,064	575,000
Borrowings from the Central Bank		-	99,754	-	-
Customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions		62,477	44,386	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities		27,100	756,299	-	-
Notes payable	4(24)	23,891,600	23,325,115	-	-
Accounts payable	4(25)	42,535,777	36,901,626	-	-
Advances from customers	4(26)	16,231,854	16,781,666	-	-
Employee benefits payable	4(27)	6,436,109	5,788,004	566,861	573,632
Taxes payable	4(28)	5,096,267	3,875,298	1,059,246	280,499
Other payables	4(29)	3,800,568	3,346,129	103,624,998	74,714,012
Current portion of non-current liabilities	4(30)	1,460,117	7,122,712	-	-
Other current liabilities	4(31)	39,074,777	31,319,709	19,539	44,414
Total current liabilities		144,318,484	130,231,088	109,820,708	76,187,557
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	4(32)	41,298,377	32,091,439	4,000,000	-
Long-term payables		33,646	88,890	-	-
Provisions		353,269	268,887	-	-
Deferred income		617,155	647,583	-	-
Long-term employee benefits payable	4(33)	2,418,563	2,480,318	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	4(19)	4,556,002	4,422,074	59,032	-
Other non-current liabilities	4(34)	863,826	1,016,352	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		50,140,838	41,015,543	4,059,032	-
Total liabilities		194,459,322	171,246,631	113,879,740	76,187,557
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	4(35)	6,971,900	6,663,031	6,971,900	6,663,031
Capital surplus	4(37)	19,640,313	18,451,307	26,592,959	10,615,389
Less: Treasury stock	4(36)	(3,759,732)	(4,918,427)	(3,759,732)	(4,918,427)
Other comprehensive income	4(38)	(711,554)	(1,332,153)	1,735	6,020
General risk reserve		366,947	366,947	-	-
Surplus reserve	4(39)	6,447,658	5,079,096	6,447,658	5,079,096
Undistributed profits	4(40)	72,713,631	58,762,315	23,249,372	19,486,212
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		101,669,163	83,072,116	59,503,892	36,931,321
Minority interests		5,826,934	9,382,401	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		107,496,097	92,454,517	59,503,892	36,931,321
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		301,955,419	263,701,148	173,383,632	113,118,878

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:
Fang Hongbo

Principal in charge of accounting:
Zhong Zheng

Head of accounting department:
Chen Lihong

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

Item	Note	2019 Consolidated	2018 Consolidated	2019 Company	2018 Company
Total revenue		279,380,506	261,819,635	1,767,902	1,767,161
Including: Operating revenue	4(42),17(3)	278,216,017	259,664,820	1,767,902	1,767,161
Interest income	4(43)	1,163,180	2,154,392	-	-
Fee and commission income		1,309	423	-	-
Less: Cost of sales	4(42)	(197,913,928)	(188,164,557)	(45,823)	(39,632)
Interest costs	4(43)	(122,618)	(189,490)	-	-
Fee and commission expenses		(11,633)	(3,214)	-	-
Taxes and surcharges	4(44)	(1,720,616)	(1,617,566)	(37,481)	(40,601)
Selling and distribution expenses	4(45)	(34,611,231)	(31,085,879)	-	-
General and administrative expenses	4(46)	(9,531,361)	(9,571,639)	(579,072)	(879,563)
Research and development expenses	4(47)	(9,638,137)	(8,377,201)	-	-
Financial income	4(48)	2,231,636	1,823,040	1,974,379	975,062
Including: Interest expenses		(880,703)	(703,991)	(1,402,376)	(758,024)
Interest income		3,807,136	2,155,862	3,363,003	1,780,258
Add: Other income	4(54)	1,194,665	1,316,904	464,034	421,377
Investment income	4(52),17(4)	164,132	907,326	10,384,466	9,720,094
Including: Investment income from associates		506,225	349,321	272,089	239,418
Profit or loss arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised costs		(709)	—	-	—
Gains/(Losses) on changes in fair value	4(51)	1,361,163	(810,450)	162,565	-
Credit impairment losses	4(50)	(96,446)	—	(418)	—
Asset impairment losses	4(49)	(871,909)	(447,864)	-	(6,051)
(Losses)/Gains on disposal of assets	4(53)	(131,131)	(34,934)	(1,040)	45,614
Operating profit		29,683,092	25,564,111	14,089,512	11,963,461
Add: Non-operating income		613,310	434,756	39,832	6,419
Less: Non-operating expenses		(367,288)	(225,809)	(22,741)	(4,124)
Total profit		29,929,114	25,773,058	14,106,603	11,965,756
Less: Income tax expenses	4(55)	(4,651,970)	(4,122,639)	(420,984)	2,881
Net profit		25,277,144	21,650,419	13,685,619	11,968,637
(1) Classified by continuity of operations					
Net profit from continuing operations		25,277,144	21,650,419	13,685,619	11,968,637
Net profit from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
(2) Classified by ownership of the equity					
Attributable to shareholders of the Company		24,211,222	20,230,779	13,685,619	11,968,637
Minority interests		1,065,922	1,419,640	-	-

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY INCOME STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

Item	Note	2019 Consolidated	2018 Consolidated	2019 Company	2018 Company
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		348,040	(1,215,825)	(4,285)	(27,439)
Other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Company, net of tax		283,152	(1,087,461)	(4,285)	(27,439)
(1) Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(142,753)	(1,023)	-	-
1) Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(142,753)	(1,023)	-	-
(2) Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		425,905	(1,086,438)	(4,285)	(27,439)
1) Other comprehensive income that will be transferred subsequently to profit or loss under the equity method		(6,590)	51,924	(4,285)	39,520
2) Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		—	(489,228)	—	(66,959)
3) Effective portion of cash flow hedging gains or losses		113,890	(424,417)	-	-
4) Translation of foreign currency financial statements		318,605	(224,717)	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders, net of tax		64,888	(128,364)	-	-
Total comprehensive income		25,625,184	20,434,594	13,681,334	11,941,198
Attributable to shareholders of the Company		24,494,374	19,143,318	13,681,334	11,941,198
Minority interests		1,130,810	1,291,276	-	-
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (RMB Yuan)	4(56)	3.60	3.08	Not applicable	Not applicable
Diluted earnings per share (RMB Yuan)	4(56)	3.58	3.05	Not applicable	Not applicable

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:
Fang Hongbo

Principal in charge of accounting:
Zhong Zheng

Head of accounting department:
Chen Lihong

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

Item	Note	2019 Consolidated	2018 Consolidated	2019 Company	2018 Company
1. Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash received from sales of goods or rendering of services		238,815,589	211,230,723	-	-
Net decrease in loans and advances		-	864,209	-	-
Net increase in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions		18,091	-	-	-
Net decrease in deposits with the Central Bank		693,023	708,879	-	-
Net increase in borrowings from the Central Bank		-	99,754	-	-
Cash received from interest, fee and commission		1,315,921	2,174,661	-	-
Refund of taxes and surcharges		6,271,733	5,705,259	-	-
Cash received relating to other operating activities	4(57)(a)	5,008,821	5,558,221	30,809,036	19,248,174
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>252,123,178</u>	<u>226,341,706</u>	<u>30,809,036</u>	<u>19,248,174</u>
Cash paid for goods and services		(130,099,497)	(127,367,813)	-	-
Net increase in loans and advances		(318,859)	-	-	-
Net decrease in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions		-	(64,540)	-	-
Net decrease in deposits with the Central Bank		(99,754)	-	-	-
Cash paid for interest, fee and commission		(134,251)	(198,761)	-	-
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		(26,851,139)	(24,709,578)	(52,269)	(298,323)
Payments of taxes and surcharges		(14,897,513)	(13,739,262)	(133,421)	(102,575)
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	4(57)(b)	(41,131,761)	(32,400,672)	(6,818,472)	(2,986,732)
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(213,532,774)</u>	<u>(198,480,626)</u>	<u>(7,004,162)</u>	<u>(3,387,630)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	4(57)(c)	<u>38,590,404</u>	<u>27,861,080</u>	<u>23,804,874</u>	<u>15,860,544</u>
2. Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash received from disposal of investments		84,852,601	65,711,622	56,920,222	27,315,231
Cash received from returns on investments		4,026,590	2,097,948	12,812,869	11,075,864
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		125,419	164,070	1,040	1,825
Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries and other business units		-	24,406	-	-
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>89,004,610</u>	<u>67,998,046</u>	<u>69,734,131</u>	<u>38,392,920</u>
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		(3,451,856)	(5,611,851)	(183,326)	(715,778)
Cash paid to acquire investments		(108,457,398)	(80,713,830)	(88,883,737)	(59,593,512)
Net cash paid to acquire subsidiaries and other business units		(203,057)	(314,653)	-	-
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(112,112,311)</u>	<u>(86,640,334)</u>	<u>(89,067,063)</u>	<u>(60,309,290)</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(23,107,701)</u>	<u>(18,642,288)</u>	<u>(19,332,932)</u>	<u>(21,916,370)</u>
3. Cash flows from financing activities					
Cash received from capital contributions		2,897,917	2,713,366	2,777,490	2,098,273
Including: Cash received from capital contributions by minority shareholders of subsidiaries		120,427	615,092	-	-
Cash received from borrowings		17,117,677	2,524,315	11,059,564	1,000,000
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>20,015,594</u>	<u>5,237,681</u>	<u>13,837,054</u>	<u>3,098,273</u>
Cash repayments of borrowings		(8,643,875)	(3,378,492)	(3,084,500)	(425,000)
Cash payments for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profits		(11,055,769)	(9,303,222)	(9,740,298)	(8,385,248)
Including: Cash payments for dividends or profit to minority shareholders of subsidiaries		(1,651,504)	(815,998)	-	-
Cash payments relating to other financing activities		(3,589,551)	(5,943,131)	(3,257,482)	(4,028,808)
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(23,289,195)</u>	<u>(18,624,845)</u>	<u>(16,082,280)</u>	<u>(12,839,056)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(3,273,601)</u>	<u>(13,387,164)</u>	<u>(2,245,226)</u>	<u>(9,740,783)</u>
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>280,376</u>	<u>289,001</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
5. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>12,489,478</u>	<u>(3,879,371)</u>	<u>2,226,716</u>	<u>(15,796,609)</u>
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>17,952,282</u>	<u>21,831,653</u>	<u>10,181,934</u>	<u>25,978,543</u>
6. Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4(57)(d)	<u>30,441,760</u>	<u>17,952,282</u>	<u>12,408,650</u>	<u>10,181,934</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:
Fang Hongbo

Principal in charge of accounting:
Zhong Zheng

Head of accounting department:
Chen Lihong

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)

[English translation for reference only]

Item	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company								Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Share capital (Note 4(35))	Capital surplus (Note 4(37))	Less: Treasury stock (Note 4(36))	Other comprehensive income	General reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits			
Balance at 31 December 2017	6,561,053	15,911,504	(366,842)	(244,692)	366,947	3,882,232	47,627,235	9,187,734		82,925,171
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2018										
Total comprehensive income										
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,230,779	1,419,640		21,650,419
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	(1,087,461)	-	-	-	(128,364)		(1,215,825)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,087,461)	-	-	20,230,779	1,291,276		20,434,594
Capital contribution and withdrawal by shareholders										
Ordinary shares invested by shareholders	103,679	2,596,878	(717,841)	-	-	-	-	615,092		2,597,808
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,657		345,657
Share-based payment included in shareholders' equity	-	356,412	-	-	-	-	-	117,423		473,835
Others	(1,701)	(397,777)	(3,833,744)	-	-	-	-	(1,450,682)		(5,683,904)
Profit distribution										
Appropriations to general risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,864	(1,196,864)	-		-
Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,898,785)	(819,804)		(8,718,589)
Transfer from capital surplus to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Others	-	(15,710)	-	-	-	-	(50)	95,705		79,945
Balance at 31 December 2018	6,663,031	18,451,307	(4,918,427)	(1,332,153)	366,947	5,079,096	58,762,315	9,382,401		92,454,517

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)

[English translation for reference only]

Item	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company							Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
	Share capital (Note 4(35))	Capital surplus (Note 4(37))	Less: Treasury stock (Note 4(36))	Other comprehensive income	General reserve	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits		
Balance at 31 December 2018	6,663,031	18,451,307	(4,918,427)	(1,332,153)	366,947	5,079,096	58,762,315	9,382,401	92,454,517
Changes in accounting policies (Note 2(32)(b)(i))	-	-	-	337,447	-	-	(337,447)	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2019	6,663,031	18,451,307	(4,918,427)	(994,706)	366,947	5,079,096	58,424,868	9,382,401	92,454,517
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2019									
Total comprehensive income									
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,211,222	1,065,922	25,277,144
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	283,152	-	-	-	64,888	348,040
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	283,152	-	-	24,211,222	1,130,810	25,625,184
Capital contribution and withdrawal by shareholders									
Ordinary shares invested by shareholders	87,150	2,426,916	(57,088)	-	-	-	-	120,427	2,577,405
Share-based payment included in shareholders' equity	-	144,287	-	-	-	-	-	82,268	226,555
Others	221,719	(1,221,661)	1,215,783	-	-	-	-	(3,231,072)	(3,015,231)
Profit distribution									
Appropriations to general risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to surplus reserves	-	-	-	-	-	1,368,562	(1,368,562)	-	-
Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,553,897)	(1,670,654)	(10,224,551)
Transfer from capital surplus to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	(160,536)	-	-	-	-	-	12,754	(147,782)
Balance at 31 December 2019	6,971,900	19,640,313	(3,759,732)	(711,554)	366,947	6,447,658	72,713,631	5,826,934	107,496,097

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative: Fang Hongbo

Principal in charge of accounting: Zhong Zheng

Head of accounting department: Chen Lihong

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)

[English translation for reference only]

Item	Share capital	Capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at 31 December 2017	6,561,053	7,726,237	(366,842)	33,459	3,882,232	16,613,224	34,449,363
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2018							
Total comprehensive income							
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	11,968,637	11,968,637
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	(27,439)	-	-	(27,439)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(27,439)	-	11,968,637	11,941,198
Capital contribution and withdrawal by shareholders							
Ordinary shares invested by shareholders	103,679	2,596,878	(717,841)	-	-	-	1,982,716
Share-based payment included in shareholders' equity	-	312,656	-	-	-	-	312,656
Others	(1,701)	(27,109)	(3,833,744)	-	-	-	(3,862,554)
Profit distribution							
Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	1,196,864	(1,196,864)	-
Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(7,898,785)	(7,898,785)
Transfer from capital surplus to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	6,727	-	-	-	-	6,727
Balance at 31 December 2018	6,663,031	10,615,389	(4,918,427)	6,020	5,079,096	19,486,212	36,931,321

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)

[English translation for reference only]

Item	Share capital	Capital surplus	Less: Treasury stock	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at 31 December 2018	6,663,031	10,615,389	(4,918,427)	6,020	5,079,096	19,486,212	36,931,321
Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2019	6,663,031	10,615,389	(4,918,427)	6,020	5,079,096	19,486,212	36,931,321
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2019							
Total comprehensive income							
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	13,685,619	13,685,619
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	(4,285)	-	-	(4,285)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(4,285)	-	13,685,619	13,681,334
Capital contribution and withdrawal by shareholders							
Ordinary shares invested by shareholders	87,150	2,426,916	(57,088)	-	-	-	2,456,978
Share-based payment included in shareholders' equity	-	226,556	-	-	-	-	226,556
Others	221,719	13,372,750	1,215,783	-	-	-	14,810,252
Profit distribution							
Appropriation to surplus reserve	-	-	-	-	1,368,562	(1,368,562)	-
Profit distribution to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(8,553,897)	(8,553,897)
Transfer from capital surplus to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	(48,652)	-	-	-	-	(48,652)
Balance at 31 December 2019	6,971,900	26,592,959	(3,759,732)	1,735	6,447,658	23,249,372	59,503,892

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Legal representative:Fang Hongbo

Principal in charge of accounting:Zhong Zheng

Head of accounting department:Chen Lihong

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

1 General information

The principal business activities of MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”) include heating & ventilation, as well as air-conditioner (hereinafter referred to as “HVAC”) centred on household air-conditioner, central air-conditioner, heating and ventilation systems; consumer appliances centred on kitchen appliances, refrigerators, washing machines and various small appliances; robotics and automation system centred on KUKA Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter referred to as “KUKA”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “KUKA Group”), and other robots business of Midea Group. Other services include service platform with Annto Logistics Technology Co., Ltd. providing the smart supply chain integrated solutions; sale, wholesale and processing of raw materials of household electrical appliances; and financial business involved in customer deposits, interbank lendings and borrowings, consumption credits, buyer’s credits and finance leases.

The Company was set up by the Council of Trade Unions of GD Midea Group Co., and was registered in Market Safety Supervision Bureau of Shunde District, Foshan on 7 April 2000, with its headquarters located in Foshan, Guangdong. On 30 August 2012, the Company was transformed into a limited liability company. On 29 July 2013, the Company was approved to merge and acquire Guangdong Midea Electric Co., Ltd., which was listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange. On 18 September 2013, the Company’s shares listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchange

As at 31 December 2019, the Company’s share capital is RMB 6,971,899,574, and the total number of shares in issue is 6,971,899,574, of which 165,402,513 shares are restricted tradable A shares and 6,806,497,061 shares are unrestricted tradable A shares. In 2019, the increasing of Company’s share capital are mainly from shares in exchange for the equity of Wuxi Little Swan Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as “Little Swan”) (Note 4 (35), (41)).

The detailed information of major subsidiaries included in the consolidation scope in current period is set out in Notes 5 and 6. Entities newly included in the consolidation scope in current year include Midea Electrics Egypt, Anhui Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd., Wuxi Little Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Guangdong Swisslog Technology Co., Ltd., Guangdong Yueyun Industrial Internet Innovation Technology Co., Ltd., Midea Refrigeration Equipment (Thailand) Co., Ltd and Tianjin Midea Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. Please refer to Note 5(1)(a) for details. The detailed information of subsidiaries no longer included in the consolidation scope in current year is set out in 5(1)(b).

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on 28 April 2020.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

The Group determines specific accounting policies and accounting estimates based on the features of production and operation, mainly including the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) on accounts receivable (Note 2(9(a))), valuation method of inventory (Note 2(11)), depreciation of fixed assets and amortisation of intangible assets (Note 2(14), (17)), impairment of long-term assets (Note 2(19)) and recognition of revenue (Note 2(26)).

Critical judgements applied by the Group in determining significant accounting policies are set out in Note 2(31).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(1) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises - Basic Standard*, and the specific accounting standards and other relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance on 15 February 2006 and in subsequent periods (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises" or "CAS") and the disclosure requirements in the *Preparation Convention of Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 – General Rules on Financial Reporting* issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC").

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

(2) Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019 are in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and truly and completely present the consolidated and the Company's financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019 and their financial performance, cash flows and other information for the year then ended.

(3) Accounting period

The Company's accounting year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

(4) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is Renminbi ("RMB"). The subsidiaries determine their functional currency based on the primary economic environment in which the business is operated, mainly including EUR, JPY, USD and HKD. The financial statements are presented in RMB.

(5) Business combinations

(a) Business combinations involving enterprises under common control

The consideration paid and net assets obtained by the absorbing party in a business combination are measured at the carrying amount. If the absorbing party was bought by the ultimate controller from a third party in prior years, the value of its assets and liabilities (including goodwill generated due to the combination) are based on the carrying amount in the ultimate controller's consolidated financial statements. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained from the combination and the carrying amount of the consideration paid for the combination is treated as an adjustment to capital surplus (share premium). If the capital surplus (share premium) is not sufficient to absorb the difference, the remaining balance is adjusted against retained earnings. Costs directly attributable to the combination are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs associated with the issue of equity or debt securities for the business combination are included in the initially recognised amounts of the equity or debt securities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(5) Business combinations (Cont'd)

(b) Business combinations involving enterprises not under common control

The cost of combination and identifiable net assets obtained by the acquirer in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Where the cost of the combination exceeds the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as goodwill; where the cost of combination is lower than the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Costs directly attributable to the combination are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Transaction costs associated with the issue of equity or debt securities for the business combination are included in the initially recognised amounts of the equity or debt securities.

For business combinations achieved by stages involving enterprises not under common control, previously-held equity in the acquiree is remeasured at its fair value at the acquisition dates, and the difference between its fair value and carrying amount is included in investment income for the current period in consolidated financial statements. Where the previously-held equity in the acquiree involves other comprehensive income under equity method and shareholders' equity changes other than those arising from the net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, the related other comprehensive income and other shareholders' equity changes are transferred into income for the current period to which the acquisition dates belong, excluding those arising from changes in the investee's remeasurements of net liability or net asset related to the defined benefit plan. The excess of the sum of fair value of the previously-held equity and fair value of the consideration paid at the acquisition dates over share of fair value of identifiable net assets acquired from the subsidiary is recognised as goodwill.

(6) Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control and are de-consolidated from the date that such control ceases. For a subsidiary that is acquired in a business combination involving enterprises under common control, it is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date when it, together with the Company, comes under common control of the ultimate controlling party. The portion of the net profits realised before the combination date is presented separately in the consolidated income statement.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, where the accounting policies and the accounting periods of the Company and subsidiaries are inconsistent, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted in accordance with the accounting policies and the accounting period of the Company. For subsidiaries acquired from business combinations involving enterprises not under common control, the individual financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted based on the fair value of the identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(6) Preparation of consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

All significant intra-group balances, transactions and unrealised profits are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The portion of subsidiaries' equity and the portion of a subsidiaries' net profits and losses and comprehensive income for the period not attributable to Company are recognised as minority interests and presented separately in the consolidated financial statements under equity, net profits and total comprehensive income respectively. Unrealised profits and losses resulting from the sale of assets by the Company to its subsidiaries are fully eliminated against net profit attributable to owners of the parent. Unrealised profits and losses resulting from the sale of assets by a subsidiary to the Company are eliminated and allocated between net profit attributable to owners of the parent and minority interests in accordance with the allocation proportion of the parent in the subsidiary. Unrealised profits and losses resulting from the sale of assets by one subsidiary to another are eliminated and allocated between net profit attributable to owners of the parent and minority interests in accordance with the allocation proportion of the parent in the subsidiary. If the accounting treatment of a transaction which considers the Group as an accounting entity is different from that considers the Company or its subsidiaries as an accounting entity, it is adjusted from the perspective of the Group.

(7) Recognition criteria of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits that can be readily drawn on demand, and short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Foreign currency translation

(a) Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency transactions are translated into RMB using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from these translations are recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for those attributable to foreign currency borrowings that have been taken out specifically for the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, which are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical costs are translated at the balance sheet date using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is presented separately in the cash flow statement.

(b) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

The asset and liability items in the balance sheets for overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Among the shareholders' equity items, the items other than "undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The income and expense items in the income statements of overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The differences arising from the above translation are presented in other comprehensive income. The cash flows of overseas operations are translated at the spot exchange rates on the dates of the cash flows. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is presented separately in the cash flow statement.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(9) 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. A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(a) Financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement

Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, financial assets are classified as: (1) financial assets at amortised cost; (2) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; (3) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial assets are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Related transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are included in the initially recognised amounts, except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the related transaction costs of which are recognised directly in profit or loss for the current period. Accounts receivable or notes receivable arising from sales of products or rendering of services (excluding or without regard to significant financing components) are initially recognised at the consideration that is entitled to be charged by the Group as expected.

(i-1) Debt investments

The debt instruments held by the Group refer to the instruments that meet the definition of financial liabilities from the perspective of the issuer, and are measured in the following three ways:

Measured at amortised cost:

The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flow characteristics are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, which gives rise on specified dates to the contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The interest income of such financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. Such financial assets mainly comprise cash at bank and on hand, loans and advances, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, structural deposits, debt investments and long-term receivables, etc. Debt investments and long-term receivables that are due within one year (inclusive) as from the balance sheet date are included in the current portion of non-current assets; debt investments with maturities of no more than one year (inclusive) at the time of acquisition are included in other current assets.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the financial assets to both collect the contractual cash flows and sell such financial assets, and the contractual cash flow characteristics are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Such financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for the impairment gains or losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method which are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Such financial assets are mainly included in receivables financing, other debt investments; other debt investments that are due within one year (inclusive) as from the balance sheet date are included in the current portion of non-current assets; other debt investments with maturities no more than one year (inclusive) at the time of acquisition are included in other current assets.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(9) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (Cont'd)

(i) Classification and measurement (Cont'd)

(i-1) Debt investments (Cont'd)

Measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Debt instruments held by the Group that are not divided into those at amortised cost, or those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss and included in financial assets held for trading. At initial recognition, Group designates a portion of financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch. Financial assets that are due over one year as from the balance sheet date and are expected to be held over one year are included in other non-current financial assets.

(i-2) Equity investments

Investments in equity instruments, over which the Group has no control, joint control or significant influence, are measured at fair value through profit or loss under financial assets held for trading; investments in equity instruments expected to be held over one year as from the balance sheet date are included in other non-current financial assets.

(i-3) Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments held or issued by the Group are mainly used in controlling risk exposures. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the day when derivatives transaction contract was signed, and subsequently measured at fair value. The derivative financial instruments are recorded as assets when they have a positive fair value and as liabilities when they have a negative fair value.

The recognition of changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments depends on whether such derivative financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments and meet requirements for hedging instruments, and depends on the nature of hedged items in this case. For derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments and fail to meet requirements on hedging instruments, including those held for the purpose of providing hedging against specific risks in interest rate and foreign exchange but not conforming with requirements of hedge accounting, the changes in fair value are recorded in gains or losses arising from changes in fair value in the consolidated income statement.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

- (9) Financial instruments (Cont'd)
- (a) Financial assets (Cont'd)
- (i) Classification and measurement (Cont'd)
- (i-3) Derivative financial instruments (Cont'd)

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments is recognised in other comprehensive income as cash flow hedging reserve, while the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Where the hedge is a forecast transaction which subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount originally recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred and included in the initially recognised amount of the asset or liability. For cash flow hedge beyond the foregoing scope, the amount originally recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred and included in profit or loss for the current period during the same time in which the profit or loss is influenced by the hedged expected cash flow. However, if all or part of net loss recognised directly in other comprehensive income will not be recovered in future accounting periods, the amount not expected to be recovered should be transferred to profit or loss for the current period. When the Group revokes the designation of a hedge, a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the Group will discontinue the hedge accounting treatments prospectively. Where the Group discontinues the hedge accounting treatment for cash flow hedging, for hedged future cash flows that will still happen, the accumulated gains or losses that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are retained and subject to accounting treatment under the subsequent treatment method of aforesaid cash flow hedging reserve; for hedged future cash flows that the forecast transaction will never happen, the accumulated gains or losses that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred immediately and included in profit or loss for the current period.

- (ii) Impairment

Loss provision for financial assets at amortised cost, investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial guarantee contracts is recognised on the basis of ECL.

Giving consideration to reasonable and supportable information on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, and weighted by the risk of default, the Group recognises the ECL as the probability-weighted amount of the present value of the difference between the cash flows receivable from the contract and the cash flows expected to collect.

As at each balance sheet date, the expected credit losses of financial instruments at different stages are measured respectively. 12-month ECL provision is recognised for financial instruments in Stage 1 that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; lifetime ECL provision is recognised for financial instruments in Stage 2 that have had a significant increase in credit risk yet without credit impairment since initial recognition; and lifetime ECL provision is recognised for financial instruments in Stage 3 that have had credit impairment since initial recognition.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(9) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Impairment (Cont'd)

For the financial instruments with lower credit risk on the balance sheet date, the Group assumes there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and recognises the 12-month ECL provision.

For the financial instruments in Stage 1, Stage 2 and with lower credit risk, the Group calculates the interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount (before deduction of the impairment provision). For the financial instrument in Stage 3, the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (after deduction of the impairment provision from the gross carrying amount).

For notes receivable, accounts receivable, and receivables financing arising from sales of goods or rendering of services in the ordinary course of business, the Group recognises the lifetime ECL provision regardless of whether there exists a significant financing component.

In case the ECL of an individually assessed financial asset cannot be evaluated with reasonable cost, the Group divides the receivables into certain groupings based on credit risk characteristics, then pursuant to which, calculates the ECL. Basis and provision method for determining groupings are as follows:

Notes receivable - bank acceptance notes	Bank credit risk grouping
Accounts receivable	Domestic/overseas business grouping
Other receivables	Security deposit/guarantee payables grouping
Long-term receivables	Finance lease payable grouping
Loans and advances	Loans business grouping

The Group, on the basis of the exposure at default and the lifetime ECL rate, calculates the ECL of notes receivable and receivables financing that are classified into groupings with consideration to historical credit losses experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

With consideration to historical credit loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, the Group prepares the cross-reference between the number of overdue days of accounts receivable and the lifetime ECL rate, and calculates the ECL of accounts receivable that are classified into groupings.

The Group, on the basis of the exposure at default and the 12-month or lifetime ECL rate, calculates the ECL of other receivables, loans and advances, and long-term receivables that are classified into groupings with consideration to historical credit losses experience, the current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group recognises the loss provision made or reversed into profit or loss for the current period. For debt instruments held at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group adjusts other comprehensive income while the impairment loss or gain is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(9) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (Cont'd)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when: (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, (ii) the financial asset has been transferred and the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee, or (iii) the financial asset has been transferred and the Group has not retained control of the financial asset, although the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

When a financial asset is derecognised, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and the cumulative changes in fair value that are previously recognised directly in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss for the current period, except for those as investments in other equity instruments, the difference aforementioned is recognised in retained earnings instead.

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities of the Group mainly comprise financial liabilities at amortised cost, including notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, borrowings and debentures payable, customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions, borrowings from the Central Bank, long-term payables, etc. Such financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities that are due within one year (inclusive) are classified as current liabilities; those with maturities over one year but are due within one year (inclusive) as from the balance sheet date are classified as current portion of non-current liabilities. Others are classified as non-current liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognised or partly derecognised when the underlying present obligation is discharged or partly discharged. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised part of the financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

(c) Determination of fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument that is traded in an active market is determined at the quoted price in the active market. The fair value of a financial instrument that is not traded in an active market is determined by using a valuation technique. In valuation, the Group adopts valuation techniques applicable in the current situation and supported by adequate available data and other information, selects inputs with the same characteristics as those of assets or liabilities considered in relevant transactions of assets or liabilities by market participants, and gives priority to the use of relevant observable inputs. When relevant observable inputs are not available or feasible, unobservable inputs are adopted.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(10) Receivables

Receivables comprise accounts receivable, other receivables, notes receivable, long-term receivables, loans and advances, etc. Accounts receivable arising from sale of goods or rendering of services are initially recognised at fair value of the contractual payments from the buyers or service recipients, and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment using the effective interest method. Provision for impairment of receivables are set out in Note 2(9)(a).

(11) Inventories

(a) Classification of inventories

Inventories, including raw materials, consigned processing materials, low value consumables, work in progress, completed but unsettled products and finished goods, etc., are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The amount of completed but unsettled works is determined on the basis of individual contract at the cost of contract incurred plus profits thereof and less losses recognised and amount settled. It is recognised as assets when the balance is positive and recognised as liabilities when the balance is negative.

(b) Costing of inventories

Other than completed but unsettled products, cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method when issued. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour and systematically allocated production overhead based on the normal production capacity.

(c) Basis for determining net realisable values of inventories and method for making provision for decline in the value of inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost. The cost of inventories comprises purchase cost, processing cost and other expenditures to bring the inventories to current site and condition.

On the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale and related taxes.

Provision for decline in the value of inventories is determined at the excess amount of the cost as calculated based on the classification of inventories over their net realisable value, and are recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

(d) Inventory system

The Group adopts the perpetual inventory system.

(e) Amortisation methods of low value consumables and packaging materials

Low value consumables are expensed in full when issued and recognised in cost of related assets or in profit or loss for the current period.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(12) Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments comprise the Company's long-term equity investments in its subsidiaries, and the Group's long-term equity investments in its associates and joint venture.

Subsidiaries are the investees over which the Company is able to exercise control. A joint venture is a joint arrangement which is structured through a separate vehicle over which the Group has joint control together with other parties and only has rights to the net assets of the arrangement based on legal forms, contractual terms and other facts and circumstances. Associates are the investees that the Group has significant influence on their financial and operating policies.

Investments in subsidiaries are presented in the Company's financial statements using the cost method, and are adjusted to the equity method when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Investments in a joint venture and associates are accounted for using the equity method.

(a) Determination of investment cost

For long-term equity investments acquired through a business combination: for long-term equity investments acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the investment cost shall be the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of equity of the party being absorbed in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controller at the combination date; for long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises not under common control, the investment cost shall be the combination cost.

For business combinations achieved by stages involving enterprises not under common control, the initial investment cost accounted for using the cost method is the sum of carrying amount of previously-held equity investment and additional investment cost. For previously-held equity accounted for using the equity method, the accounting treatment of related other comprehensive income from disposal of the equity is carried out on a same basis with the investee's direct disposal of related assets or liabilities. Shareholders' equity, which is recognised due to changes in investee's shareholders' equity other than those arising from the net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, is accordingly transferred into profit or loss in the period in which the investment is disposed.

For investment in previously-held equity accounted for using the recognition and measurement standards of financial instruments, the initial investment cost accounted for using the cost method is the sum of carrying amount of previously-held equity investment and additional investment cost. The difference between the fair value and carrying amount for investment in previously-held equity and the accumulated changes in fair value previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss for the current period accounted for using the cost method.

For long-term equity investments acquired not through a business combination: for long-term equity investment acquired by payment in cash, the initial investment cost shall be the purchase price actually paid; for long-term equity investments acquired by issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost shall be the fair value of the equity securities issued.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(12) Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

(b) Subsequent measurement and recognition of related profit and loss

For long-term equity investments accounted for using the cost method, they are measured at the initial investment costs, and cash dividends or profit distribution declared by the investees are recognised as investment income in profit or loss.

For long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the long-term equity investment is measured at the initial investment cost; where the initial investment cost is less than the Group's share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, the difference is included in profit or loss and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted upwards accordingly.

For long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method, the Group recognises the investment income according to its share of net profit or loss of the investee. The Group discontinues recognising its share of the net losses of an investee after the carrying amounts of the long-term equity investment together with any long-term interests that in substance form part of the investor's net investment in the investee are reduced to zero. However, if the Group has obligations for additional losses and the criteria with respect to recognition of provisions under the accounting standards on contingencies are satisfied, the Group continues recognising the investment losses and the provisions. The changes of the Group's share of the investee's owner's equity other than those arising from the net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution, are recognised in the Group's equity and the carrying amounts of the long-term equity investment are adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the Group's share of the profit distribution or cash dividends declared by an investee. The unrealised profits or losses arising from the transactions between the Group and its investees are eliminated in proportion to the Group's equity interest in the investees, based on which the investment gain or losses are recognised. Any losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its investees attributable to asset impairment losses are not eliminated.

(c) Basis for determining existence of control, joint control, significant influence over investees

Control is the power to govern an investee and obtain variable returns from participating the investee's activities, and the ability to utilise the power of an investee to affect its returns.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement, and relevant economic activity can be arranged upon the unanimous approval of the Group and other participants sharing of control rights.

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

(d) Impairment of long-term equity investments

The carrying amounts of long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are reduced to the recoverable amounts when the recoverable amounts are below their carrying amounts (Note 2(19)).

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)
(13) Investment properties

Investment properties, including land use rights that have already been leased out, buildings that are held for the purpose of leasing and buildings that are being constructed or developed for future use for leasing, are measured initially at cost. Subsequent expenditures incurred in relation to an investment property are included in the cost of the investment property when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group and their costs can be reliably measured; otherwise, the expenditures are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement of investment properties. Buildings and land use rights are depreciated or amortised to their estimated net residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, the estimated net residual values that are expressed as a percentage of cost and the annual depreciation (amortisation) rates of investment properties are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	Estimated net residual values	Annual depreciation (amortisation) rates
Buildings	20 to 40 years	5%	2.38% to 4.75%
Land use rights	40 to 50 years	-	2% to 2.5%

When an investment property is transferred to owner-occupied properties, it is reclassified as fixed asset or intangible asset at the date of the transfer. When an owner-occupied property is transferred out for earning rentals or for capital appreciation, the fixed asset or intangible asset is reclassified as investment properties at its carrying amount at the date of the transfer. At the time of transfer, the property is recognised based on the carrying amount before transfer.

The investment properties' estimated useful lives, the estimated net residual values and the depreciation (amortisation) methods applied are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each year-end.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The net amount of proceeds from sale, transfer, retirement or damage of an investment property after its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

(14) Fixed assets
(a) Recognition and initial measurement of fixed assets

Fixed assets comprise buildings, overseas land, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, electronic equipment and others.

Fixed assets are recognised when it is probable that the related economic benefits will flow to the Group and the costs can be reliably measured. The initial cost of purchased fixed assets include purchase price, related taxes and expenditures that are attributable to the assets incurred before the assets are ready for their intended use. The initial cost of self-constructed fixed assets is determined based on Note 2(15).

Subsequent expenditures incurred for a fixed asset are included in the cost of the fixed asset when it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group and the related cost can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All the other subsequent expenditures are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)
(14) Fixed assets (Cont'd)
(b) Depreciation methods for fixed assets

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets to their estimated net residual values over their estimated useful lives. For the fixed assets that have been provided for impairment loss, the related depreciation charge is prospectively determined based upon the adjusted carrying amounts over their remaining useful lives.

The estimated useful lives, the estimated net residual values expressed as a percentage of cost and the annual depreciation rates of the Group's fixed assets are as follows:

Categories	Estimated useful lives	Estimated net residual values	Annual depreciation rates
Buildings	15 to 50 years	0% to 10%	6.7% to 1.8%
Machinery and equipment	2 to 18 years	0% to 10%	50% to 5.0%
Motor vehicles	2 to 20 years	0% to 10%	50% to 4.5%
Electronic equipment and others	2 to 20 years	0% to 10%	50% to 4.5%
Overseas land	Permanent	N/A	N/A

The estimated useful lives and the estimated net residual values of the Group's fixed assets and the depreciation methods applied to the assets are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate at each year-end.

(c) Basis for identification of fixed assets held under finance leases and related measurement

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is a finance lease. The leased asset is recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The difference between the recorded amount of the leased asset and the minimum lease payments is accounted for as unrecognised finance charge.

Fixed assets held under a finance lease is depreciated on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy adopted for fixed assets that are self-owned. When a leased asset can be reasonably determined that its ownership will be transferred at the end of the lease term, it is depreciated over the period of expected use; otherwise, the leased asset is depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the period of expected use.

(d) The carrying amount of a fixed asset is reduced to the recoverable amount when the recoverable amount is below the carrying amount (Note 2(19)).
(e) Disposal of fixed assets

A fixed asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The amount of proceeds from disposal on sales, transfer, retirement or damage of a fixed asset net of its carrying amount and related taxes and expenses is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(15) Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost. Actual cost comprises construction costs, installation costs, borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation and other costs necessary to bring the fixed assets ready for their intended use. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when the assets are ready for their intended use, and depreciation begins from the following month. The carrying amount of construction in progress is reduced to the recoverable amount when the recoverable amount is below the carrying amount (Note 2(19)).

(16) Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of a fixed asset that needs a substantially long period of time for its intended use commence to be capitalised and recorded as part of the cost of the asset when expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs have been incurred, and the activities relating to the acquisition and construction that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use have commenced. The capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the asset under acquisition or construction becomes ready for its intended use and the borrowing costs incurred thereafter are recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during periods in which the acquisition or construction of an asset is interrupted abnormally and the interruption lasts for more than 3 months, until the acquisition or construction is resumed.

For the specific borrowings obtained for the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset qualifying for capitalisation, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by deducting any interest income earned from depositing the unused specific borrowings in the banks or any investment income arising on the temporary investment of those borrowings during the capitalisation period.

For the general borrowings obtained for the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset qualifying for capitalisation, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying the weighted average effective interest rate of general borrowings, to the weighted average of the excess amount of cumulative expenditures on the asset over the amount of specific borrowings. The effective interest rate is the rate at which the estimated future cash flows during the period of expected duration of the borrowings or applicable shorter period are discounted to the initial amount of the borrowings.

(17) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include land use rights, patents and non-patent technologies, trademark rights, trademark use rights, royalties and others, and are measured at cost.

(a) Land use rights

Land use rights are amortised on the straight-line basis over their approved use period of 40 to 50 years. If the acquisition costs of the land use rights and the buildings located thereon cannot be reasonably allocated between the land use rights and the buildings, all of the acquisition costs are recognised as fixed assets.

(b) Patents and non-patent technologies

Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the statutory period of validity, the period as stipulated by contracts or the beneficial period.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(17) Intangible assets (Cont'd)

(c) Trademark rights

The trademark rights is measured at cost when acquired and is amortised over the estimated useful life of 30 years. The cost of trademark rights obtained in the business combinations involving enterprises not under common control is measured at fair value. As some of the trademarks are expected to attract net cash inflows injected into the Group, the management considers that these trademarks have an indefinite useful lives and are presented based upon the carrying amounts after deducting the provision for impairment (Note 4(16)).

(d) Trademark use rights

The trademark use rights is measured at cost when acquired. The cost of trademark use rights obtained in the business combinations involving enterprises not under common control is measured at fair value, and is amortised over the estimated useful life of 40 years.

(e) Periodical review of useful life and amortisation method

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, review of its useful life and amortisation method is performed at each year-end, with adjustment made as appropriate.

(f) Research and development ("R&D")

The expenditure on an internal research and development project is classified into expenditure on the research phase and expenditure on the development phase based on its nature and whether there is material uncertainty that the research and development activities can form an intangible asset at the end of the project.

Expenditure on the planned investigation, evaluation and selection for the research of production processes or products is categorised as expenditure on the research phase, and it is recognised in profit or loss when it is incurred. Expenditure on design and test for the final application of the development of production processes or products before mass production is categorised as expenditure on the development phase, which is capitalised only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The development of production processes or products has been fully justified by technical team;
- The budget on the development of production processes or products has been approved by the management;
- There is market research analysis that demonstrates the product produced by the production process or product has the ability of marketing;
- There are sufficient technical and financial resources to support the development of production processes or products and subsequent mass production; and
- Expenditure attributable to the development of production processes or products can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet the conditions above are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs previously recognised as expenses are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised expenditure on the development phase is presented as development costs in the balance sheet and transferred to intangible assets at the date that the asset is ready for its intended use.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(17) Intangible assets (Cont'd)

(g) Impairment of intangible assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reduced to the recoverable amounts when the recoverable amounts are below their carrying amounts (Note 2(19)).

(18) Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses include the expenditure for improvements to fixed assets held under operating leases, and other expenditures that have been incurred but should be recognised as expenses over more than one year in the current and subsequent periods. Long-term prepaid expenses are amortised on the straight-line basis over the expected beneficial period and are presented at actual expenditure net of accumulated amortisation.

(19) Impairment of long-term assets

Fixed assets, construction in progress, intangible assets with finite useful lives, investment properties measured using the cost model and long-term equity investments in subsidiaries, a joint venture and associates are tested for impairment if there is any indication that the assets may be impaired at the balance sheet date. Intangible assets not ready for their intended use and overseas land are tested at least annually for impairment, irrespective of whether there is any indication that it may be impaired. If the result of the impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, a provision for impairment and an impairment loss are recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Provision for asset impairment is determined and recognised on the individual asset basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of a group of assets to which the asset belongs is determined. A group of assets is the smallest group of assets that is able to generate independent cash inflows.

Goodwill that is separately presented in the financial statements is tested at least annually for impairment, irrespective of whether there is any indication that it may be impaired. In conducting the test, the carrying value of goodwill is allocated to the related asset groups or groups of asset groups which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. If the result of the test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset groups or a group of asset groups, including the allocated goodwill, is lower than its carrying amount, the corresponding impairment loss is recognised. The impairment loss is first deducted from the carrying amount of goodwill that is allocated to the asset groups or group of asset groups, and then deducted from the carrying amounts of other assets within the asset groups or group of asset groups in proportion to the carrying amounts of assets other than goodwill.

Once the above asset impairment loss is recognised, it will not be reversed for the value recovered in the subsequent periods.

(20) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits and other long-term employee benefits provided in various forms of consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees or compensations for the termination of employment relationship.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(20) Employee benefits (Cont'd)

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include employee wages or salaries, bonus, allowances and subsidies, staff welfare, premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance, housing funds, union running costs and employee education costs, short-term paid absences. The employee benefit liabilities are recognised in the accounting period in which the service is rendered by the employees, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets. Employee benefits which are non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

(b) Post-employment benefits

The Group classifies post-employment benefit plans as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no obligation to pay further contributions; and defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. During the reporting period, the Group's defined contribution plans mainly include basic pensions and unemployment insurance, while the defined benefit plans are Toshiba Lifestyle Products & Services Corporation ("TLSC"), and KUKA Group, the Group's subsidiaries, provide supplemental retirement benefits beyond the national regulatory insurance system.

Basic pensions

The Group's employees participate in the basic pension plan set up and administered by local authorities of Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security. Monthly payments of premiums on the basic pensions are calculated according to prescribed bases and percentage by the relevant local authorities. When employees retire, the relevant local authorities are obliged to pay the basic pensions to them. The amounts based on the above calculations are recognised as liabilities in the accounting period in which the service has been rendered by the employees, with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of relevant assets.

Supplementary retirement benefits

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method at the interest rate of treasury bonds with similar obligation term and currency. The charges related to the supplemental retirement benefits (including current service costs, past-service costs and gains or losses on settlement) and net interest costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss or included in the cost of an asset, and the changes of remeasurement in net liabilities or net assets arising from the benefit plan are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(20) Employee benefits (Cont'd)

(c) Termination benefits

The Group provides compensation for terminating the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy before the end of the employment contracts. The Group recognises a liability arising from compensation for termination of the employment relationship with employees, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates: 1) when the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of an employment termination plan or a curtailment proposal; 2) when the Group recognises costs or expenses related to the restructuring that involves the payment of termination benefits.

Early retirement benefits

The Group offers early retirement benefits to those employees who accept early retirement arrangements. The early retirement benefits refer to the salaries and social security contributions to be paid to and for the employees who accept voluntary retirement before the normal retirement date prescribed by the State, as approved by the management. The Group pays early retirement benefits to those early retired employees from the early retirement date until the normal retirement date. The Group accounts for the early retirement benefits in accordance with the treatment for termination benefits, in which the salaries and social security contributions to be paid to and for the early retired employees from the off-duty date to the normal retirement date are recognised as liabilities with a corresponding charge to the profit or loss for the current period. The differences arising from the changes in the respective actuarial assumptions of the early retirement benefits and the adjustments of benefit standards are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

The termination benefits expected to be settled within one year since the balance sheet date are classified as current liabilities.

(21) General risk reserve

General risk reserve is the reserve appropriated from undistributed profits to cover part of unidentified potential losses, on the basis of the estimated potential risk value of risk assets assessed by the standardised approach, which is deducted from recognised provision for impairment losses on loans. Risk assets include loans and advances, long-term equity investments, deposits with banks and other financial institutions and other receivables of subsidiary engaged in financial business.

(22) Dividend distribution

Cash dividend is recognised as a liability for the period in which the dividend is approved by the shareholders' meeting.

(23) Provisions

Provisions for product warranties, onerous contracts, etc. are recognised when the Group has a present obligation, 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.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(23) Provisions (Cont'd)

A provision is initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation. Factors surrounding a contingency, such as the risks, uncertainties and the time value of money, are taken into account as a whole in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the best estimate is determined by discounting the related future cash outflows. The increase in the discounted amount of the provision arising from passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The carrying amount of provisions is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The provisions expected to be settled within one year since the balance sheet date are classified as current liabilities.

(24) Share-based payments

(a) Type of share-based payment

Share-based payment is a transaction in which the entity acquires services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the entity or by incurring liabilities for amounts based on the equity instruments. Equity instruments include equity instruments of the Company, its parent company or other accounting entities of the Group. Share-based payments are divided into equity-settled and cash-settled payments. The Group's share-based payments are equity-settled payments.

Equity-settled share-based payment

The Group's equity-settled share-based payment contains share option incentive plan, restricted share plan and employee stock ownership plan. These plans are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at grant date and the equity instruments are tradable or exercisable when services in vesting period are completed or specified performance conditions are met. In the vesting period, the services obtained in current period are included in relevant cost and expenses at the fair value of the equity instruments at grant date based on the best estimate of the number of tradable or exercisable equity instruments, and capital surplus is increased accordingly. If the subsequent information indicates the number of tradable or exercisable equity instruments differs from the previous estimate, an adjustment is made and, on the exercise date, the estimate is revised to equal to the number of actual vested equity instruments.

(b) Determination of the fair value of equity instruments

The Group determines the fair value of share options using option pricing model, which is Black - Scholes option pricing model.

The fair value of other equity instruments are based on the share prices, which excluded the price that incentive objects pay, and the number of the shares on the grant date, taking into account the effects of clause of the Group's relevant plans.

(c) Basis for determining best estimate of tradable or exercisable equity instruments

At the end of each reporting period, the group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing performance and service conditions. On the exercise or desterilisation date, the final number of estimated exercisable or tradable equity instruments is consistent with the number of exercised or tradable equity instruments.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(25) Treasury stock

The Group's treasury stock mainly comes from the repurchase of equity instruments and the issuance of restricted shares and so on.

Consideration and transaction costs paid by the Group for repurchasing equity instruments are deducted from equity and not recognised as financial assets. The considerations and the related transaction costs paid by the Group for repurchasing equity instruments are measured as treasury stock.

On the deregistration day of shares, relevant share capital and treasury stock are reversed with the difference included in capital surplus (share premium) based on actual deregistration results.

On the grant day of restricted shares, the Group recognise bank deposits when receiving subscription from the employees and measures the repurchase obligation as liability. On the day of release of restricted shares, relevant treasury stocks, liabilities and capital surplus recognised in the vesting period are reversed based on the actual vesting results.

(26) Revenue

The amount of revenue is determined in accordance with the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sales of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is stated net of discounts, rebates and returns.

Revenue is recognised when it's probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group, the related revenue can be reliably measured, and the specific criteria of revenue recognition have been met for each type of the Group's activities as described below:

(a) Sales of products

The Group are principally engaged in the manufacturing and sales of home appliances (mainly comprises HVAC and consumer appliances), and robotics and automation system (mainly comprises robotics and automation system).

Revenue from domestic sales is recognised when 1) the goods are delivered to buyers by the Group pursuant to contracts; 2) the amount of revenue is confirmed; 3) payments for goods are collected or receipts are acquired; and 4) the related economic benefits will flow to the Group; and the related costs can be measured reliably. Upon confirming the acceptance, the buyer has the right to sell the products at its discretion and takes the risks of any price fluctuations and obsolescence and loss of the products.

Revenue from overseas sales is recognised when 1) the goods have been declared to the customs and shipped out of the port; 2) the amount of revenue is confirmed; 3) payments for goods are collected or obtain related receipts; and 4) the related economic benefits will flow to the Group and the related costs can be measured reliably.

Revenue from sales of robotics and automation system is recognised when 1) the goods are delivered to buyers by the Group pursuant to contracts; 2) the amount of revenue is confirmed; 3) payments for goods are collected or receipts are acquired; and 4) the related economic benefits will flow to the Group; and the related costs can be measured reliably.

(b) Rendering of services

Revenue from transportation service, distribution service and installation service as provided by the Group is recognised when the services are completed.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(26) Revenue (Cont'd)

(b) Rendering of services (Cont'd)

Revenue from providing automation system business, intelligent logistics integration solution and storage service is recognised according to the percentage of completion.

(c) Construction contract

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs thereof are recognised using the "percentage-of-completion" method as at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract.

The outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably when all of the following conditions are concurrently met: (1) the total contract revenue can be measured reliably; (2) it is highly probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the enterprise; (3) the contract costs incurred thus far can be clearly identified and measured reliably; (4) both the stage of completion and the costs necessary to complete the contract can be reliably measured.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent that contract costs can be recovered actually. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Otherwise, contract costs are recognised as expenses immediately, not as contract revenue. If the unexpected factors no longer exist which make construction contract unable to be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised using the percentage-of-completion method.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

As at the balance sheet date, the actual total contract revenue multiply the percentage of completion less the total contract revenue recognised in previous accounting periods should be recognised as the revenue for the current period. Similarly, the total contract costs multiply the percentage of completion incurred less the total contract costs recognised in previous accounting periods should be recognised as the expenses for the current period.

(d) Interest income

Interest income from financial instruments is calculated by effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss for the current period. Interest income comprises premiums or discounts, or the amortisation based on effective rates of other difference between the initial carrying amount and the due amount of interest-earning assets.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and the interest income or expense based on effective rates. Actual interest rate is the rate at which the estimated future cash flows during the period of expected duration of the financial instruments or applicable shorter period are discounted to the current carrying amount of the financial instruments. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (e.g. early repayment options, similar options, etc.), but without considering future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and interest paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(26) Revenue (Cont'd)

(d) Interest income (Cont'd)

Interest income from impaired financial assets is calculated at the interest rate that is used for discounting estimated future cash flow when measuring the impairment loss.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend payment is established.

(f) Rental income

Rental income from investment prosperities is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

(g) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised in profit or loss for the current period when the service is provided. The Group defers the initial charge income or commitment fee income arising from the forming or acquisition of financial assets as the adjustment to effective interest rate. If the loans are not lent when the loan commitment period is expired, related charges are recognised as fee and commission income.

(27) Government grants

Government grants are transfers of monetary or non-monetary assets from the government to the Group at nil consideration, including refund of taxes and financial subsidies, etc.

A government grant is recognised when the conditions attached to it can be complied with and the government grant can be received. For a government grant in the form of transfer of monetary assets, the grant is measured at the amount received or receivable. For a government grant in the form of transfer of non-monetary assets, it is measured at fair value; if the fair value is not reliably determinable, the grant is measured at nominal amount.

Government grants related to assets are grants that are acquired by an enterprise and used for acquisition, construction or forming long-term assets in other ways. Government grants related to income are government grants other than government grants related to assets.

Government grants related to assets are recorded as deferred income reasonably and systematically amortised to profit or loss over the useful life of the related asset.

For government grants related to income, where the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses to be incurred by the Group in the subsequent periods, the grant is recognised as deferred income, and included in profit or loss over the periods in which the related costs are recognised; where the grant is a compensation for related expenses or losses already incurred by the Group, the grant is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the current period.

The same kind of government grants are presented with the same method.

Those related to ordinary activities are recorded into operating profit while other in non-operating income and expenses.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(27) Government grants (Cont'd)

Loans to the Group at political preferential rate are recorded at the actual amount received, and the related loan expenses are calculated based on the principal and the political preferential rate. Finance discounts directly received offset related loans expenses.

(28) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated and recognised based on the differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts (temporary differences). Deferred income tax asset is recognised for the tax losses that can be carried forward to subsequent years for deduction of the taxable profit in accordance with the tax laws. No deferred tax liability is recognised for a temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of goodwill. No deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability is recognised for the temporary differences resulting from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities due to a transaction other than a business combination, which affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or deductible loss). At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for deductible temporary differences, deductible tax losses and tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available in the future against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible tax losses and tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. When it is probable that the temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will be reversed in the foreseeable future and that the taxable profit will be available in the future against which the temporary differences can be utilised, the corresponding deferred tax assets are recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when:

- the deferred taxes are related to the same tax payer within the Group and the same taxation authority; and,
- that tax payer within the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

(29) Leases

(a) Operating leases

Rental expenses for assets held under operating leases are recognised as the cost of relevant assets or expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease period. Contingent rentals are recognised as profit and loss for the current period when incurred.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(29) Leases (Cont'd)

(a) Operating leases (Cont'd)

Fixed assets leased out under operating leases, other than investment prosperities (Note 2(13), are depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy stated in Note 2(14(b) and provided for impairment loss in accordance with the policy stated in Note 2(19). Rental income from operating leases is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease period. Initial direct costs in large amount arising from assets leased out under operating leases are capitalised when incurred and recognised as profit and loss for the current period over the lease period on a same basis with revenue recognition; initial direct costs in small amount are directly recognised as profit and loss for the current period. Contingent rentals are recognised as profit and loss for the current period when incurred.

(b) Finance leases

The leased asset is recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The difference between the recorded amount of the leased asset and the minimum lease payments is accounted for as unrecognised finance charge and is amortised using the effective interest method over the period of the lease. A long-term payable is recorded at the amount equal to the minimum lease payments less the unrecognised finance charge.

(30) Segment information

The Group identifies operating segments based on the internal organisation structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, and discloses segment information of reportable segments which is determined on the basis of operating segments.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that satisfies all of the following conditions: (1) the component is able to earn revenue and incur expenses from its ordinary activities; (2) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and (3) for which the information on financial position, operating results and cash flows is available to the Group. Two or more operating segments that have similar economic characteristics and satisfy certain conditions can be aggregated into one single operating segment.

(31) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group continually evaluates the critical accounting estimates and key judgements applied based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

Critical accounting estimates and key assumptions

The critical accounting estimates and key assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting year are outlined below:

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(31) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

(i) Provision for impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount of the asset groups and the combination of asset groups that contain the apportioned goodwill is determined by the higher value between the use value and the net value that is calculated by the fair value less the disposal costs. Accounting estimate is required for the calculation of the recoverable amount. The impairment testing is performed by assessing the recoverable amount of the groups of assets containing the relevant goodwill, based on the present value of cash flows forecasts. Key assumptions adopted in the impairment testing of goodwill included expected revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins, perpetual annual growth rates, discount rates, etc. which involved critical accounting estimates and judgement.

(ii) Income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. There are many transactions and events for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Significant judgement is required from the Group in determining the provision for income taxes in each of these jurisdictions. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

32 Significant changes in accounting policies

The Ministry of Finance released the revised CAS 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, CAS 23 - Transfer of Financial Assets, CAS 24 - Hedge Accounting and CAS 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the new financial instruments standards") in 2017, and released the Circular on the Amendment to the Formats of Corporate Financial Statements for the Year of 2019 (Cai Kuai [2019] No. 6), the revised CAS 7 - Exchange of Non-monetary Assets (hereinafter the "exchange of non-monetary assets standard") and the revised CAS 12 - Debt Restructuring (hereinafter the "debt restructuring standard") in 2019. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 are prepared in accordance with the above standards and circular. The revised standards for exchange of non-monetary assets and debt restructuring had no significant impacts on the Group and the Company, and impacts of other revisions on financial statements of the Group and the Company are as follows:

(a) Revisions based on the circular on the amendment to the formats of corporate financial statements

Impacts on the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

The nature and the reasons of the

changes in accounting policies	The line items affected	31 December 2018			1 January 2018		
		Before adjustment	The amounts affected	After adjustment	Before adjustment	The amounts affected	After adjustment
The Group split notes and accounts receivables into accounts receivable and notes receivable.	Accounts receivable	-	19,390,174	19,390,174	-	17,528,717	17,528,717
	Notes receivable	-	12,556,294	12,556,294	-	10,854,226	10,854,226
	Notes and accounts receivables	31,946,468	(31,946,468)	-	28,382,943	(28,382,943)	-
The Group split notes and accounts payables into accounts payable and notes payable.	Accounts payable	-	36,901,626	36,901,626	-	35,144,777	35,144,777
	Notes payable	-	23,325,115	23,325,115	-	25,207,785	25,207,785
	Notes and accounts payables	60,226,741	(60,226,741)	-	60,352,562	(60,352,562)	-

Except for the above items, amounts of other items as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 were not affected.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards

Accordance with relevant provisions of the new financial instruments standards, the Group and the Company recognised the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in 2019 and other relevant line items in the financial statements. The comparatives were not restated.

(i) As at 1 January 2019, the financial assets represented in the Group's consolidated financial statements were disclosed and measured in accordance with the old/new financial instruments standards as follows:

Old financial instruments standards			New financial instruments standards		
Line item	Measurement	Carrying amount	Line item	Measurement	Carrying amount
Cash at bank and on hand	Amortised cost	27,888,280	Cash at bank and on hand	Amortised cost	27,888,280
Notes receivable	Amortised cost	12,556,294	Notes receivable	Amortised cost	11,049,539
			Receivables financing	Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,506,755
Accounts receivable	Amortised cost	19,390,174	Accounts receivable	Amortised cost	18,641,979
			Receivables financing	Fair value through other comprehensive income	748,195
Other receivables	Amortised cost	2,971,368	Other receivables	Amortised cost	2,960,939
			Financial assets held for trading	Fair value through profit or loss	10,429
Other current assets	Fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instruments)	38,822	Other current assets	Fair value through other comprehensive income	38,822
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (wealth management products)	1,521,007	Financial assets held for trading	Fair value through profit or loss	1,521,007
	Amortised cost (structural deposits)	70,402,509	Other current assets	Amortised cost	70,402,509
Derivative financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	220,197	Derivative financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	220,197
Loans and advances	Amortised cost	11,328,392	Loans and advances	Amortised cost	11,328,392
Long-term receivables	Amortised cost	34,815	Long-term receivables	Amortised cost	34,815
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments) (Note)	1,184,859	Financial assets held for trading	Fair value through profit or loss	1,122,609
	Cost (equity instruments)	722,019	Other non-current financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	62,250
			Other non-current financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	722,019

(Note) As at 31 December 2018, the Group's financial assets held for trading measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to RMB 1,184,859,000. As at 1 January 2019, such equity instruments were measured at fair value through profit or loss after the implementation of the new financial instruments standards. Correspondingly, the Group transferred RMB 337,447,000 of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in prior years to the opening balance of undistributed profit.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards (Cont'd)

(ii) As at 1 January 2019, the financial assets of represented in the Company's financial statements were disclosed and measured in accordance with the old/new financial instruments standards as follows:

Old financial instruments standards			New financial instruments standards		
Line item	Measurement	Carrying amount	Line item	Measurement	Carrying amount
Cash at bank and on hand	Amortised cost	15,361,626	Cash at bank and on hand	Amortised cost	15,361,626
Other receivables	Amortised cost	11,593,020	Other receivables	Amortised cost	11,593,020
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (wealth management products)	1,521,007	Financial assets held for trading	Fair value through profit or loss	1,521,007
Other current assets	Amortised cost (structural deposits)	53,164,300	Other current assets	Amortised cost	53,164,300
Available-for-sale financial assets	Cost (equity instruments)	56,579	Other non-current financial assets	Fair value through profit or loss	56,579

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)
32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)
(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards (Cont'd)

- (iii) As at 1 January 2019, for the Group and the Company, the carrying amount of financial assets is reconciled from the old financial instruments standards to the new financial instruments standards based on the new measurement:

Measurement under the new financial instruments standards

Financial assets at amortised cost	Table 1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Table 2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Table 3

Table 1: Financial assets at amortised cost under the new financial instruments standards

	Carrying amount	
	Consolidated	Company
Cash at bank and on hand		
31 December 2018	27,888,280	15,361,626
Less: Disclosure and measurement under the new financial instruments standards	-	-
1 January 2019	27,888,280	15,361,626
Receivables (including notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, and long-term receivables)		
31 December 2018	34,952,651	11,593,020
Less: Transfer to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,254,950)	-
Less: Transfer to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(10,429)	-
1 January 2019	32,687,272	11,593,020
Loans and advances		
31 December 2018	11,328,392	-
Less: Disclosure and measurement under the new financial instruments standards	-	-
1 January 2019	11,328,392	-
Other current assets - Structural deposits		
31 December 2018	70,402,509	53,164,300
Less: Disclosure and measurement under the new financial instruments standards	-	-
1 January 2019	70,402,509	53,164,300
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost (under the new financial instruments standards) as at 1 January 2019	142,306,453	80,118,946

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)
32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)
(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards (Cont'd)

- (iii) As at 1 January 2019, for the Group and the Company, the carrying amount of financial assets is reconciled from the old financial instruments standards to the new financial instruments standards based on the new measurement: (Cont'd)

Table 2: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under the new financial instruments standards

	Carrying amount	
	Consolidated	Company
Financial assets held for trading		
31 December 2018	-	-
Add: Transferred from other current assets - available-for-sale financial assets - wealth management products	1,521,007	1,521,007
Add: Transferred from available-for-sale financial assets	1,122,609	-
Add: Transferred from other receivables	10,429	-
1 January 2019	2,654,045	1,521,007
Derivative financial instruments		
31 December 2018	220,197	-
Less: Disclosure and measurement under the new financial instruments standards	-	-
1 January 2019	220,197	-
Other non-current financial assets		
31 December 2018	-	-
Add: Transferred from available-for-sale financial assets	784,269	56,579
1 January 2019	784,269	56,579
Total financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (under the new financial instruments standards) as at 1 January 2019	3,658,511	1,577,586

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards (Cont'd)

- (iii) As at 1 January 2019, for the Group and the Company, the carrying amount of financial assets is reconciled from the old financial instruments standards to the new financial instruments standards based on the new measurement: (Cont'd)

Table 3: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under the new financial instruments standards

	Carrying amount	
	Consolidated	Company
Receivables financing		
31 December 2018	-	-
Add: Transfer from notes receivables (under the old financial instruments standards)	1,506,755	-
Add: Transfer from accounts receivables (under the old financial instruments standards)	748,195	-
1 January 2019	2,254,950	-
Other current assets - Hedging instruments		
31 December 2018	38,822	-
Less: Disclosure and measurement under the new financial instruments standards	-	-
1 January 2019	38,822	-
Total financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (under the new financial instruments standards) as at 1 January 2019	2,293,772	-

- (iv) As at 1 January 2019, the Group's reconciliation from the provision for impairment of financial assets under the old financial instruments standards and provisions recognised according to accounting standards on contingencies to loss provision under the new financial instruments standards is as below:

Measurement	Loss provision under the old financial instruments standards/provisions recognised according to accounting standards on contingencies	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Loss provision under the new financial instruments standards
Financial assets at amortised cost -				
Provision for bad debts of accounts receivable	982,109	-	-	982,109
Provision for impairment of loans and advances	154,006	-	-	154,006
Provision for bad debts of other receivables	42,730	-	-	42,730
Provision for bad debts of long-term receivables	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -				
Provision for impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	2,287	(2,287)	-	-
Total	1,181,132	(2,287)	-	1,178,845

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)
32 Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)
(b) Revisions based on the new financial instruments standards (Cont'd)

- (v) As at 1 January 2019, the Company's reconciliation from the provision for impairment of financial assets under the old financial instruments standards and provisions recognised according to accounting standards on contingencies to loss provision under the new financial instruments standards is as below:

Measurement	Loss provision under the old financial instruments standards/provisions recognised according to accounting standards on contingencies	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Loss provision under the new financial instruments standards
Financial assets at amortised cost - Provision for bad debts of other receivables	6,840	-	-	6,840
Total	6,840	-	-	6,840

3 Taxation
(1) Main tax category and rate

Category	Tax base	Tax rate
Enterprise income tax	Levied based on taxable income	Note (a)
Value-added tax ("VAT")	Taxable value-added amount (Tax payable is calculated using the taxable sales amount multiplied by the applicable tax rate less deductible VAT input of the current period)	Note (b)
City maintenance and construction tax	The amount of VAT paid	5% or 7%
Educational surcharge	The amount of VAT paid	3% or 5%
Local educational surcharge	The amount of VAT paid	2%
Property tax	Price-based property is subject to a 1.2% tax rate after a 30% cut in the original price of property; rental-based property is subject to a 12% tax rate for the rental income.	1.2% or 12%

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3 Taxation (Cont'd)

(1) Main tax category and rate (Cont'd)

(a) Notes to the enterprise income tax rate of the principal tax payers with different tax rates

- (a-1) The following subsidiaries of the Company are subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2019 as they qualified as high-tech enterprises and obtained the *High-tech Enterprise Certificate*:

Name of taxpayer	No. of the <i>High-tech Enterprise Certificate</i>	Dates of issuance	Term of validity
Jiangsu Midea Cleaning Appliances Co., Ltd.	GR201732001675	17 November 2017	3 years
GD Midea Environment Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	GR201944000430	2 December 2019	3 years
Midea Intelligent Lighting & Controls Technology Co., Ltd.	GR201736000187	23 August 2017	3 years
Guangdong Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201844000250	28 November 2018	3 years
Guangdong Witol Vacuum Electronic Manufacture Co., Ltd.	GR201744000489	9 November 2017	3 years
Foshan Shunde Midea Washing Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201744002837	9 November 2017	3 years
Foshan Shunde Midea Electrical Heating Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201844010373	28 November 2018	3 years
Guangdong Midea Precision Molding Technology Co., Ltd.	GR201944004780	2 December 2019	3 years
Foshan Shunde Midea Electric Science and Technology Co., Ltd.	GR201944000317	2 December 2019	3 years
GD Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201844008219	28 November 2018	3 years
Hefei Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201934001163	9 September 2019	3 years
Anhui Meizhi Precision Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201834000890	24 July 2018	3 years
Guangzhou Midea Hualing Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	GR201944009238	2 December 2019	3 years
Guangdong Welling Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201744002062	9 November 2017	3 years
Foshan Welling Washer Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201744001025	9 November 2017	3 years
Huaian Welling Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201932010033	6 December 2019	3 years
Annto Logistics Technology Co., Ltd.	GR201834001306	24 July 2018	3 years
Little Swan	GR201832001394	24 October 2018	3 years
Wuxi Filin Electronics Co., Ltd.	GR201832001053	24 October 2018	3 years
Wuxi Little Swan General Appliance Co., Ltd.	GR201832001100	24 October 2018	3 years
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201744000337	9 November 2017	3 years
Handan Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201713000957	27 October 2017	3 years
Midea Group Wuhan Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201742002075	30 November 2017	3 years

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3 Taxation (Cont'd)

(1) Main tax category and rate (Cont'd)

(a) Notes to the enterprise income tax rate of the principal tax payers with different tax rates (Cont'd)

(a-1) The following subsidiaries of the Company are subject to an enterprise income tax rate of 15% in 2019 as they qualified as high-tech enterprises and obtained the *High-tech Enterprise Certificate* (Cont'd):

Name of taxpayer	No. of the <i>High-tech Enterprise Certificate</i>	Dates of issuance	Term of validity
Guangzhou Hualing Refrigerating Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201744010610	11 December 2017	3 years
Wuhu Maty Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201734001246	7 November 2017	3 years
Chongqing Midea General Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201751100113	28 December 2017	3 years
Guangdong Meizhi Compressor Limited	GR201744000895	9 November 2017	3 years
Hubei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	GR201742001255	28 November 2017	3 years
Guangdong Midea Consumer Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201744006141	11 December 2017	3 years
Anhui Meizhi Compressor Co., Ltd.	GR201934000046	9 September 2019	3 years
Foshan Shunde Midea Water Dispenser Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201744008471	11 December 2017	3 years
Midea Welling Motor Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	GR201731001731	23 November 2017	3 years
Welling (Wuhu) Motor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201834001144	24 July 2018	3 years
Hefei Midea Laundry Appliance Co., Ltd.	GR201834000882	24 July 2018	3 years
Hefei Hualing Co., Ltd.	GR201834000552	24 July 2018	3 years
Foshan Midea Chungho Water Purification Equipment Co., Ltd.	GR201844007089	28 November 2018	3 years
Toshiba HA Manufacturing (Nanhai) Co., Ltd.	GR201844007107	28 November 2018	3 years
Guangdong Meizhi Precision-Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	GR201844006181	28 November 2018	3 years
Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	GR201834000818	24 July 2018	3 years
Guangdong Midea Intelligent Technologies Co., Ltd.	GR201844003941	28 November 2018	3 years

(a-2) The application for enterprise income tax preferential treatment by Chongqing Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd. the Company's subsidiary, was approved by the State Administration of Taxation of Chongqing Economical and Technological Development Zone on 3 June 2014. The subsidiary is subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 15% in 2019.

(a-3) The Company's subsidiaries in Mainland China other than those mentioned in (a-1) and (a-2) are subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 25%.

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3 Taxation (Cont'd)

- (1) Main tax category and rate (Cont'd)
- (a) Notes to the enterprise income tax rate of the principal tax payers with different tax rates (Cont'd)
- (a-4) In August 2008, Midea Electric Trading (Singapore) Co., Pte. Ltd., the Company's subsidiary, was awarded with the Certificate of Honour for Development and Expansion (No. 587) by the Singapore Economic Development Board, which approves that qualified income exceeding a certain amount is subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 5% from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2018, and subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 5.5% from 1 August 2018 to 31 July 2023, . Midea Singapore Trading Co Pte Limited. and Little Swan International (Singapore) Co., Pte. LTD., the Company's subsidiaries, are subject to enterprise income tax at the rate of 17%.
- (a-5) The Company's subsidiaries in Hong Kong are subject to Hong Kong profits tax at the rate of 16.5%. Such subsidiaries include Midea International Trading Company Limited, Midea International Corporation Company Limited, Midea Home Appliances Investments (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, Century Carrier Residential Air-conditioning Equipment Co., Limited, Midea Refrigeration (Hong Kong) Limited, Welling Holding Limited, Welling International Hong Kong Ltd, and Midea Investment (Asia) Company Limited.
- (a-6) The Company's subsidiaries in BVI and Cayman Islands are exempted from enterprise income tax. Such subsidiaries include Mecca International (BVI) Limited, Titoni Investments Development Ltd., Midea Investment Holding (BVI) Limited, Midea Electric Investment (BVI) Limited, Welling Holding (BVI) Ltd, Midea Holding (Cayman Islands) Limited and Midea Investment Development Company Limited.
- (a-7) Springer Carrier Ltd., the Company's subsidiary in Brazil, is subject to Brazil enterprise income tax at the rate of 34%.
- (a-8) TLSC, the Company's subsidiary in Japan, and its subsidiaries ("TLSC Group"), are subject to Japan enterprise income tax at the rate of 33.80%.
- (a-9) Clivet S.P.A and Clivet España S.A.U. ("Clivet"), the Company's subsidiaries in Italy, are subject to Italy enterprise income tax at the rate between 20% and 31.4%.
- (a-10) KUKA Group, the Company's subsidiary in Germany, is subject to Germany enterprise income tax at the rate of 32%.
- (a-11) Servotronix Motion Control Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "SMC"), the Company's subsidiary in Israel, is subject to Israel enterprise income tax at the rate of 23%.
- (a-12) Misr Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Manufacturing Company, S.A.E., the Company's subsidiary in Egypt, is subject to Egyptian enterprise income tax at the rate of 22.5%.
- (b) Notes to the VAT rate of the principal tax payers with different tax rates
- (b-1) Pursuant to the Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-Added Tax Reform (Announcement [2019] No. 39) issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs, the applicable tax rate of revenue arising from sales of goods and rendering of repairing and replacement services of the Company's certain subsidiaries is 13% from 1 April 2019, while it was 16% before then.

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3 Taxation (Cont'd)

- (1) Main tax category and rate (Cont'd)
- (b) Notes to the VAT rate of the principal tax payers with different tax rates (Cont'd)
- (b-2) Pursuant to the Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-Added Tax Reform (Announcement [2019] No. 39) issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs, the applicable tax rate of revenue arising from rendering of real estate leasing and transportation services of the Company's certain subsidiaries is 9% from 1 April 2019, while it was 10% before then.
- (b-3) Financial services, consulting services and storage services provided by the Company and certain subsidiaries are subject to VAT at the rate of 6%.
- (b-4) Rental revenue of Hefei Midea Laundry Appliance Co., Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the Company, is subject to easy levy of VAT at the rate of 5%.
- (b-5) Pursuant to the *Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-Added Tax Reform* (Announcement [2019] No. 39) issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the General Administration of Customs, certain subsidiaries of the Company engaged in the production service sector, are eligible for a 10% additional VAT deduction based on deductible input VAT in the current period from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021.

4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements

- (1) Cash at bank and on hand

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash on hand	3,128	3,803
Cash at bank (a)	49,012,677	15,857,413
Other cash balances (b)	153,022	123,197
Statutory reserve deposits with the Central Bank (c)	433,149	1,126,172
Surplus reserve with the Central Bank	355,471	204,073
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions (d)	20,562,160	10,573,622
Accrued interest	397,234	—
	<u>70,916,841</u>	<u>27,888,280</u>

Including: Total amounts deposited with banks overseas (including Hong Kong, China, Macau, China, Singapore, Japan, Italy, Brazil and Germany, etc.)		
	5,270,085	6,316,807

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(1) Cash at bank and on hand (Cont'd)

(a) As at 31 December 2019, cash at bank included fixed deposits with the term of over three months, amounting to RMB 39,491,676,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 5,686,629,000)

(b) Other cash balances mainly include letters of guarantee, bank acceptance notes and letters of credit.

(c) Statutory reserve with the Central Bank represents the statutory reserve deposited in People's Bank of China by the financial enterprise in accordance with relevant regulations, which are calculated at 6% and 5% for eligible RMB deposits and foreign currency deposits, respectively, and are not available for use in the Group's daily operations.

(d) As at 31 December 2019, deposits with banks and other financial institutions included no fixed deposits with the term of over three months (31 December 2018: RMB 3,000,000,000).

(2) Financial assets held for trading

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Financial assets held for trading	1,087,351	2,654,045	—

(a) As at 31 December 2019, financial assets held for trading are equity investments in listed companies, measured at fair value through profits or losses.

(3) Notes receivable

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Bank acceptance notes	4,768,520	11,049,539	12,556,294
Less: Provision for bad debts	-	-	-
	4,768,520	11,049,539	12,556,294

(a) Provision for bad debts

For notes receivable of the Group arising from sales of goods or rendering of services in the ordinary course of business, the Group recognises the lifetime ECL provision regardless of whether there exists a significant financing component. As at 31 December 2019, bad debts risk was relatively low.

(4) Accounts receivable

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Accounts receivable	19,631,644	19,624,088	20,372,283
Less: Provision for bad debts	(967,825)	(982,109)	(982,109)
	18,663,819	18,641,979	19,390,174

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(4) Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

(a) The ageing of accounts receivable is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Within 1 year	19,168,694	19,242,068	19,990,263
1 to 2 years	301,554	187,071	187,071
2 to 3 years	101,643	88,294	88,294
3 to 5 years	42,106	84,069	84,069
Over 5 years	17,647	22,586	22,586
	<u>19,631,644</u>	<u>19,624,088</u>	<u>20,372,283</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had no significant overdue accounts receivable.

(b) Under the new financial instruments standards, the Group measures the loss provision for accounts receivable according to the lifetime ECL.

As at 31 December 2019, accounts receivable for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the individual basis were analysed as follows:

	Book balance	Lifetime ECL rate	Provision for bad debts	Reason
Domestic customers	2,998	100%	(2,998)	The debtor encountered financial difficulties
Overseas customers	<u>4,767</u>	100%	<u>(4,767)</u>	
	<u>7,765</u>		<u>(7,765)</u>	

As at 31 December 2019, accounts receivable for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the grouping basis were analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	
	Amount	Lifetime ECL rate	Amount
Domestic business grouping	7,908,831	5.53%	(437,578)
Overseas business grouping	<u>11,715,048</u>	4.46%	<u>(522,482)</u>
	<u>19,623,879</u>		<u>(960,060)</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(4) Accounts receivable (Cont'd)

- (c) The provision for bad debts in current year amounted to RMB 215,902,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 334,946,000). The provision for bad debts reversed in current year amounted to RMB 145,990,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 137,346,000).

The accounts receivable written off by the Group for the current year were arising from transactions with third parties and there were no written-off accounts receivable that are individually significant.

- (d) As at 31 December 2019, the five largest accounts receivable aggregated by debtors were summarised and analysed as follows:

	Amount	Provision for bad debts	% of total balance
Total amount of the five largest accounts receivable	2,021,879	(47,562)	10.30%

(5) Other receivables

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Other receivables	2,766,098	3,003,669	3,014,098
Less: Provision for bad debts	(53,124)	(42,730)	(42,730)
	<u>2,712,974</u>	<u>2,960,939</u>	<u>2,971,368</u>

- (a) Other receivables mainly include deposits, receivables related to share options, current accounts, petty cash to staff, and interest.

The ageing of other receivables is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Within 1 year	2,643,584	2,795,057	2,805,486
1 to 2 years	69,490	118,049	118,049
2 to 3 years	16,555	60,259	60,259
3 to 5 years	25,773	20,900	20,900
Over 5 years	10,696	9,404	9,404
	<u>2,766,098</u>	<u>3,003,669</u>	<u>3,014,098</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(5) Other receivables (Cont'd)
(b) Provision for bad debts and changes in book balance statements

	Stage 1		Stage 1		Stage 3		Sub-total Provision for bad debts
	12-month ECL (Grouping)	Provision for bad debts	12-month ECL (Individual)	Provision for bad debts	Lifetime ECL (Credit impaired)	Provision for bad debts	
	Book balance		Book balance		Book balance		
31 December 2018	2,844,783	42,730	169,315	-	-	-	42,730
Changes in accounting policies	(10,429)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 January 2019	2,834,354	42,730	169,315	-	-	-	42,730
Transfer to stage 3	(3,832)	(1,533)	-	-	3,832	1,533	-
Net (decrease)/increase in current year	(128,884)	8,511	(108,212)	-	(475)	1,809	10,320
Including: Written-off in current year	-	-	-	-	(475)	(475)	(475)
Derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	-	59	-	-	-	15	74
31 December 2019	<u>2,701,638</u>	<u>49,767</u>	<u>61,103</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,357</u>	<u>3,357</u>	<u>53,124</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had no other receivables at stage 2.

(c) As at 31 December 2019, the Group's other receivables at stage 1 and stage 3 were analysed as follows:
(i) As at 31 December 2019, other receivables for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the individual basis were analysed as follows:

	Book balance	ECL rate in the following 12 months	Provision for bad debts	Reason
Stage 1	<u>61,103</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>-</u>	Relatively low bad debt risks
	Book balance	ECL rate in the following 12 months	Provision for bad debts	Reason
Stage 3	<u>3,357</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>(3,357)</u>	The debtor encountered financial difficulties

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(5) Other receivables (Cont'd)

(c) As at 31 December 2019, the Group's other receivables at stage 1 and stage 3 were analysed as follows (Cont'd):

(ii) As at 31 December 2019, other receivables at stage 1 for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the grouping basis were analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	
	Amount	Amount	Provision ratio
Security deposit/guarantee payables grouping	2,701,638	(49,767)	1.84%

(iii) The provision for bad debts in current year amounted to RMB 19,276,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 13,508,000). The provision for bad debts reversed in current year amounted to RMB 8,481,000 (31 December 2018: 21,166,000).

For the year ended 31 December 2019, no other receivables with significant amounts were written off.

(d) As at 31 December 2019, the five largest other receivables aggregated by debtors were summarised and analysed as follows:

	Amount	Provision for bad debts	% of total balance
Total amount of the five largest other receivables	222,226	(6,779)	8.03%

(e) As at 31 December 2019, the Group did not recognise significant government grants at amounts receivable.

(6) Receivables financing

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Receivables financing	7,565,776	2,254,950	—

The Group's receivables financing were mainly bank acceptance notes and account receivables transferred, discounted and endorsed for the purpose of daily treasury management and were qualified for derecognition.

No provision for bank acceptance notes was individually provided. As at 31 December 2019, the Group measured bad debts based on the lifetime ECL and expected that there was no significant credit risk associated with its bank acceptance notes and did not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these banks.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group's transferred account receivables and notes receivables endorsed or discounted but not matured were as follows:

	Derecognised	Recognised
Receivables financing	20,946,601	-

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(7) Advances to suppliers

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Prepayments for raw materials and others	2,246,177	2,215,888

(a) The ageing of advances to suppliers is analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Amount	% of total balance	Amount	% of total balance
Within 1 year	2,176,110	96.88%	2,112,343	95.33%
1 to 2 years	26,925	1.20%	78,764	3.55%
2 to 3 years	22,895	1.02%	11,870	0.54%
Over 3 years	20,247	0.90%	12,911	0.58%
	2,246,177	100.00%	2,215,888	100.00%

As at 31 December 2019, advances to suppliers over 1 year with a carrying amount of RMB 70,067,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 103,545,000) were mainly unsettled prepayments for raw materials.

As at 31 December 2019, the five largest advances to suppliers aggregated by debtors were summarised and analysed as follows:

	Amount	% of total balance
Total amount of the five largest advances to suppliers	494,085	22.00%

(8) Loans and advances to customers

(a) By individual and corporation:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost		
Loans and advances to individuals	1,110,127	894,392
Loans and advances to corporations	10,708,289	10,588,006
Including: Loans	9,558,953	4,702,308
Discounted bills	1,149,336	5,885,698
	11,818,416	11,482,398
Less: Provision for bad debts	(158,919)	(154,006)
	11,659,497	11,328,392

As at 31 December 2019, loans and advances to customers over 1 year amounted to RMB 790,101,000 (31 December 2018: Nil).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(8) Loans and advances to customers (Cont'd)

(b) By type of collateral held

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Unsecured loans	1,075,217	814,657
Guaranteed loans	1,476,273	614,688
Pledged loans	9,266,926	10,053,053
	<u>11,818,416</u>	<u>11,482,398</u>
Less: Provision for bad debts	(158,919)	(154,006)
	<u>11,659,497</u>	<u>11,328,392</u>

(c) For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group's provision for bad debts was RMB 68,617,000, bad debts written-off were RMB 10,826,000 and reversal of bad debts was 52,878,000 (Note 4(21)).

(d) As at 31 December 2019, the Group's loans and advances for bad debt provision amounting to RMB 1,036,154,000, of which the bad debt provision is RMB 219,000.

(9) Inventories

(a) Inventories are summarised by categories as follows:

	31 December 2019			31 December 2018		
	Book balance	Provision for declines in the value of inventories	Carrying amount	Book balance	Provision for declines in the value of inventories	Carrying amount
Finished goods	22,046,730	(407,598)	21,639,132	18,600,407	(320,022)	18,280,385
Raw materials	5,009,197	(67,875)	4,941,322	5,181,916	(60,822)	5,121,094
Work in progress	1,596,042	-	1,596,042	2,040,228	-	2,040,228
Consigned processing material	219,542	-	219,542	239,741	-	239,741
Low value consumables	38,185	-	38,185	38,763	-	38,763
Projects completed but unsettled	4,009,176	-	4,009,176	3,924,807	-	3,924,807
	<u>32,918,872</u>	<u>(475,473)</u>	<u>32,443,399</u>	<u>30,025,862</u>	<u>(380,844)</u>	<u>29,645,018</u>

(b) Provision for decline in the value of inventories are analysed as follows:

	31 December 2018	Increase in current year Provision	Decrease in current year Reversal or written-off	Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	31 December 2019
Finished goods	320,022	311,801	(227,739)	3,514	407,598
Raw materials	60,822	11,434	(5,826)	1,445	67,875
	<u>380,844</u>	<u>323,235</u>	<u>(233,565)</u>	<u>4,959</u>	<u>475,473</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(9) Inventories (Cont'd)

(c) Provision for decline in the value of inventories is as follows:

	Specific basis for determining net realisable value	Reason for the reversal or written- off of provision for decline in the value of inventories
Finished goods	Stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value	Sales
Projects completed but unsettled	Stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value	Settled
Raw materials, etc.	Stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value	Requisition for production

(10) Other current assets

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Wealth management products	—	—	1,521,007
Structural deposits (a)	60,038,855	70,402,509	70,402,509
VAT input to be deducted	3,159,794	2,803,315	2,803,315
Prepaid expenses	875,451	647,648	647,648
Others	936,927	1,099,348	1,099,348
	<u>65,011,027</u>	<u>74,952,820</u>	<u>76,473,827</u>

(a) As at 31 December 2019, structural deposits represented deposits in financial instruments due within one year, mostly measured at fair value through profits or losses.

(11) Long-term receivables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Long-term receivables	1,208,079	34,815
Less: Provision for bad debts	-	-
	<u>1,208,079</u>	<u>34,815</u>

The Group's long-term receivables are presented in net amount of finance lease receivables after offsetting the unrealised financing income.

(12) Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments are classified as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Investment in associates (a)	2,790,806	2,713,316
Less: Provision for impairment of long- term equity investments	-	-
	<u>2,790,806</u>	<u>2,713,316</u>

(a) Investment in associates mainly refers to the investments in Guangdong Shunde Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and Hefei Royalstar Motor Co., Ltd. and other companies by the Group.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(13) Other non-current financial assets

	31 December 2019	1 January 2019	31 December 2018
Measured at fair value			
- Equity of unlisted companies	1,750,107	784,269	—

(14) Fixed assets

	Buildings	Overseas land	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Electronic equipment and others	Total
Cost						
31 December 2018	17,396,391	1,289,251	18,935,114	747,441	4,151,719	42,519,916
Increase in current year						
Purchase	272,034	-	1,342,838	23,357	698,159	2,336,388
Transfers from construction in progress	553,985	-	88,850	-	45,707	688,542
Decrease in current year						
Disposal and retirement	(63,025)	(2,080)	(702,214)	(65,032)	(396,824)	(1,229,175)
Others	(277,682)	-	-	-	(1,675)	(279,357)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	18,900	9,322	37,540	1,937	13,652	81,351
31 December 2019	17,900,603	1,296,493	19,702,128	707,703	4,510,738	44,117,665
Accumulated depreciation						
31 December 2018	6,561,909	-	10,235,762	477,072	2,774,680	20,049,423
Increase in current year						
Provision	872,098	-	1,676,581	88,793	718,348	3,355,820
Decrease in current year						
Disposal and retirement	(44,650)	-	(521,472)	(57,140)	(364,657)	(987,919)
Others	(29,841)	-	-	-	(1,497)	(31,338)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	3,119	-	14,643	748	9,000	27,510
31 December 2019	7,362,635	-	11,405,514	509,473	3,135,874	22,413,496
Provision for impairment loss						
31 December 2018	6,674	5,849	20,107	206	445	33,281
Increase in current year						
Provision	-	-	-	-	8,466	8,466
Decrease in current year						
Disposal and retirement	(26)	-	(2,635)	-	(17)	(2,678)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	98	58	241	4	17	418
31 December 2019	6,746	5,907	17,713	210	8,911	39,487
Carrying amount						
31 December 2019	10,531,222	1,290,586	8,278,901	198,020	1,365,953	21,664,682
31 December 2018	10,827,808	1,283,402	8,679,245	270,163	1,376,594	22,437,212

- (a) In 2019, the depreciation of fixed assets amounted to RMB 3,355,820,000 (2018: RMB 3,362,075,000) and was included in the income statement in full amount.
- (b) As at 31 December 2019, the Company was still in the course of obtaining the ownership certificate for the fixed asset with a carrying amount of RMB 219,475,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 503,717,000).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(15) Construction in progress

(a) Movement of significant projects of construction in progress

	31 December 2018		Transfer to fixed assets in current year	Transfer to long- term receivables in current year	Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	31 December 2019	Accumulative amount of capitalised borrowing costs	Including: Borrowing costs capitalised in current year	Capitalisation rate of borrowing costs in current year	Source of funds
	Carrying amount	Increase in current year				Carrying amount				
Kuka Toledo Production Operations	1,152,820	151,170	-	(1,285,005)	(18,985)	-	-	-	-	Self-financing
Media Kuka Intelligent Manufacturing Plant	173,549	51,102	(224,651)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Self-financing
Indian Science & Technology Park	20,545	258,736	(4,531)	-	(321)	274,429	-	-	-	Self-financing
Other projects	730,707	675,840	(459,360)	(25,419)	(1,547)	920,221	-	-	-	Self-financing
	<u>2,077,621</u>	<u>1,136,848</u>	<u>(688,542)</u>	<u>(1,310,424)</u>	<u>(20,853)</u>	<u>1,194,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	

As at 31 December 2019, the Group believed that there was no need to make provision for impairment of construction in progress with the Carrying amount consistent with the carrying amount; and the cost of construction in progress matched the budget amount. The projects were carried out on schedule.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(16) Intangible assets

	Land use rights	Patents and non-patent technologies	Trademark rights	Trademark use rights	Others	Total
Cost						
31 December 2018	4,586,857	2,061,849	5,005,403	2,601,880	4,721,765	18,977,754
Increase in current year						
Purchase	98,367	8,756	-	-	78,777	185,900
Others	-	21,793	-	-	297,490	319,283
Decrease in current year						
Disposal	(30,174)	(11,300)	-	-	(167,698)	(209,172)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	223	7,694	(12,010)	87,207	90,844	173,958
31 December 2019	4,655,273	2,088,792	4,993,393	2,689,087	5,021,178	19,447,723
Accumulated amortisation						
31 December 2018	819,030	488,412	75,176	168,088	1,228,235	2,778,941
Increase in current year						
Provision	99,342	96,237	33,883	64,402	950,106	1,243,970
Decrease in current year						
Disposal	(6,510)	(11,300)	-	-	(94,675)	(112,485)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	151	5,389	(131)	6,224	28,842	40,475
31 December 2019	912,013	578,738	108,928	238,714	2,112,508	3,950,901
Provision for impairment loss						
31 December 2018	-	10,951	-	-	1,187	12,138
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	-	461	-	-	44	505
31 December 2019	-	11,412	-	-	1,231	12,643
Carrying amount						
31 December 2019	3,743,260	1,498,642	4,884,465	2,450,373	2,907,439	15,484,179
31 December 2018	3,767,827	1,562,486	4,930,227	2,433,792	3,492,343	16,186,675

In 2019, the amortisation of intangible assets amounted to RMB 1,243,970,000 (2018: RMB 1,034,945,000) and was included in the income statement in full amount.

(17) Goodwill

The Group's goodwill had been allocated to the asset groups and groups of asset groups at the acquisition date, and the allocation is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Goodwill -		
KUKA Group	22,240,132	22,330,623
TLSC Group	2,984,110	2,881,760
Little Swan	1,361,306	1,361,306
Others	2,173,765	2,526,701
	28,759,313	29,100,390
Less: Provision for impairment	(552,248)	-
	28,207,065	29,100,390

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(17) Goodwill (Cont'd)

When making an impairment testing of goodwill for assets, the Group compares the carrying amount of the relevant assets or portfolios of asset groups (including goodwill) with their recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference shall be included in profit or loss for current period. The Group's allocation of goodwill was not changed in 2019.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group tested whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount of asset groups with goodwill is calculated using discounted future cash flows determined according to the budget approved by management (the budget period is 5 to 6 years). The future cash flows beyond the budget periods are calculated based on the estimated perpetual annual growth rates. The perpetual annual growth rates (approx. 1%-2%) applied by management are consistent with the estimates of the industry, and do not exceed the long-term average growth rates of each product. Management determines expected revenue growth rates (approx. 2.27%-11.90%) and EBITDA margins (approx. 2.65%-11.30%) based on past experience and forecast on future market development. The discount rates (approx. 9.35%-15.43%) used by management are the pre-tax rates that are able to reflect the risks specific to the related asset groups. Management analyses the recoverable amount of each asset group based on these assumptions. As at 31 December 2019, the Group made a provision for impairment in amount of RMB 552,248,000 of the SMC asset group, and no provision for impairment was necessary for the goodwill of asset groups.

(18) Long-term prepaid expenses

The long-term prepaid expenses mainly include expenses prepaid for software and project reconstruction.

(19) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities
(a) Deferred tax assets before offsetting

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Deductible temporary differences and deductible losses	Deferred tax assets	Deductible temporary differences and deductible losses	Deferred tax assets
Deductible losses	1,457,853	416,248	1,844,308	558,896
Provision for asset impairments	1,489,044	291,763	1,332,124	272,227
Employee benefits payable	1,394,921	337,172	1,371,756	330,923
Other current liabilities	24,574,237	4,767,558	16,549,427	3,572,039
Others	6,408,056	1,484,817	5,201,746	1,087,280
	<u>35,324,111</u>	<u>7,297,558</u>	<u>26,299,361</u>	<u>5,821,365</u>

Including:

Expected to be recovered within one year (inclusive)	6,073,311	4,755,720
Expected to be recovered after one year	<u>1,224,247</u>	<u>1,065,645</u>
	<u>7,297,558</u>	<u>5,821,365</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(19) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities (Cont'd)
(b) Deferred tax liabilities before offsetting

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities	Taxable temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities
Changes in fair value	827,153	162,129	49,939	11,131
Business combination involving enterprise not under common control	11,785,555	3,474,098	12,533,188	3,663,691
Others	9,644,666	2,448,340	8,308,900	2,147,304
	<u>22,257,374</u>	<u>6,084,567</u>	<u>20,892,027</u>	<u>5,822,126</u>
Including:				
Expected to be recovered within one year (inclusive)		1,145,971		1,194,871
Expected to be recovered after one year		<u>4,938,596</u>		<u>4,627,255</u>
		<u>6,084,567</u>		<u>5,822,126</u>

(c) The net balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities after offsetting are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Balance after offsetting	Balance after offsetting
Deferred tax assets	5,768,993	4,421,313
Deferred tax liabilities	4,556,002	4,422,074

(20) Other non-current assets

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Structural deposits (a)	4,355,799	-
Others	<u>591,804</u>	<u>550,352</u>
	<u>4,947,603</u>	<u>550,352</u>

(a) As at 31 December 2019, structural deposits represented deposits in financial instruments due for more than one year, mostly measured at fair value through profits or losses.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(21) Details of provision for asset impairments

	31 December 2018	Changes in accounting policies	1 January 2019	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year		Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	31 December 2019
					Reversal	Charge- off/Written-off		
Provision for bad debts	1,178,845	-	1,178,845	303,795	(207,349)	(108,649)	13,226	1,179,868
Including: Provision for bad debts of accounts receivable	982,109	-	982,109	215,902	(145,990)	(97,348)	13,152	967,825
Provision for bad debts of loans and advances	154,006	-	154,006	68,617	(52,878)	(10,826)	-	158,919
Provision for bad debts of other receivables	42,730	-	42,730	19,276	(8,481)	(475)	74	53,124
Provision for decline in the value of inventories	380,844	-	380,844	323,235	(12,040)	(221,525)	4,959	475,473
Provision for impairment of available-for- sale financial assets	2,287	(2,287)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for impairment of fixed assets	33,281	-	33,281	8,466	-	(2,678)	418	39,487
Provision for impairment of intangible assets	12,138	-	12,138	-	-	-	505	12,643
Provision for impairment of investment properties	12,576	-	12,576	-	-	-	-	12,576
Provision for impairment of goodwill	-	-	-	552,248	-	-	-	552,248
	<u>1,619,971</u>	<u>(2,287)</u>	<u>1,617,684</u>	<u>1,187,744</u>	<u>(219,389)</u>	<u>(332,852)</u>	<u>19,108</u>	<u>2,272,295</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)**(22) Assets with use rights restricted**

As at 31 December 2019, assets with use rights restricted were as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash at bank and on hand		
Including: Cash at bank (Note 4(1))	39,491,676	5,686,629
Other cash balances		
(Note 4(1))	153,022	123,197
Legal reserves with the		
Central Bank (Note 4(1))	433,149	1,126,172
Deposits with banks and		
other financial institutions		
(Note 4(1))	-	3,000,000
	<u>40,077,847</u>	<u>9,935,998</u>

(23) Short-term borrowings

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Unsecured	5,665,756	807,097
Guaranteed borrowings	36,082	63,293
	<u>5,701,838</u>	<u>870,390</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the annual interest rate range of short-term borrowings was 0.57% to 9.40% (31 December 2018: 0.63% to 11.63%).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(24) Notes payable

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Bank acceptance notes	23,891,600	23,325,115

(25) Accounts payable

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Materials cost payable	39,528,815	32,605,437
Others	3,006,962	4,296,189
	42,535,777	36,901,626

As at 31 December 2019, accounts payable with ageing over 1 year amounted to RMB 886,355,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 803,286,000), mainly representing unsettled accounts payable for materials.

(26) Advances from customers

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Advances on sales	14,054,839	14,521,809
Settled but not completed	2,177,015	2,259,857
	16,231,854	16,781,666

As at 31 December 2019, advances from customers with ageing over 1 year amounted to RMB 467,780,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 410,800,000), mainly representing unsettled advances on sales.

(27) Employee benefits payable

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Short-term employee benefits payable(a)	6,118,722	5,624,918
Others	317,387	163,086
	6,436,109	5,788,004

(a) Short-term employee benefits

	31 December 2018	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2019
Wages and salaries, bonus, allowances and subsidies	5,057,019	22,470,846	(21,813,181)	5,714,684
Staff welfare	407,405	1,343,272	(1,494,776)	255,901
Social security contributions	101,292	1,793,935	(1,805,624)	89,603
Including: Medical insurance	98,652	1,718,795	(1,730,274)	87,173
Work injury insurance	1,933	23,671	(24,301)	1,303
Maternity insurance	707	51,469	(51,049)	1,127
Housing funds	30,631	425,791	(427,977)	28,445
Labour union funds and employee education funds	19,310	135,965	(134,914)	20,361
Other short-term employee benefits	9,261	214,772	(214,305)	9,728
	5,624,918	26,384,581	(25,890,777)	6,118,722

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(28) Taxes payable

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Enterprise income tax payable	2,985,670	2,530,018
Unpaid VAT	900,204	853,187
Others	1,210,393	492,093
	<u>5,096,267</u>	<u>3,875,298</u>

(29) Other payables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Other payables	<u>3,800,568</u>	<u>3,346,129</u>

(a) Other payables are mainly restricted share repurchase obligation, deposit and security deposit payable, reimbursed logistics expense, manufacturing equipment expense, dividend payable, etc.

(b) As at 31 December 2019, other payables with ageing over 1 year with a carrying amount of RMB 765,092,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 821,240,000) were mainly those recognised for performing equity incentive plan and deposit and security deposit payable, which were unsettled for related projects that were uncompleted.

(30) Current portion of non-current liabilities

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Current portion of debentures payable	-	4,797,644
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 4(32))	1,230,966	2,166,041
Current portion of long-term payables	39,426	159,027
Current portion of equity purchase payables	189,725	-
	<u>1,460,117</u>	<u>7,122,712</u>

(31) Other current liabilities

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Accrued sale rebates	26,175,014	19,583,366
Others	12,899,763	11,736,343
	<u>39,074,777</u>	<u>31,319,709</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(32) Long-term borrowings

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Mortgage borrowings (a)	28,892,783	29,049,580
Guaranteed borrowings (b)	6,569,414	2,126,618
Unsecured	7,067,146	3,081,282
	<u>42,529,343</u>	<u>34,257,480</u>
Less: Current portion of mortgage borrowings (Note 4(30))	(39,078)	(39,236)
Current portion of guaranteed borrowings (Note 4(30))	-	(2,126,618)
Current portion of unsecured (Note 4(30))	(1,191,888)	(187)
	<u>41,298,377</u>	<u>32,091,439</u>

- (a) As at 31 December 2019, a cost of mortgage borrowings of EUR 3,696,857,000, equivalent to RMB 28,892,783,000 (31 December 2018: a cost of EUR 3,701,857,000, equivalent to RMB 29,049,580,000) was pledged by 81.04% equity of KUKA Group, which was acquired by the subsidiary of the Company. Interest is paid on a semi-annual basis, and the borrowings are due on August 2022.
- (b) Guaranteed borrowings of EUR 271,000,000, equivalent to RMB 2,118,000,000 was guaranteed by the Company on 31 December 2019. Guaranteed borrowings of JPY 69,460,000,000, equivalent to RMB 4,451,414,000 was guaranteed by the Company on 31 December 2019. Interest is paid once a month, until May 2024.
- (c) As at 31 December 2019, the annual interest rate range of long-term borrowings was 0.5% to 5.5% (31 December 2018: 0.4% to 5.5%).

(33) Long-term employee benefits payable

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Supplementary retirement benefits (a)	2,267,015	2,329,652
Others	151,548	150,666
	<u>2,418,563</u>	<u>2,480,318</u>

(a) Supplementary retirement benefits

Supplementary retirement benefits obligation of the Group recognised in the balance sheet date is calculated using the projected unit credit method, and reviewed by external independent actuary institution.

(i) The Group's supplementary retirement benefits liabilities:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Defined benefit obligation	3,896,591	4,034,998
Less: Fair value of planned assets	(1,629,576)	(1,705,346)
Liabilities of defined benefit obligation	<u>2,267,015</u>	<u>2,329,652</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(33) Long-term employee benefits payable (Cont'd)

(a) Supplementary retirement benefits (Cont'd)

(ii) The actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation

31 December 2019

Discount rate	0.06%-7.10%
Inflation rate	0.93%
Expected return on assets	0.75%-7.10%
Salary growth rate	0.00%-6.00%
Benefit growth rate	0.00%-10.50%

(34) Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities are mainly payable for equity acquisition.

(35) Share capital

	Movements in the current year						31 December 2019
	31 December 2018	Share-based payment incentive plan (a)	Desterilisation	Share issuance (b)	Repurchases and written-offs	Sub-total	
RMB-denominated ordinary shares - RMB-denominated ordinary shares subject to trading restriction	147,175	30,980	(8,298)	2,379	(6,833)	18,228	165,403
RMB-denominated ordinary shares not subject to trading restriction	6,515,856	56,170	8,298	321,278	(95,105)	290,641	6,806,497
	<u>6,663,031</u>	<u>87,150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>323,657</u>	<u>(101,938)</u>	<u>308,869</u>	<u>6,971,900</u>
	Movements in the previous year						31 December 2018
	31 December 2017	Share-based payment incentive plan	Desterilisation	Share issuance	Repurchases and written-offs	Sub-total	
RMB-denominated ordinary shares - RMB-denominated ordinary shares subject to trading restriction	212,023	25,955	(89,102)	-	(1,701)	(64,848)	147,175
RMB-denominated ordinary shares not subject to trading restriction	6,349,030	77,724	89,102	-	-	166,826	6,515,856
	<u>6,561,053</u>	<u>103,679</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,701)</u>	<u>101,978</u>	<u>6,663,031</u>

(a) In 2019, the share-based payment incentive plan increased the share capital to 87,150,000 shares (2018: 103,679,000 shares). Some of the restricted shares have not met unlock condition at end of year, and the Company regarded them as treasury stock and recognised related liabilities for repurchase obligation.

(b) In 2019, the Company issued 323,657,000 A shares in exchange for the equity of Little Swan (Note 4 (41)).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(36) Treasury stock

	31 December 2018	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2019
Restricted shares locked	918,171	3,157,236	(315,675)	3,759,732
Repurchased shares that have not yet written off	4,000,256	-	(4,000,256)	-
	<u>4,918,427</u>	<u>3,157,236</u>	<u>(4,315,931)</u>	<u>3,759,732</u>
	31 December 2018	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2019
Restricted shares locked	366,842	717,841	(166,512)	918,171
Repurchased shares that have not yet written off	-	4,000,256	-	4,000,256
	<u>366,842</u>	<u>4,718,097</u>	<u>(166,512)</u>	<u>4,918,427</u>

In 2019, the group's repurchased shares amounting to RMB 3,100,149,000 including RMB 1,701,167,000 granted restricted shares and employee stock ownership plan (Note 10(2)(a)). On 31 December 2019, treasury stock mainly comprised restricted shares amounting to RMB 2,360,750,000 that have not met unlock condition and unallocated repurchased shares of RMB 1,398,982,000 pursuant to the employee stock ownership plans, amounting to RMB 3,759,732,000 in total (31 December 2018: RMB 4,918,427,000).

(37) Capital surplus

	31 December 2018	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2019
Share premium (a)	14,478,244	5,260,907	(4,055,652)	15,683,499
Share-based payment incentive plan (b)	1,299,655	733,330	(589,043)	1,443,942
Others (c)	2,673,408	10,806	(171,342)	2,512,872
	<u>18,451,307</u>	<u>6,005,043</u>	<u>(4,816,037)</u>	<u>19,640,313</u>
	31 December 2017	Increase in current year	Decrease in current year	31 December 2018
Share premium	11,908,475	2,596,878	(27,109)	14,478,244
Share-based payment incentive plan	943,243	825,330	(468,918)	1,299,655
Others	3,059,786	21,902	(408,280)	2,673,408
	<u>15,911,504</u>	<u>3,444,110</u>	<u>(904,307)</u>	<u>18,451,307</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(37) Capital surplus (Cont'd)

- (a) The increase in share premium arose from the exercise of share options with the amount of RMB 2,372,248,000, restricted shares subscription with amount of RMB 54,668,000 and newly issued shares with the amount of RMB 2,833,991,000 for merge with Little Swan through share swap (Note 4(41)), and the decrease in share premium arose from the written-off for the repurchased restricted shares with the amount of RMB 150,501,000 and the repurchased public shares with the amount of RMB 3,905,151,000.
- (b) The increase of share-based payment incentive plan arose from expenses attributable to shareholders' equity of the parent company in the share-based payment incentive plan with the amount of RMB 733,330,000, while the decrease arose from the transfer of RMB 589,043,000 to share premium due to the share-based payment incentive plan.
- (c) Other decreases in capital surplus were mainly due to the Group's acquisition of equity held by the minority shareholders of SMC, a subsidiary, at a premium.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(38) Other comprehensive income

	Other comprehensive income in the balance sheet					Other comprehensive income in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019				
	31 December 2018	Changes in accounting policies	1 January 2019	Attributable to the parent company after tax	31 December 2019	Amount arising before income tax	Less: Reclassification of previous other comprehensive income to profit or loss	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax
Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified to profit or loss										
Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan	50,068	-	50,068	(142,753)	(92,685)	(160,406)	-	10,017	(142,753)	(7,636)
Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified to profit or loss										
Share of the other comprehensive income of the investee accounted for using equity method which will be reclassified to profit and loss	(59,146)	-	(59,146)	(6,590)	(65,736)	(6,580)	-	-	(6,590)	10
Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(337,447)	337,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	(101,270)	-	(101,270)	113,890	12,620	13,175	107,675	(2,511)	113,890	4,449
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statement	(884,358)	-	(884,358)	318,605	(565,753)	386,670	-	-	318,605	68,065
	<u>(1,332,153)</u>	<u>337,447</u>	<u>(994,706)</u>	<u>283,152</u>	<u>(711,554)</u>	<u>232,859</u>	<u>107,675</u>	<u>7,506</u>	<u>283,152</u>	<u>64,888</u>

	Other comprehensive income in the balance sheet			Other comprehensive income in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2018				
	31 December 2017	Attributable to the parent company after tax	31 December 2018	Amount arising before income tax	Less: Reclassification of previous other comprehensive income to profit or loss	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the parent company after tax	Attributable to minority shareholders after tax
Other comprehensive income items which will not be reclassified to profit or loss								
Changes arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plan	51,091	(1,023)	50,068	(8,397)	-	5,194	(1,023)	(2,180)
Other comprehensive income items which will be reclassified to profit or loss								
Share of the other comprehensive income of the investee accounted for using equity method which will be reclassified to profit and loss	(111,070)	51,924	(59,146)	51,701	-	-	51,924	(223)
Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	151,781	(489,228)	(337,447)	(343,741)	(175,256)	9,287	(489,228)	(20,482)
Effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	323,147	(424,417)	(101,270)	(107,675)	(358,980)	31,750	(424,417)	(10,488)
Differences on translation of foreign currency financial statement	(659,641)	(224,717)	(884,358)	(319,708)	-	-	(224,717)	(94,991)
	<u>(244,692)</u>	<u>(1,087,461)</u>	<u>(1,332,153)</u>	<u>(727,820)</u>	<u>(534,236)</u>	<u>46,231</u>	<u>(1,087,461)</u>	<u>(128,364)</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(39) Surplus reserve

	31 December 2018	Increase in current year	31 December 2019
Statutory surplus reserve	5,079,096	1,368,562	6,447,658
	31 December 2017	Increase in current year	31 December 2018
Statutory surplus reserve	3,882,232	1,196,864	5,079,096

In accordance with the *Company Law* and the Company's Articles of Association, the Company should appropriate 10% of net profit for the year to the statutory surplus reserve, and the Company can cease appropriation when the statutory surplus reserve accumulated to more than 50% of the registered capital. The statutory surplus reserve can be used to make up for the loss or increase the share capital after approval from the appropriate authorities. According to the resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting, the Company appropriated 10% of net profit, amounting to RMB 1,368,562,000 in 2019 (2018: 10% of net profit, amounting to RMB 1,196,864,000) to the statutory surplus reserve.

(40) Undistributed profits

	2019	2018
Undistributed profits at beginning of year	58,762,315	47,627,235
Changes in accounting policies	(337,447)	-
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company for current year	24,211,222	20,230,779
Less: Ordinary share dividends payable (a)	(8,553,897)	(7,898,785)
Appropriation to general reserve (b)	-	-
Appropriation to statutory surplus reserve (Note 4(39))	(1,368,562)	(1,196,864)
Others	-	(50)
Undistributed profit at end of year	72,713,631	58,762,315

(a) Ordinary share dividends distributed in current year

In accordance with the resolution at the shareholders' meeting, dated on 13 May 2019, the Company distributed a cash dividend to the shareholders at RMB 1.30 per share, amounting to RMB 8,561,590,000 calculated by 6,585,838,349 issued shares. As 40,014,998 public shares did not participate in dividend distribution of total amount of 6,605,842,687 shares at the time, 6,565,827,689 shares were actually entitled to distribution, and based on the principle that the total dividend remains unchanged, it was actually RMB 1.304 per share. Besides, 6,833,000 repurchased incentive shares in the restricted shares incentive plan were written off (Note 4(35)), and cash dividend amounting to RMB 7,693,000 was cancelled. The actual cash dividends distributed in current year amounted to RMB 8,553,897,000.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(40) Undistributed profits (Cont'd)
(b) General reserve

In 2019, according to the *Administrative Measures for the Provision of Reserves of Financial Enterprises* issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF), no provision for general reserve was required (2018: Nil) at 1.5% of the balance of financial enterprise risk assets net of recognised loan impairment provision.

(41) Transactions with minority shareholders

In 2019, transactions with minority shareholders were mainly the Company issued A shares in exchange for the 47.33% equity held by minority shareholders of Little Swan on 21 June 2019. In this transaction, the Company issued 323,657,000 RMB-denominated ordinary shares with RMB 53.29 per share, amounting to a total consideration of RMB 17,247,707,000, and share premium amounting to RMB 2,833,991,000. As at 31 December 2019, the Company held 100% equity of Little Swan.

(42) Operating revenue and cost of sales

	2019	2018
Revenue from main operations	257,059,725	240,980,548
Revenue from other operations	21,156,292	18,684,272
	<u>278,216,017</u>	<u>259,664,820</u>
	2019	2018
Cost of sales from main operations	179,314,385	171,493,579
Cost of sales from other operations	18,599,543	16,670,978
	<u>197,913,928</u>	<u>188,164,557</u>

(a) Revenue and cost of sales from main operations

	2019		2018	
	Revenue from main operations	Cost of sales from main operations	Revenue from main operations	Cost of sales from main operations
Heating & ventilation, as well as air-conditioner	119,607,379	81,626,941	109,394,649	75,886,326
Consumer appliances	109,486,791	75,014,044	102,992,803	72,959,466
Robotics and automation System	25,191,964	19,953,437	25,677,924	19,809,997
Others	2,773,591	2,719,963	2,915,172	2,837,790
	<u>257,059,725</u>	<u>179,314,385</u>	<u>240,980,548</u>	<u>171,493,579</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2019, cost of sales from main operations was mainly material costs and labour costs, which accounted for over 80% of total cost of sales from main operations (31 December 2018: over 80%).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(42) Operating revenue and cost of sales (Cont'd)
(b) Revenue and cost of sales from other operations

	2019		2018	
	Revenue from other operations	Cost of sales from other operations	Revenue from other operations	Cost of sales from other operations
Revenue from sales of material	18,933,525	17,997,520	16,573,666	16,130,032
Others	2,222,767	602,023	2,110,606	540,946
	<u>21,156,292</u>	<u>18,599,543</u>	<u>18,684,272</u>	<u>16,670,978</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2019, cost of sales from other operations was mainly material costs, which accounts for over 80% of total cost of sales from other operations (31 December 2018: over 80%).

(43) Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income and expenses arising from financial business are presented as follows:

	2019	2018
Interest income from loans and advances	1,058,536	844,382
Including: Interest income from loans and advances to corporations and individuals	730,885	403,407
Interest income from note discounting	327,651	440,975
Interest income from deposits with banks, other financial institutions and the Central Bank	104,644	1,310,010
Interest income	1,163,180	2,154,392
Interest expenses	(122,618)	(189,490)
	<u>1,040,562</u>	<u>1,964,902</u>

(44) Taxes and surcharges

	2019	2018
City maintenance and construction tax	699,256	695,858
Educational surcharge	508,523	505,347
Others	512,837	416,361
	<u>1,720,616</u>	<u>1,617,566</u>

(45) Selling and distribution expenses

	2019	2018
Selling and distribution expenses	<u>34,611,231</u>	<u>31,085,879</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2019, selling and distribution expenses were mainly maintenance and installation expenses, advertisement and promotion fee, transportation and storage fee, employee benefits and rental expenses, which accounted for over 80% of total selling and distribution expenses (31 December 2018: over 80%).

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(46) General and administrative expenses

	2019	2018
General and administrative expenses	9,531,361	9,571,639

For the year ended 31 December 2019, general and administrative expenses were mainly employee benefits, expenses of depreciation and amortisation, technical maintenance expenses, administrative office expenses, rental expenses and property management expenses, which accounted for over 70% of total general and administrative expenses (31 December 2018: over 70%).

(47) Research and development expenses

	2019	2018
Research and development expenses	9,638,137	8,377,201

For the year ended 31 December 2019, research and development expenses were mainly employee benefits, expenses of depreciation and amortisation, trial products and material inputs expenses, which accounted for over 80% of total research and development expenses (31 December 2018: over 80%).

(48) Financial income

The Group's financial income, other than those arising from financial business (Note 4(43)), are presented as follows:

	2019	2018
Interest expenses	(880,703)	(703,991)
Less: Interest income	3,807,136	2,155,862
Exchange gains or losses	(531,088)	485,298
Others	(163,709)	(114,129)
	2,231,636	1,823,040

(49) Asset impairment losses

	2019	2018
Losses on bad debts	—	189,942
Losses on decline in the value of inventories (Note 4(9))	311,195	260,031
Impairment losses on fixed assets (Note 4(14))	8,466	11,539
Reversal of impairment of loans and advances	—	(13,648)
Impairment losses on goodwill (Note 4(17))	552,248	-
	871,909	447,864

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(50) Credit impairment losses

	2019	2018
Losses on bad debts of accounts receivable (Note 4(4))	69,912	—
Losses on bad debts of other receivables (Note 4(5))	10,795	—
Impairment losses on loans and advances (Note 4(8))	15,739	—
	<u>96,446</u>	<u>—</u>

(51) Gains/(Losses) on changes in fair value

	2019	2018
Derivative financial assets and liabilities	707,527	(810,450)
Other financial assets	653,636	—
	<u>1,361,163</u>	<u>(810,450)</u>

(52) Investment income

	2019	2018
Investment income from wealth management products	91,359	504,556
Losses on disposition of derivative financial assets and liabilities	(357,265)	(31,958)
Investment income from associates	506,225	349,321
Derecognized gains on financial assets measured at amortized cost	(709)	—
Others	(75,478)	85,407
	<u>164,132</u>	<u>907,326</u>

There is no significant restriction on recovery of investment income of the Group.

(53) Losses on disposal of assets

	2019	2018
Gains on disposal of non-current assets	48,152	82,425
Losses on disposal of non-current assets	(179,283)	(117,359)
	<u>(131,131)</u>	<u>(34,934)</u>

(54) Other income

	2019	2018	Asset related/ Income related
Special subsidy	<u>1,194,665</u>	<u>1,316,904</u>	Income related

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(55) Income tax expenses

	2019	2018
Current income tax calculated based on tax law and related regulations	5,865,722	4,096,331
Deferred income tax	(1,213,752)	26,308
	<u>4,651,970</u>	<u>4,122,639</u>

The reconciliation from income tax calculated based on the applicable tax rates and total profit presented in the consolidated financial statements to the income tax expenses is listed below:

	2019	2018
Total profit	<u>29,929,114</u>	<u>25,773,058</u>
Income tax calculated at tax rate of 25%	7,482,279	6,443,265
Effect of different tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	(2,418,377)	(1,792,394)
Effect of income tax annual filing for prior periods	(132,198)	(91,527)
Income not subject to tax	(225,015)	(189,499)
Costs, expenses and losses not deductible for tax purposes	435,334	385,662
Utilisation of previous temporary differences or deductible losses not realised as deferred tax assets	(52,064)	(2,255)
Others	(437,989)	(630,613)
Income tax expenses	<u>4,651,970</u>	<u>4,122,639</u>

(56) Calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding:

	Unit	2019	2018
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	RMB'000	24,211,222	20,230,779
Less: Dividends payable to restricted shares	RMB'000	<u>(41,095)</u>	<u>(23,538)</u>
		24,170,127	20,207,241
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	Thousands shares	<u>6,707,294</u>	<u>6,561,297</u>
Basic earnings per share	RMB Yuan/share	<u>3.60</u>	<u>3.08</u>
Including:			
- Basic earnings per share from continuing operations:		3.60	3.08
- Basic earnings per share for discontinued operations:		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(56) Calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (Cont'd)

- (b) Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the diluted weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares:

	Unit	2019	2018
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	RMB'000	24,211,222	20,230,779
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	Thousands shares	6,707,294	6,561,297
Weighted average number of ordinary shares increased from share-based payment	Thousands shares	64,256	69,395
Weighted average number of diluted outstanding ordinary shares	Thousands shares	6,771,550	6,630,692
	RMB		
Diluted earnings per share	Yuan/share	3.58	3.05

(57) Notes to the cash flow statement

- (a) Cash received relating to other operating activities

	2019	2018
Other income	1,218,555	1,327,455
Other operating revenue	2,116,396	2,284,317
Non-operating income	612,867	418,984
Financial income - interest income	339,475	323,352
Others	721,528	1,204,113
	<u>5,008,821</u>	<u>5,558,221</u>

- (b) Cash paid relating to other operating activities

	2019	2018
Selling and distribution expenses (excluding employee benefits and taxes and surcharges)	30,246,514	22,942,704
General and administrative expenses and research and development expenses (excluding employee benefits and taxes and surcharges)	9,601,758	8,971,922
Others	1,283,489	486,046
	<u>41,131,761</u>	<u>32,400,672</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)
(57) Notes to the cash flow statement (Cont'd)
(c) Supplementary information to the cash flow statement

Reconciliation of net profit to cash flow from operating activities is as follows:

	2019	2018
Net profit	25,277,144	21,650,419
Add: Losses on asset impairment	871,909	447,864
Credit impairment losses	96,446	—
Depreciation and amortisation	5,168,262	4,817,456
Losses on disposal of assets	131,131	34,934
(Gains)/Losses on changes in fair value	(1,361,163)	810,450
Financial income	(2,847,411)	(1,265,831)
Investment income	(164,132)	(907,326)
Share options expenses	815,598	942,753
Increase in deferred tax assets	(1,347,604)	(360,724)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	149,942	478,982
Increase in inventories	(2,670,712)	(77,387)
Increase in operating receivables	(1,445,679)	(17,867,374)
Increase in operating payables	15,916,673	19,156,864
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>38,590,404</u>	<u>27,861,080</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	30,441,760	17,952,282
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>(17,952,282)</u>	<u>(21,831,653)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>12,489,478</u>	<u>(3,879,371)</u>

(d) Composition of cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash on hand	3,128	3,803
Cash at bank that can be readily drawn on demand	9,521,001	10,170,784
Deposits with the Central Bank that can be readily drawn on demand	355,471	204,073
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions that can be readily drawn on demand	<u>20,562,160</u>	<u>7,573,622</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>30,441,760</u>	<u>17,952,282</u>

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(58) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies

	31 December 2019		
	Foreign currency balance	Exchange rate	RMB balance
Cash at bank and on hand			
USD	317,624	6.9762	2,215,810
JPY	5,212,777	0.0641	334,139
HKD	100,593	0.8958	90,111
EUR	180,362	7.8155	1,409,618
BRL	150,491	1.7308	260,469
VND	377,386,667	0.0003	113,216
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,309,279
Sub-total			5,732,642
Accounts receivable			
USD	872,897	6.9762	6,089,502
JPY	14,299,236	0.0641	916,581
HKD	24,233	0.8958	21,708
EUR	345,216	7.8155	2,698,038
BRL	578,855	1.7308	1,001,883
VND	1,233,736,667	0.0003	370,121
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,982,229
Sub-total			13,080,062
Other receivables			
USD	118,625	6.9762	827,551
JPY	2,392,309	0.0641	153,347
HKD	11,071	0.8958	9,917
EUR	88,187	7.8155	689,229
BRL	99,705	1.7308	172,569
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	146,583
Sub-total			1,999,196
Total			20,811,900

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(58) Monetary items dominated in foreign currency (Cont'd)

	31 December 2019		
	Foreign currency balance	Exchange rate	RMB balance
Short-term borrowings			
EUR	159,081	7.8155	1,243,298
BRL	54,530	1.7308	94,380
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	164,160
Sub-total			1,501,838
Accounts payable			
USD	230,576	6.9762	1,608,545
JPY	7,697,192	0.0641	493,390
HKD	73,082	0.8958	65,467
EUR	183,248	7.8155	1,432,176
BRL	262,096	1.7308	453,636
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,191,342
Sub-total			5,244,556
Other payables			
USD	31,148	6.9762	217,296
JPY	6,349,314	0.0641	406,991
HKD	73,628	0.8958	65,956
EUR	8,944	7.8155	69,899
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	105,353
Sub-total			865,495
Current portion of non-current liabilities			
USD	9,987	6.9762	69,674
EUR	176,223	7.8155	1,377,267
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	13,176
Sub-total			1,460,117
Long-term borrowings			
USD	148,000	6.9762	1,032,475
EUR	4,070,228	7.8155	31,810,870
JPY	69,444,836	0.0641	4,451,414
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,618
Sub-total			37,298,377
Total			46,370,383

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies above present all foreign currencies except RMB.

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(58) Monetary items dominated in foreign currency (Cont'd)

	31 December 2018		
	Foreign currency balance	Exchange rate	RMB balance
Cash at bank and on hand			
USD	1,395,190	6.8632	9,575,470
JPY	2,338,433	0.0619	144,749
HKD	260,111	0.8762	227,909
EUR	120,307	7.8473	944,084
BRL	209,297	1.7714	370,748
VND	123,516,667	0.0003	37,055
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,010,028
Sub-total			12,310,043
Accounts receivable			
USD	932,695	6.8632	6,401,272
JPY	24,107,916	0.0619	1,492,280
HKD	16,236	0.8762	14,226
EUR	336,710	7.8473	2,642,265
BRL	524,032	1.7714	928,271
VND	1,148,340,000	0.0003	344,502
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,477,430
Sub-total			13,300,246
Other receivables			
USD	124,888	6.8632	857,132
JPY	2,067,932	0.0619	128,005
HKD	18,648	0.8762	16,339
EUR	74,408	7.8473	583,899
BRL	15,827	1.7714	28,036
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	156,264
Sub-total			1,769,675
Total			27,379,964

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4 Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Cont'd)

(58) Monetary items dominated in foreign currency (Cont'd)

	31 December 2018		
	Foreign currency balance	Exchange rate	RMB balance
Short-term borrowings			
USD	22,169	6.8632	152,148
EUR	27,744	7.8473	217,714
BRL	92,000	1.7714	162,969
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	219,956
Sub-total			<u>752,787</u>
Accounts payable			
USD	300,761	6.8632	2,064,186
JPY	24,045,751	0.0619	1,488,432
HKD	57,062	0.8762	49,998
EUR	213,116	7.8473	1,672,382
BRL	106,504	1.7714	188,662
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	664,097
Sub-total			<u>6,127,757</u>
Other payables			
USD	21,765	6.8632	149,379
JPY	5,035,719	0.0619	311,711
HKD	153,811	0.8762	134,769
EUR	21,064	7.8473	165,293
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	70,231
Sub-total			<u>831,383</u>
Current portion of non-current liabilities			
USD	699,039	6.8632	4,797,644
EUR	276,024	7.8473	2,166,041
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	159,027
Sub-total			<u>7,122,712</u>
Long-term borrowings			
USD	162,918	6.8632	1,118,139
EUR	3,946,464	7.8473	30,969,089
BRL	846	1.7714	1,499
Other currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,712
Sub-total			<u>32,091,439</u>
Total			<u>46,926,078</u>

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies above present all foreign currencies except RMB.

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

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5 Changes of consolidation scope

(1) Changes of consolidation scope due to other reasons

(a) Increase of consolidation scope

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Midea Electric Trading (Singapore) Co. Pte. Ltd. and Midea Electrics Netherlands B.V., established Midea Electric by cash of EGP 250,000 in March 2019, holding 99% and 1% of equity respectively.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Guangdong Welling Auto Parts Co., Ltd. established Anhui Welling Auto Parts Corporation Limited in May 2019 by cash of RMB 100,000,000, holding 100% of its equity.

The Company established Wuxi Little Swan Electric Co., Ltd. in May 2019, holding 100% of its equity.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Guangdong Midea Electric Co., Ltd. and, its subsidiary, Swisslog AG established Guangdong Swisslog Technology Co., Ltd. in August 2019, holding 50% and 50% of its equity respectively.

The Company and Guangdong Meicloud Technology Co., Ltd. (wholly-owned subsidiary) . South China Intelligent Robotics Innovation Research Institute (a third-party company) Guangdong Newpearl Ceramics Group, and Guangdong Robotics Institute Venture Capital Co., Ltd. established Guangdong Yueyun Industrial Internet Innovation Technology Co., Ltd. in September 2019, holding 62%, 22%, 3%, 10% and 3% of its equity, respectively.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Midea Electric Trading (Singapore) Co., Pte. Ltd., Midea International Corporation Company Limited and Midea Home Appliances Investments (Hong Kong) Co., Limited, established Midea Refrigeration Equipment (Thailand) Co., Ltd. in November 2019, holding 100% of its equity.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Foshan Shunde Midea Household Appliances Industry Co., Ltd. established Tianjin Midea Commercial Factoring Co., Ltd. in December 2019, holding 100% of its equity.

(b) Decrease of consolidation scope

In 2019, decrease of consolidation scope mainly includes deregistration of subsidiaries, details are as follows:

Name of company	Disposal method of the equity	Disposal time-point of the equity
Main Power Electrical Appliances (Guiyang) Limited	Deregistration	January 2019
Wuhu Midea Household Appliance Consultation Service Co., Ltd.	Deregistration	February 2019
Shenzhen Qianhai Midea Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Deregistration	March 2019
Midea Financial Holding (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	Deregistration	April 2019

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6 Interests in other entities

(1) Interests in subsidiaries

(a) Composition of significant subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	Major business location	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	Foshan, PRC	Foshan, PRC	Manufacture and sales of air conditioner	73%	7%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
GD Midea Group Wuhu Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	Wuhu, PRC	Wuhu, PRC	Manufacture and sales of air conditioner	73%	7%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
Midea Group Wuhan Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, PRC	Wuhan, PRC	Manufacture of air conditioner	73%	7%	Establishment
Wuhu Maty Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	Wuhu, PRC	Wuhu, PRC	Manufacture of air conditioner	87%	13%	Establishment
GD Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	Foshan, PRC	Foshan, PRC	Manufacture of air conditioner	90%	10%	Establishment
Zhejiang Meizhi Compressor Co., Ltd.	Ningbo, PRC	Ningbo, PRC	Manufacture of air conditioner	100%	-	Establishment
Hefei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	Hefei, PRC	Hefei, PRC	Manufacture of refrigerator	75%	25%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
Hefei Hualing Co., Ltd.	Hefei, PRC	Hefei, PRC	Manufacture of refrigerator	75%	25%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
Guangdong Midea Kitchen Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Foshan, PRC	Foshan, PRC	Manufacture of small household appliances	-	100%	Establishment
Foshan Shunde Midea Electrical Heating Appliances Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Foshan, PRC	Foshan, PRC	Manufacture of small household appliances	-	100%	Establishment
Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Wuhu, PRC	Wuhu, PRC	Manufacture of small household appliances	90%	10%	Business combination involving enterprises under common control
Little Swan	Wuxi, PRC	Wuxi, PRC	Manufacture of washing machine	85%	15%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control

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6 Interests in other entities (Cont'd)

(1) Interests in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

(a) Composition of significant subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Subsidiaries	Major business location	Place of registration	Nature of business	Shareholding (%)		Acquisition method
				Direct	Indirect	
Midea Electric Trading (Singapore) Co., Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	Export trade	-	100%	Establishment
Midea Group Finance Co., Ltd.	Foshan, PRC	Foshan, PRC	Financial industry	95%	5%	Establishment
Midea Microfinance Co., Ltd.	Wuhu, PRC	Wuhu, PRC	Petty loan	5%	95%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
Mecca International (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Islands	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding	-	100%	Establishment
Midea International Corporation Company Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment holding	100%	-	Establishment
Wuhu Midea Life Appliances Mfg Co., Ltd.	Wuhu, PRC	Wuhu, PRC	Manufacture of small household appliances	100%	-	Establishment
Midea Electric Netherlands (I) B.V.	Netherlands	Netherlands	Investment holding	-	100%	Establishment
Toshiba Consumer Marketing Corporation	Japan	Japan	Manufacture of home appliances	-	100%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
TLSC	Japan	Japan	Manufacture of home appliances	-	100%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
KUKA	Germany	Germany	Manufacture and sales of robots	-	94.55%	Business combination involving enterprise not under common control
Midea Commerical Factoring Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen, PRC	Shenzhen, PRC	Factoring	-	100%	Establishment

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6 Interests in other entities (Cont'd)
(2) Interest in associates

The Group's associates have no significant influence on the Group and are summarised as follows:

	2019	2018
Aggregated carrying amount of investments	2,790,806	2,713,316
Aggregate of the following items in proportion		
Net profit (i)	506,225	349,321
Other comprehensive income (i)	(9,378)	51,924
Total comprehensive income	496,847	401,245

(i) The net profit and other comprehensive income have taken into account the impacts of both the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities upon the acquisition of investment in joint ventures and associates and the unification of accounting policies adopted by the joint ventures and the associates to those adopted by the Company.

7 Segment information

The reportable segments of the Group are the business units that provide different products or service, or operate in the different areas. Different businesses or areas require different technologies and marketing strategies, the Group, therefore, separately manages the production and operation of each reportable segment and evaluates their operating results respectively, in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to these segments and to assess their performance.

The Group identified 4 reportable segments as follows:

- Heating & ventilation, as well as air-conditioner
- Consumer appliances
- Robotics and automation system
- Others

Inter-segment transfer prices are measured by reference to selling prices to third parties.

The assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset. The liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment. Expenses indirectly attributable to each segment are allocated to the segments based on the proportion of each segment's revenue.

Operating expenses include cost of sales, interest costs, fee and commission expenses, taxes and surcharges, selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses and financial income.

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8 Segment reporting

- (a) Information on the profit or loss, assets and liabilities of reported segment

Segment information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Heating & ventilation, as well as air- conditioner	Consumer appliances	Robotics and automation system	Other segments and unallocated	Elimination	Total
Revenue from external customers	135,470,711	114,367,462	25,356,999	4,185,334	-	279,380,506
Inter-segment revenue	2,227,043	756,506	163,663	7,408,736	(10,555,948)	-
Operating expenses	(124,219,498)	(101,665,999)	(25,955,822)	(9,771,544)	10,294,975	(251,317,888)
Segment profit	13,478,256	13,457,969	(435,160)	1,822,526	(260,973)	28,062,618
Other profit or loss						1,866,496
Total profit						29,929,114
Total assets	121,176,656	103,888,887	37,236,774	121,317,404	(81,664,302)	301,955,419
Total liabilities	81,518,812	74,715,832	27,386,386	99,888,660	(89,050,368)	194,459,322
Long-term equity investments in associates	210,811	91,779	83,964	2,404,252	-	2,790,806
Investment income from associates	160,908	4,035	(25,831)	367,113	-	506,225
Increase in non-current assets (excluding long-term equity investments, financial assets, goodwill and deferred tax assets)	2,221,732	1,205,818	847,053	242,998	-	4,517,601
Asset impairment losses	64,814	245,923	560,382	790	-	871,909
Losses on/(Reversal of) credit impairment	102,545	54,637	(75,990)	100,895	(85,641)	96,446
Depreciation and amortisation	1,780,289	1,565,812	1,157,866	664,295	-	5,168,262

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8 Segment reporting (Cont'd)

(a) Information on the profit or loss, assets and liabilities of reported segment (Cont'd)

Segment information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	Heating & ventilation, as well as air- conditioner	Consumer appliances	Robotics and automation system	Other segments and unallocated	Elimination	Total
Revenue from external customers	123,750,494	106,076,743	25,767,137	6,225,261	-	261,819,635
Inter-segment revenue	1,517,400	637,021	70,421	6,496,010	(8,720,852)	-
Operating expenses	(113,818,159)	(95,177,469)	(26,076,871)	(10,847,195)	8,733,188	(237,186,506)
Segment profit	11,449,735	11,536,295	(239,313)	1,874,076	12,336	24,633,129
Other profit or loss						1,139,929
Total profit						25,773,058
Total assets	107,186,255	104,567,409	32,248,141	94,734,450	(75,035,107)	263,701,148
Total liabilities	71,901,268	71,644,039	26,081,586	86,771,167	(85,151,429)	171,246,631
Long-term equity investments in associates	130,668	82,038	111,212	2,389,398	-	2,713,316
Investment income from associates	72,022	(13,897)	(18,003)	309,199	-	349,321
Increase in non-current assets (excluding long-term equity investments, financial assets, goodwill and deferred tax assets)	2,172,033	1,734,086	2,226,302	899,271	-	7,031,692
Losses on asset impairment	126,987	166,013	203,390	122,744	(171,270)	447,864
Depreciation and amortisation	1,554,330	1,719,693	1,019,462	523,971	-	4,817,456

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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[English translation for reference only]**8 Segment reporting (Cont'd)****(b) Geographical area information**

The Group's revenue from external customers domestically and in foreign countries or geographical areas, and the total non-current assets other than long-term equity investments, financial assets, goodwill and deferred tax assets located domestically and in foreign countries or geographical areas (including Germany, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, Japan, Italy, South America, etc.) are as follows:

Revenue from external customers	2019	2018
Domestic	162,596,802	151,412,126
In other countries/geographical areas	116,783,704	110,407,509
	<u>279,380,506</u>	<u>261,819,635</u>
Total non-current assets	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Domestic	22,206,308	22,966,699
In other countries/geographical areas	18,395,469	19,903,114
	<u>40,601,777</u>	<u>42,869,813</u>

In 2019 and 2018, revenue from each individual customer is lower than 10% of the Group's total revenue.

9 Related parties and significant related party transactions**(1) Information of the parent company****(a) General information of the parent company**

Name of the parent company	Relationship	Place of registration	Nature of business
Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	Controlling shareholder	Shunde District, Foshan	Commercial

The Company's ultimate controlling person is Mr. He Xiangjian.

(b) Registered capital and changes in registered capital of the parent company

	31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018
Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	<u>330,000</u>

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9 Related parties and significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

(1) Information of the parent company (Cont'd)

(c) The percentages of shareholding and voting rights in the Company held by the parent company

	31 December 2019			31 December 2018		
	Shareholding (%)		Voting rights	Shareholding (%)		Voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	(%)	Direct	Indirect	(%)
Midea Holding Co., Ltd.	31.73%	-	31.73%	33.20%	-	33.20%

(2) Information of the Company's subsidiaries

Please refer to Note 6(1) for the information of the Company's main subsidiaries.

(3) Information of other related parties

Name of other related parties	Relationship
Guangdong Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	Under the common control of the direct relatives of the Company's ultimate controlling shareholder
Anhui Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	Under the common control of the direct relatives of the Company's ultimate controlling shareholder
Guangdong Infore Material-Tech Co., Ltd.	Under the common control of the direct relatives of the Company's ultimate controlling shareholder
Orinko New Material Co., Ltd.	Under the common control of the direct relatives of the Company's ultimate controlling shareholder
Guangdong Ruizhu Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd.	Under the common control of the Company's ultimate controlling shareholder
Foshan Micro Midea Filter Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Company
Guangdong Shunde Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Associates of the Company

(4) Information of related party transactions

The following primary related party transactions with major related parties are conducted in accordance with normal commercial terms or relevant agreements.

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

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9 Related parties and significant related party transactions (Cont'd)

(4) Information of related party transactions (Cont'd)

(a) Purchase of goods:

Related parties	Content of related party transactions	Pricing policies of related party transactions	2019	2018
Guangdong Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	Agreed price	851,608	813,655
Foshan Micro Midea Filter Mfg. Co., Ltd	Purchase of goods	Agreed price	298,143	227,593
Anhui Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	Agreed price	312,038	316,102
Orinko New Material Co., Ltd.	Purchase of goods	Agreed price	1,159,702	332,991
			<u>2,621,491</u>	<u>1,690,341</u>

(b) Selling of goods

Related parties	Content of related party transactions	Pricing policies of related party transactions	2019	2018
Guangdong Ruizhu Intelligent Technology Co.,Ltd.	Selling of goods	Agreed price	105,382	10,812

(c) Remuneration of key management

	2019	2018
Remuneration of key management	<u>57,800</u>	<u>41,590</u>

(5) Receivables from and payables to related parties

Receivables from related parties:

Items	Related parties	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Cash at bank and on hand	Guangdong Shunde Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>3,058,300</u>	<u>88,084</u>

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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[English translation for reference only]**9 Related parties and significant related party transactions (Cont'd)****(5) Receivables from and payables to related parties (Cont'd)**

Payables to related parties:

Items	Related parties	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Accounts payable	Guangdong Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	201,956	169,592
	Foshan Micro Midea Filter Mfg. Co., Ltd	68,258	60,885
	Anhui Wellkey Electrician Material Co., Ltd.	60,373	59,011
	Orinko New Material Co., Ltd.	80,121	25,321
		<u>410,708</u>	<u>314,809</u>

10 Share-based payment**(1) Share option incentive plan**

- (a) Pursuant to the fifth reserved share option incentive plan (the "Fifth Reserved Share Option Incentive Plan") approved at the eighth meeting of the third Board of Directors held during the year 2019, the Company granted 5,340,000 share options with exercise price of RMB 47.17 to 97 employees. Under the circumstance that the Company meets expected performance, 1/4 of the total share options granted will become effective after 2 years, 3 years, 4 years and 5 years respectively since 11 March 2019.

Determination method for fair value of share options at the grant date

Exercise price of options:	RMB 47.17
Effective period of options:	6 years
Current price of underlying shares:	RMB 46.58
Estimated fluctuation rate of share price:	37.02%
Estimated dividend rate:	2.95%
Risk-free interest rate within effective period of options:	2.42%

The fair value of the Fifth Share Option Incentive Plan calculated pursuant to the above parameters is: RMB 46,628,000.

Pursuant to the sixth share option incentive plan (the "Sixth Share Option Incentive Plan") approved at the shareholders' meeting for 2018 held during the year 2019, the Company granted 46,540,000 share options with exercise price of RMB 52.87 to 1,131 employees. Under the circumstance that the Company meets expected performance, 1/4 of the total share options granted will become effective after 2 years, 3 years, 4 years and 5 years respectively since 30 May 2019.

Determination method for fair value of share options at the grant date

Exercise price of options:	RMB 52.87
Effective period of options:	6 years
Current price of underlying shares:	RMB 49.45
Estimated fluctuation rate of share price:	37.04%
Estimated dividend rate:	2.62%
Risk-free interest rate within effective period of options:	2.68%

The fair value of the Sixth Share Option Incentive Plan calculated pursuant to the above parameters is: RMB 417,556,000.

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10 Share-based payment (Cont'd)

- (1) Share option incentive plan (Cont'd)
- (b) Movements in share options during the year

2019
(Share in thousands)

Share options issued at beginning of year	229,836
Share options granted during the year	51,880
Share options exercised during the year	(84,730)
Share options lapsed during the year	(14,081)
Share options issued at end of year	<u>182,905</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the residual contractual maturity date of the Second Share Option Incentive Plan is on 27 May 2020. The residual contractual maturity date of the Third Share Option Incentive Plan is on 27 June 2021. The residual contractual maturity date of the Fourth Share Option Incentive Plan is on 11 May 2021. The residual contractual maturity date of the Fifth Share Option Incentive Plan is on 6 May 2024. The residual contractual maturity date of the Fifth Reserved Share Option Incentive Plan is on 10 March 2025. The residual contractual maturity date of the Sixth Share Option Incentive Plan is 29 May 2025.

- (2) Restricted share plan
- (a) Pursuant to the reserved restricted share incentive plan for 2018 approved at the eighth meeting of the third Board of Directors held during the year 2019 (the "Reserved Restricted Share Incentive Plan for 2018"), the Company granted 2,420,000 restricted shares with exercise price of RMB 23.59 to 32 employees. Under the circumstance that the Company meets expected performance, 1/4 of the total restricted shares granted will be unlocked after 2 years, 3 years, 4 years and 5 years, respectively, since 11 March 2019.

Pursuant to the restricted share incentive plan for 2019 (the "Restricted Share Incentive Plan for 2019") approved at the shareholders' meeting for 2018 held during the year 2019, the Company granted 28,560,000 restricted shares with exercise price of RMB 25.79 to 423 employees. Under the circumstance that the Company meets expected performance, 1/4 of the total restricted shares granted will be unlocked after 2 years, 3 years, 4 years and 5 years, respectively, since 30 May 2019.

- (b) Movements in restricted shares during the year

2019
(Share in thousands)

Restricted shares issued at beginning of year	40,185
Restricted shares granted during the year	30,980
Restricted shares unlocked during the year	(7,193)
Restricted shares lapsed during the year	(6,833)
Restricted shares issued at end of year	<u>57,139</u>

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

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10 Share-based payment (Cont'd)

(3) Employee stock ownership plan

Pursuant to the fifth stock ownership plan of the Midea Global Partner Plan (the "Fifth Global Partner Plan") approved at the shareholders' meeting for the year ended 31 December 2019 held during the year 2019, The Company would purchase a total of 3,732,075 shares of Midea Group from the secondary market, with an average purchase price of RMB 49.79 per share and the purchase fund was the special fund of RMB 185,820,000 accrued by the Company. The Company then entrusted China International Capital Corporation Limited ("CICC") to provide an asset management plan. The lock-up period of shares under this plan is from 11 July 2019 to 10 July 2020.

Pursuant to the second stock ownership plan of the Midea Business Partner Plan (the "Second Business Partner Plan") approved at the shareholders' meeting for the year ended 31 December 2018 held during the year 2019. The Company would purchase a total of 1,868,000 shares of Midea Group from the secondary market, with an average purchase price of RMB 49.79 per share. The purchase fund was the special fund and part of performance bonus for management of RMB 93,000,000 in total accrued by the Company. The Company then entrusted CICC to provide an asset management plan. The lock-up period of shares under this plan is from 16 July 2019 to 15 July 2020.

- (4) The total expenses due to the above share-based payment incentive plan, which were granted, recognised for the year ended 31 December 2019 were RMB 815,598,000. As at 31 December 2019, the balance relating to the share-based payment incentive and accrued from capital surplus was RMB 1,443,942,000.

11 Contingencies

As at 31 December 2019, the amount in tax disputes involving Brazilian subsidiary with 51% interests held by the Company is about BRL 698 million (equivalent to RMB 1,207 million) (Some cases have lasted for more than 10 years. The above amount includes the principal and interest). As at 31 December 2019, relevant cases are still at court. Original shareholders of Brazilian subsidiary have agreed to compensate the Company according to verdict results of the above tax disputes. The maximum compensation amount is about BRL 157 million (equivalent to RMB 272 million). With reference to judgements of third-party attorneys, management believes that the probability of losing lawsuits and making compensation is small, and expects no significant risk of tax violation.

12 Commitments

(1) Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for by the Group but are not yet necessary to be recognised on the balance sheet as at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Buildings, machinery and equipment	1,433,420	639,689

(2) Operating lease commitments

The Group has no significant operating lease commitments at the balance sheet date.

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13 Events after the balance sheet date

(1) Significant non-adjusting events

(a) Outbreak of Coronavirus Epidemic 2019 ("COVID-2019")

Under the outbreak of COVID-2019 in early 2020, domestic consumption and production have been affected in the short run. Started from the end of February, the development of the COVID-2019 outbreak is having increasing impacts overseas. The Group is consistently working on the prevention and control work of the COVID-2019 spreading. As at the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue, the Group's revenues and profits had a certain degree of decline under the influences of the epidemic. The duration of the COVID-2019 development will probably challenge the Group's financial position and operating results in the year 2020.

(b) Repurchased shares

Pursuant to the *Proposal on the Scheme for the Repurchase of Certain Social Public Shares* approved at the eighteenth meeting of the third Board of Directors dated 21 February 2020, the Company is allowed to use its own funds to repurchase some of the Company's shares through centralised price bidding, with number of shares to be repurchased ranging from 40 million to 80 million and purchase price not exceeding RMB 65 per share. The expected total amount for repurchases is no more than RMB 5,200 million. The scheme is to be implemented within 12 months from the date of approval by the Board of Directors. As at the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue, the Group has repurchased 14.27million shares, and purchase price was RMB 700 million.

(c) Debt Financing

Pursuant to the Proposal on the Application for Registration and Issuance of Debt Financing Instruments approved at the first interim shareholders' meeting in 2020 dated 13 March 2020, the total amount of the debt financing instruments to be registered is no more than RMB 20 billion (inclusive), of which the ultra-short-term financing bonds not more than RMB10 billion (inclusive) and the medium-term notes not more than 10 billion (inclusive). As at the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue, the event was approved at the shareholders' meeting and published named SCP Short Commercial Paper for 2 billion.

(2) Overview of profit distribution

On 28 April 2020, the company has total existing 6,999,467,315 shares. As 42,286,257 public shares did not participate in dividend distribution of total amount of 6,999,467,315 shares at the time, 6,957,181,058 shares were actually entitled to distribution. The Board of Directors proposed a distribution of cash dividends of approximately RMB 11,131,490,000 at RMB 16 every 10 shares (including tax). Such proposal is pending for approval at the shareholders' meeting. The cash dividends distributed after the balance sheet date were not recognised as liabilities at the balance sheet date.

14 Financial risk

The Group is exposed to various financial risks in the ordinary course of business, mainly including:

- Market risk (mainly including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk)
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

The following mainly relates to the above risk exposures and relevant causes, objectives, policies and process of risk management, method of risk measurement, etc.

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14 Financial risk (Cont'd)

The objective of the Group's risk management is to seek balance between risk and income, minimising the adverse impact of financial risks on the Group's financial performance. Pursuant to the risk management objective, the Group has made risk management policies to identify and analyse the risks it is exposed to and set appropriate risk resistant level and design relevant internal control procedures to monitor the Group's risk level. The Group reviews regularly these risk management policies and relevant internal control systems to adapt to changes in market condition or its operating activities.

(1) Market risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group mainly operates in China, Europe, America, Asia, South America and Africa for the manufacturing, sales, investments and financing activities. Any foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities other than in RMB would subject the Group to foreign exchange exposure.

The Group's finance department at its headquarters has a professional team to manage foreign exchange risk, with approach of the natural hedge for settling currencies, signing forward foreign exchange hedging contracts and controlling the scale of foreign currency assets and liabilities, to minimise foreign exchange risk, and to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on business performance.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing borrowings including long-term borrowings and debentures payable. Financial liabilities issued at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial liabilities issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group determines the relative proportions of its fixed rate and floating rate contracts depending on the prevailing market conditions. As at 31 December 2019, the Group's long-term interest bearing borrowings at floating rates amounting to RMB 971,090,000 (31 December 2018: Nil) (Note 4(32)).

The Group's finance department at its headquarters continuously monitors the interest rate position of the Group. Increases in interest rates will increase the cost of new borrowing and the interest expenses with respect to the Group's outstanding floating rate borrowings, and therefore could have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial performance. The Group makes adjustments timely with reference to the latest market conditions and may enter into interest rate swap agreements to mitigate its exposure to interest rate risk.

As at 31 December 2019, if the borrowing rate rises or falls 50 base points while other factors remain constant, the group's profit before tax would increase or decrease amounting to RMB 206,492,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 160,457,000).

(c) Other price risk

The Group's other price risk arises mainly from financial assets held for trading (Note 4(2)) and other non-current financial assets (Note 4(13)) measured at fair value. As at 31 December 2019, if expected price of the investments held by the Group fluctuated, the Group's gains or losses on changes in fair value would be affected accordingly.

As at 31 December 2019, if the Group's expected price of equity instruments investment rises or falls by 10% while other factors remain constant, the Group would have an increase or decrease profit before tax amounting to RMB 283,746,000 (31 December 2018: RMB 190,688,000), other comprehensive income amounting to RMB 0 (31 December 2018:Nil).

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14 Financial risk (Cont'd)

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on the grouping basis. Credit risk mainly arises from cash at bank, deposits with the Central Bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, notes receivable, accounts receivable, loans and advances, other receivables and structural deposits in other current assets and non-current assets.

The Group expects that there is no significant credit risk associated with cash at bank, deposits with the Central Bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions since they are deposited at state-owned banks and other medium or large size listed banks. Management does not expect that there will be any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

In addition, the Group has policies to limit the credit exposure on notes receivable, accounts receivable, loans and advances, other receivables and structural deposits in other current assets and non-current assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of and sets credit limits on its customers by taking into account their financial position, the availability of guarantee from third parties, their credit history and other factors such as current market conditions. The credit history of the customers is regularly monitored by the Group. In respect of customers with a poor credit history, the Group will use written payment reminders, or shorten or cancel credit periods, to ensure the overall credit risk of the Group is limited to a controllable extent.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has no significant collateral or other credit enhancements held as a result of the debtor's mortgage.

(3) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by each subsidiary of the Group and aggregated by the Group's finance department in its headquarters. The Group's finance department at its headquarters monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's short-term and long-term liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash and securities that are readily convertible to cash to meet operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities from major financial institutions so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities to meet the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements. As at 31 December 2019, monetary assets held by the Group, including cash at bank and on hand, notes receivable, notes receivable included in loans and advances, discounted assets, notes receivable included in receivables financing and wealth management funds and structural deposits included in other current assets and other non-current assets amounted to RMB144,026,331,000.

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14 Financial risk (Cont'd)

(3) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The financial liabilities of the Group at the balance sheet date are analysed by their maturity dates below at their undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	31 December 2019				Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Short-term borrowings (including interest)	5,840,214	-	-	-	5,840,214
Customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions	62,521	-	-	-	62,521
Notes payable	23,891,600	-	-	-	23,891,600
Accounts payable	42,535,777	-	-	-	42,535,777
Other payables	3,800,568	-	-	-	3,800,568
Derivative financial liabilities	27,100	-	-	-	27,100
Other current liabilities	12,899,763	-	-	-	12,899,763
Current portion of non-current liabilities (including interest)	1,471,468	-	-	-	1,471,468
Long-term borrowings (including interest)	512,262	4,425,755	37,467,552	-	42,405,569
Long-term payables	-	29,256	4,390	-	33,646
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	863,826	-	863,826
	91,041,273	4,455,011	38,335,768	-	133,832,052

	31 December 2018				Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Short-term borrowings (including interest)	897,699	-	-	-	897,699
Borrowings from the Central Bank (including interest)	100,260	-	-	-	100,260
Customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions	44,386	-	-	-	44,386
Notes payable	23,325,115	-	-	-	23,325,115
Accounts payable	36,901,626	-	-	-	36,901,626
Other payables	3,346,129	-	-	-	3,346,129
Derivative financial liabilities	756,299	-	-	-	756,299
Other current liabilities	11,736,343	-	-	-	11,736,343
Current portion of non-current liabilities (including interest)	6,967,940	-	-	-	6,967,940
Long-term borrowings (including interest)	390,253	1,609,425	31,453,442	-	33,453,120
Long-term payables	-	49,866	39,024	-	88,890
Other non-current liabilities	-	190,496	159,844	666,012	1,016,352
	84,466,050	1,849,787	31,652,310	666,012	118,634,159

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15 Fair value estimates

The level in which fair value measurement is categorised is determined by the level of the fair value hierarchy of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As at 31 December 2019, the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the above three levels are analysed below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value -				
Financial assets held for trading	1,087,351	-	-	1,087,351
Derivative financial assets	-	197,412	-	197,412
Receivables financing	-	7,565,776	-	7,565,776
Other current assets – hedging instruments	-	98,572	-	98,572
Structural deposits	-	50,557,518	-	50,557,518
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	1,750,107	1,750,107
Total assets	1,087,351	58,419,278	1,750,107	61,256,736
Financial liabilities measured at fair value -				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	27,100	-	27,100
Other financial liabilities – hedging instruments	-	32	-	32
Total liabilities	-	27,132	-	27,132

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15 Fair value estimates (Cont'd)
(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Cont'd)

As at 31 December 2018, the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the above three levels are analysed below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value -				
Derivative financial assets	-	220,197	-	220,197
Other current assets - hedging instruments	-	38,822	-	38,822
Available-for-sale financial assets -				
Other current assets - wealth management products	-	-	1,521,007	1,521,007
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,122,609	-	62,250	1,184,859
Total assets	1,122,609	259,019	1,583,257	2,964,885
Financial liabilities measured at fair value -				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	756,299	-	756,299
Other financial liabilities - hedging instruments	-	146,496	-	146,496
Total liabilities	-	902,795	-	902,795

The Group takes the date on which events causing the transfers between the levels take place as the timing specific for recognising the transfers. There was no significant transfer of fair value measurement level of the above financial instruments among the three levels.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is determined at the quoted market price; and the fair value of those not traded in an active market is determined by the Group using valuation technique. The valuation models used mainly comprise discounted cash flow model and market comparable corporate model. Inputs of valuation technique mainly comprise risk-free interest rate, estimated interest rate and estimated annual yield.

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15 Fair value estimates (Cont'd)
(1) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Cont'd)

There was no change in the valuation technique for the fair value of the Group's financial instruments in current year.

The changes in Level 3 financial assets are analysed below:

	Financial assets held for trading and other non-current financial assets
31 December 2018	1,583,257
Impact of changes in standards	732,448
1 January 2019	2,315,705
Increase	4,232,805
Decrease	(5,274,444)
Transfer out from Level 3	(56,340)
Total gains of current period	
Investment income recognised in the income statement	509,578
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	22,803
31 December 2019	1,750,107

The changes in Level 3 financial assets are analysed below:

	Available-for-sale financial assets
1 January 2018	22,174,966
Increase	1,576,579
Decrease	(22,660,142)
Total gains of current period	
Income recognised in the income statement	519,042
Gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(27,188)
31 December 2018	1,583,257

- (a) The fair value of this part of other non-current financial assets is measured using discounted cash flows approach. The judgement of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is based on the materiality of unobservable inputs towards calculation of whole fair value. Significant unobservable inputs mainly include the financial data of targeted company and risk adjusted discount rates.

Assets and liabilities subject to Level 2 fair value measurement are mainly structural deposits, receivables financing and forward exchange contracts and are evaluated by market approach and income approach.

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15 Fair value estimates (Cont'd)
(2) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but disclosed

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost mainly include: cash at bank and on hand, deposits with the Central Bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, notes receivable, accounts receivable, loans and advances, other receivables, other current assets (excluding those mentioned in Note 15(1)), notes payable, accounts payable, short-term borrowings, borrowings from the Central Bank, long-term borrowings, current portion of non-current liabilities, customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions, other payables, other current liabilities, etc.

Carrying amounts of the Group's derecognized gains on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 approximated to their fair value.

16 Capital management

The Group's capital management policies aim to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Group is not subject to external mandatory capital requirements, and monitors capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio (total liabilities divide total assets).

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Group's gearing ratio is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Total liabilities	194,459,322	171,246,631
Total assets	301,955,419	263,701,148
Gearing ratio	64.40%	64.94%

17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements
(1) Other receivables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Other receivables	18,377,123	11,599,860
Less: Provision for bad debts	(7,258)	(6,840)
	18,369,865	11,593,020

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17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements (Cont'd)
(1) Other receivables (Cont'd)
(a) Other receivables are analysed by ageing as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Within 1 year	18,356,942	11,574,080
1 to 2 years	19,000	21,110
2 to 3 years	1,181	4,670
	<u>18,377,123</u>	<u>11,599,860</u>

(b) Provision for bad debts and changes in book balance statements

	Stage 1				Stage 3		
	Expected credit losses in the following 12 months (grouping)		Expected credit losses in the following 12 months (individual)		Lifetime expected credit losses (credit impaired)		Sub-total
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Provision for bad debts
31 December 2018	557,395	6,840	11,042,465	-	-	-	6,840
Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 January 2019	557,395	6,840	11,042,465	-	-	-	6,840
Transfer to stage 3 in current year	(58)	(35)	-	-	58	35	-
Net increase in current year	175,171	395	6,602,092	-	-	23	418
Including: Written-off in current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 December 2019	732,508	7,200	17,644,557	-	58	58	7,258

As at 31 December 2019, the Company did not have other receivables in stage 2.

(c) As at 31 December 2019, the Group's other receivables at stage 1 and stage 3 were analysed as follows:
(i) As at 31 December 2019, other receivables for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the individual basis were analysed as follows:

	Book balance	ECL rate in the following 12 months	Provision for bad debts	Reason
Stage 1	<u>17,644,557</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>-</u>	Relatively low bad debt risks
	Book balance	ECL rate in the following 12 months	Provision for bad debts	Reason
Stage 3	<u>58</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>(58)</u>	The debtor encountered financial difficulties

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17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements (Cont'd)
(1) Other receivables (Cont'd)

(c) As at 31 December 2019, the Group's other receivables at stage 1 and stage 3 were analysed as follows (Cont'd):

(ii) As at 31 December 2019, other receivables at stage 1 for which the related provision for bad debts was provided on the grouping basis were analysed as follows:

	31 December 2019		
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	
	Amount	Amount	Provision ratio
Security deposit/guarantee payables grouping	732,508	(7,200)	0.98%

(d) As at 31 December 2019, other receivables from the top five debtors are analysed as below:

	Nature	Balance	Ageing	% of total balance	Provision for bad debts
Company A	Current accounts	12,868,000	Within 1 year	70.02%	-
Company B	Current accounts	4,001,000	Within 1 year	21.77%	-
Company C	Current accounts	272,890	Within 1 year	1.48%	-
Company D	Current accounts	220,857	Within 1 year	1.20%	-
Company E	Current accounts	150,000	Within 1 year	0.82%	-
		<u>17,512,747</u>		<u>95.29%</u>	-

(2) Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments are classified as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Subsidiaries (a)	51,025,905	26,586,165
Associates (b)	1,579,954	1,650,130
	<u>52,605,859</u>	<u>28,236,295</u>
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
	<u>52,605,859</u>	<u>28,236,295</u>

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements (Cont'd)

(2) Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

(a) Subsidiaries

	31 December 2018	Movements in current year				31 December 2019	Provision for impairment loss Ending balance	Cash dividends attributable to the parent company declared in current year
		Increase in investment	Decrease in investment	Provision for impairment	Others			
Little Swan	2,822,571	-	-	-	17,295,265	20,117,836	-	955,792
Guangdong Midea Electric Co., Ltd.	1,000	4,999,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	-
Midea Group Finance Co., Ltd.	3,354,009	-	-	-	4,103	3,358,112	-	-
Foshan Shunde Midea Household Appliances Industry Co., Ltd.	2,949,000	-	-	-	-	2,949,000	-	-
Guangdong Midea Microwave Oven Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,880,041	-	-	-	-	1,880,041	-	-
GD Midea Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	1,436,506	-	-	-	226,131	1,662,637	-	435,132
Guangdong Midea Consumer Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,073,448	-	-	-	35,658	1,109,106	-	-
Hefei Midea Heating & Ventilation Equipment Co., Ltd.	1,065,941	-	-	-	5,518	1,071,459	-	1,132,080
Guangdong Midea Intelligent Technologies Co., Ltd.	50,319	1,000,000	-	-	692	1,051,011	-	-
Hubei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	843,928	-	-	-	3,562	847,490	-	660,341
Wuhu Maty Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	753,225	-	-	-	4,106	757,331	-	1,063,279
GD Midea Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co., Ltd.	645,564	-	-	-	54,664	700,228	-	1,305,613
Hefei Midea Refrigerator Co., Ltd.	500,247	-	-	-	12,673	512,920	-	-
Ningbo Midea United Materials Supply Co., Ltd.	491,350	-	-	-	4,069	495,419	-	593,117
GD Midea Group Wuhu Air-Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd.	352,041	-	-	-	-	352,041	-	-
Hefei Hualing Co., Ltd.	174,228	-	-	-	38,624	212,852	-	-

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements (Cont'd)

(2) Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

(a) Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

	Movements in current year					31 December 2019	Provision for impairment loss Ending balance	Cash dividends attributable to the parent company declared in current year
	31 December 2018	Increase in investment	Decrease in investment	Provision for impairment	Others			
Midea International Corporation Company Limited	176,974	-	-	-	-	176,974	-	-
Wuhu Midea Kitchen & Bath Appliances Mfg. Co., Ltd.	137,244	-	-	-	23,941	161,185	-	715,213
Midea Group Wuhan Refrigeration Equipment Co., Ltd.	97,602	-	-	-	5,357	102,959	-	234,498
Zhejiang Meizhi Compressor Co., Ltd.	63,030	-	-	-	2,624	65,654	-	644,182
Midea Microfinance Co., Ltd.	55,594	-	-	-	738	56,332	-	-
Wuhu Midea Life Appliances Mfg Co., Ltd.	56,223	-	-	-	-	56,223	-	8,121
Others (i)	7,606,080	68,600	(151,648)	-	806,063	8,329,095	-	1,889,958
	<u>26,586,165</u>	<u>6,067,600</u>	<u>(151,648)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,523,788</u>	<u>51,025,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,637,326</u>

(i) In 2019, other changes in long-term equity investments movements is mainly from shares in exchange for the equity of Little Swan.

MIDEA GROUP CO., LTD.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

17 Notes to the parent company's financial statements (Cont'd)

(2) Long-term equity investments (Cont'd)

(b) Associates

Investments in associates are mainly the investments in Guangdong Shunde Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and Hefei Royalstar Motor Co., Ltd. and other companies.

(3) Operating revenue

Operating revenue mainly comprises other operating revenue including the trademark royalty income, rental income, management fee income, etc. obtained by the Company from the subsidiaries.

(4) Investment income

	2019	2018
Income from long-term equity investments under cost method	9,637,326	9,168,299
Investment income from wealth management products purchased from financial institutions	91,359	388,942
Investment income from associates	272,089	239,418
Others	383,692	(76,565)
	<u>10,384,466</u>	<u>9,720,094</u>

There is no significant restriction on repatriation of the Company's investment income.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(All amounts in RMB'000 Yuan unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

1 Details of non-recurring profit or loss

	2019	2018
Gains or losses on disposal of non-current assets	(131,131)	222,204
Except for the effective hedging activities related to the Company's ordinary activities, profit or loss arising from changes in fair value of financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities, other non-current financial assets, financial assets available for sale and investment income from disposal of financial assets held for trading, derivative financial assets, financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial liabilities, other non-current financial assets and financial assets available for sale.	676,430	(842,408)
Others (mainly including government grants, compensation income, penalty income and other non-operating income and expenses)	1,347,788	1,091,473
	1,893,087	471,269
Less: Effect of income tax	(394,095)	(207,870)
Effect of minority interests (after tax)	(12,162)	(90,775)
	1,486,830	172,624

Basis of preparation of details of non-recurring profit or loss:

Under the requirements of the *Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public – Non-recurring Profit or Loss [2008]* from CSRC, non-recurring profit or loss refers to that arises from transactions and events that are not directly relevant to ordinary activities, or that is relevant to ordinary activities, but is extraordinary and not expected to recur frequently that would have an influence on users of financial statements making economic decisions on the financial performance and profitability of an enterprise.

2 Return on net assets and earnings per share

The Group's return on net asset and earnings per share calculated pursuant to the *Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 9 - Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Asset and Earnings per Share* (revised in 2010) issued by CSRC and relevant requirements of accounting standards are as follows:

	Weighted average		Earnings per share (in RMB Yuan)			
	Return on net assets (%)		Basic earnings per share		Diluted earnings per share	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	26.43%	25.66%	3.60	3.08	3.58	3.05
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company net of non-recurring profit or loss	24.80%	25.44%	3.38	3.05	3.36	3.03

Section X Documents Available for Reference

- 1. The original of *The 2019 Annual Report of Midea Group Co., Ltd.* signed by the legal representative;**
- 2. The financial statements signed and stamped by the legal representative, the Director of Finance and the accounting supervisor;**
- 3. The original of the auditor's report with the seal of the accounting firm, and signed and stamped by CPAs;**
- 4. The originals of all company documents and announcements that are disclosed to the public via newspaper designated for information disclosure during the Reporting Period; and**
- 5. The electronic version of *The 2019 Annual Report* that is released on <http://www.cninfo.com.cn>.**

Midea Group Co., Ltd.

Legal Representative: Fang Hongbo

30 April 2020